



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

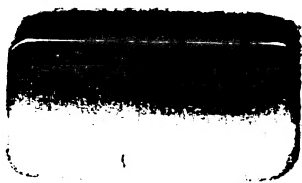
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



JOHN S. JON

*The London magazine, or,  
Gentleman's monthly intelligencer*


















*(For Fame is all we can expect below )*  
*These ever new nor subject to Decays*  
*Spread and grow brighter by the Length of Days.*  Digitized by Google

*THE*  
*London Magazine*  
*OR,*  
*Gentlemen's*  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
*VOL. XXII.*  
*For the Year 1753.*

*Multum in Parvo.*  
*Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Peter-Norwich Row.*  
*T. Kitchin*

P270.1

221-34  
20-2

T H E

P R E F A C E.

I D not Custom and Prescription plead for it, an annual Preface to a Work, so well known, approved, and established, as the LONDON MAGAZINE, would be totally unnecessary, as it must generally be the same Thing over and over again, like writing an Ode to the SUN every New Year : Which though in itself a noble Subject, and what for Three or Four Years would afford great Variety of Entertainment, yet if pursued for Twenty Years together, would certainly grow dull, trite, and disgusting. For as the Poet who should write on the SUN, after having considered, and displayed the glorious Nature and Properties of its Light, the wondrous Powers of its prolific Heat, the Change and Renewal of Seasons, and the surprizing Variety and Beauty of those numerous Productions which every Month owe their Birth to its enlivening Rays, must certainly, in Time, find his Subject so exhausted that he will be

a

obliged



## The P R E F A C E.

obliged to repeat the same Words he hath spoken, and to tread in the Steps he hath trodden before : So the Writer of such an annual Preface as this, after above Twenty Years Travel, finds it equally difficult and perplexing to strike out any Thing new in so beaten a Path. However, let us take up again the preceding Allusion, and try what we can do with it. APOLLO, or the SUN, in a Mythological View, is the GOD of WIT. As such he is our PATRON ; as such we pay him Homage and Daily Adoration. The Twelve Months are the twelve immortal Priests who wait around his Throne in varied Vestments, presenting to his Hands the Hecatombs of Wit, which we twelve Times a Year select, a grateful Offering to the MUSES, who compose his Court ; and who in Return for this agreeable Present, implore their Patron to inspire our Friends with every useful Art, with every Grace and Elegance of Composition, and with the truest Taste and Judgment to direct their Choice in this COLLECTION. Such a friendly Correspondence as this being settled with the Court of APOLLO, where can the Publick expect to find so polite, so learned, so elegant, so various an Entertainment as in the LONDON MAGAZINE?

---

### EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

**C**URIOSITY, guided by PRUDENCE, inspecting the LONDON MAGAZINE, placed on the Back of TIME, wherein HISTORY is recording the most remarkable Events.



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> Magnanimous Latin speech of queen Elizabeth in answer to the Polish ambassador's, with an English translation, and proper remarks	3, 4
Copy of the memorial presented by the Prussian minister, concerning the Silesia loan	4—6
Observations on the time for keeping Christmas	6
Some account of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart.	ibid.
A description of Westmoreland	7, 8
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	9—19
DEBATE on a new subsidy treaty with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony	ibid.
SPEECH of Servilius Priscus in favour of the treaty	9
SPEECH of Pomponius Atticus against the treaty, but in favour of the motion for a subsidy	12
Dispute between the electors and the princes of the empire upon the question, who shall judge of the necessity of electing a king of the Romans	13, 14
SPEECH of Quintus Mucius in favour of the treaty	15
Danger of the empire's being without a head	16
Life and character of Christina, queen of Sweden	19, 20
A letter of Madam de Maintenon to her brother	21
Another letter of hers, giving an account of the last sickness and death of Lewis XIV.	22
The life of Sir Francis Bacon	23—26
Account of a new paper, called <i>The World</i>	26
Modesty and Assurance, a fable	27
Substance of his majesty's speech at the opening of the session	28
The lords address, with the king's answer	28, 29
The commons address, with his majesty's answer	29
Affecting story of Constantia	ibid. F. &c.
The countryman's complaint against the game laws	31
The life of Dr. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury	31—34
— bred up amongst the dissenters, but conforms to the church at the restoration	32
— chosen preacher at Lincoln's-Inn,	

and lecturer of St. Lawrence Jewry	ibid.
— made dean of Canterbury	ibid.
— the affair between him and lord Russell	ibid. G, & 34
— made dean of St. Paul's, and archbishop of Canterbury	33
— his death and private charities	34
Objections to a solution of a mathematical question	ibid.
A remark on Mr. Freke's Treatise on the Nature and Property of Fire	ibid. D
Observations on gold and silver lace	35
The several sorts of silver ore	ibid. E, and 36
Observations on oaths and the horrid crime of perjury	36
POETRY. Ianthé and Iphis, a song new set to musick	37
A new country dance	38
Translation of a poem in the <i>Muse Anglica</i> , intitled, <i>Dantur Spectra</i> , by Mr. Hackett	38
A pastoral dialogue	39
Ode for new-year's-day, by Colley Cibber, Esq;	40
Hey for the foreracer!	ibid.
Epitaph on Mrs. Colquhoun of Luss	ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	41
Account of an engagement between the Twigtwees and French Indians in America	ibid.
Address of the merchants, traders and citizens of Dublin	ibid.
Dublin yearly bill of mortality	42
Opening of the present session of parliament	ibid.
Remarkable accidents	ibid.
Oath of the scavengers, questmen, &c. dispensed with	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Westminster election begun and finished	42, 43
General court of the S. S. company	43
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths, particularly of Sir Hans Sloane	43, 44
Ecclesiastical preferments	45
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Alterations in the list of parliament	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	46
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	47
A catalogue of books	48

*The Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor: By Henry Fielding Esq; shall be considered in our next.—Our Poetical and other Correspondents are desired to send their Pieces as early in the Month as possible, in order to their being inserted in Time.*

*In January was Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1752, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, Complete INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the volume.

# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE. J A N U A R Y, 1753.

*Upon Occasion of the present Dispute with Prussia, the following Anecdote from the History of Queen ELIZABETH must, we think, be agreeable to our Readers.*

**U**RING the war carried on by that wife and glorious queen against Spain, several of the Swedish and Dantzick ships had been seized by our ships of war, on account of their

being loaded with contraband goods for Spain, and probably some excesses had then likewise been committed, as there always are upon such occasions.

Upon this Sigismund, King of Poland and Sweden, sent Paulus de Jaline, his ambassador, to queen Elizabeth, to demand satisfaction, which at his first audience he began to do in Latin, the only language then used upon such occasions; but he did it in such a high tone and haughty manner, that the queen cut him short with the following extempore answer in Latin.

*Hec quam decepta fui! Expectavi nuncium: tu verò querelam mihi adduxisti; per literas te accipi esse legatum, te verò heraldum invenio. Nunquam in vita talem orationem audivi. Miror, sanè miror, tantam et tam insolitam in publico audaciam; neque puto, si rex tuus adesses, talia verba protulisses: Sin aliquid tale tibi in mandatis commisi (quod quidem valde dubito) tribuendum, quid cum rex sit juvenis, & non tam jure sanguinis*  
January, 1753.

*quam electionis, atque etiam novitè electus, non tam bene percipiat quid inter reges convenit, quam majores sui nobiscum observarunt, & alii fortasse deinceps observabunt. Quod ad te attinet, videris multos libros perlegisse, libros tamen principum non attigisse, neque intelligere quid inter reges convenit. Cum vero jus naturæ, & gentium commemoras; hoc scito esse jus naturæ & gentium, ut cum bellum inter reges intercedat, liceat alteri alterius undique allata præsidia intercipere, et ne in damnum suum convertantur, prævidere: Hoc scito esse jus naturæ & gentium; ubi itidem domum Austriæ narras (quam jam tanti facis) non te lateat ex eadem domo non desuisse qui regnum Poloniæ regi tuo intercipere voluissent. De reliquis, quæ cum multa sunt & singularim deliberanda, non sunt hujus loci ac temporis, accipies quod a quibusdam consiliariis tuis rei designatis deliberandum fueris. Interim valeas & quiescas.*

This answer runs in English thus:

**H**ow much am I deceived! I expected an envoy, but thou hast brought me a challenge. By thy credential letters, I took thee to be an ambassador, but I find thou art a herald. In all my life I never heard such a speech. I am surprised, I am really amazed at so great and so unusual impudence in publick; nor do I think that thy master, had he been here himself, would have made use of any such language. But, if there be any such thing in his instructions to thee, as he is a young king, not by hereditary right, but by election, and even but lately elected, I must impute it to his being unacquainted with that language which is

proper among sovereigns, and which his ancestors have always observed towards us, and his successors from henceforth probably will. As to what relates to thyself, thou seemest to have read many books, but never to have looked into the book of princes, nor to understand what is decent among sovereigns. But since thou talkest of the law of nature and nations, know, that when war breaketh out between two kings, they are, each of them, warranted by the law of nature and nations, to intercept all supplies brought to the other, let them come from whence they will, and to take care that no such supplies may be made use of against themselves. Know this to be the law of nature and of nations. Where again thou talkest of the house of Austria, which thou now buildest so much on, thou art not ignorant, that there was not wanting of that house, one who designed to intercept from thy king the kingdom of Poland\*. As to the rest, being numerous and such as must be particularly considered, they are not proper for this time or place: The resolutions of the commissioners appointed for this purpose shall be communicated to thee. In the mean time fare thee well, and be quiet.

Thus did that great princess answer a powerful king, who only talked in a manner which she thought insolent; and it is remarkable, that this spirited answer was made by her when she was old; when she was involved in a war with Spain, then the most potent monarchy in Europe; when she had been deserted by her ally, Henry IV. of France, who had made a separate peace with Spain; and when there was a dangerous rebellion in Ireland, headed by the famous Ter-Owen, and supported by Spain.

And Speed, who gives us this anecdote, tells us, that having ended her oration, she lion like rising, daunted the malapert orator no less with her stately port and majestic departure, than with the tartness of her princely checks: And turning to the train of her attendants, said, "God's death, my lords, I have been forced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath long lain rusty."

*In our Magazine for last Year, p. 603, we gave the Substance of what the King of Prussia calls an Exposition of his Motives for detaining Part of the Silesia Loan, by Way of Compensation for the Damage done to his Subjects in the last War by our Privateers. And now we shall give a Copy of the Memorial presented by his Minister here upon that Subject, as follows, viz.*

**I**T is by order of the king his master, that the undersigned secretary to the

legation of his majesty the king of Prussia, is obliged to remind your excellency of the pressing solicitations employed by himself and predecessor, at several times, for obtaining from the equity, and thro' the justice of the ministry of this court, the satisfaction which the Prussian merchants have demanded, of being indemnified for the violences and depredations they have sustained from some of the English privateers, during the last war. Your excellency will remember, that these merchants had some their ships taken from them, some their effects forced away, others had them detained; and altho' it was evidently made appear, that none of them dealt in contraband trade, they have not hitherto been able to obtain any redress, neither from the English tribunals to whom they applied, nor from the government, before which they laid their complaints: And that, by a singularly strange contradiction, when even those tribunals found no specious pretext for confiscating their ships and effects, and consequently discovered the injustice of the prize, they nevertheless did not fail to condemn the proprietors in costs, to the behoof of the privateers, and leivable upon the capture.

The laws of equity ought incontestably to be the same for all nations; and an Englishman ought to expect the finding a sanctuary at Berlin, in the justice of its tribunals, against the violence of their subjects, the same as a Prussian ought to find it at London, against any illegal procedure of theirs. It is upon this principle, that good faith and mutual commerce stand established between nation and nation: It is also upon this very principle, that the merchants of Europe traffick with their neighbours, and that the English nation carries on so advantageous a commerce. All countries look on these ties of equity as sacred and inviolable, and they respect them at home, that they may receive the benefit of them abroad, whenever the necessity comes to exit of their having recourse to them.

His majesty believed, that, with a nation so full of noble sentiments, so generous as the English, it would be no difficulty to obtain for his subjects the satisfaction that was due to them; and your excellency will remember, that, in case of a refusal, the intimation was not omitted, that his majesty, the king of Prussia, would find himself obliged (tho' with regret) to seize the capital funds for which the dutchy of Silesia stood mortgaged to the English, especially as his majesty had no other means of indemnifying his subjects,

'The

\* The archduke Maximilian of Austria, brother to the emperor Roderick II, had disputed the crown with Sigismund.



The intentions of the king my master are pure : His majesty was determined to self, with all integrity, the engagements he has contracted with the English nation, and acquit the debts incumbent on him ; but he is determined at the same time to make good to his subjects the protection which he owes them.

That his majesty might precipitate nothing in an affair of this nature, and in order to afford the English government time enough for reflection, his majesty continued discharging the Silesia loan until payment of the last term ; but when his majesty saw that neither the equity of his demands, that neither time, reasons, nor repeated importunities, produced any effect, in favour of the Prussian merchants, the king thought himself obliged to have recourse to the last measure that remained in his power, that of deducting from the money due to the English the sum which his subjects demanded for their indemnification.

The same law that obliges us to the fair dealing of paying our debts, authorizes us to exact the same measure of justice from our debtors. What a singularly strange sort of law would that be, that should regulate all in favour of one side, and nothing in favour of the other ? In this affair, however, the point in agitation is not even what is owing from the English to the Prussians, but what is forcibly withheld from them. If it is but just to pay one's debts, it is yet more so to repair the damages one has occasioned by one's own fault, and with premeditated design.

After reasons so strong, after having, in vain, demanded reparation from those who alone could make it, is there any colour whatever for pretending, that the king should give up his own subjects ? And could he do it, even if he would ? He owes the last term to the English ; he stops it, and, after having acquainted the British government upon all occasions, of the measures his majesty could not but indispensably take, he appointed a commission to judge, with impartiality, and with a rigid exactness, the pretensions of the Prussian merchants. At the head of this commission too his majesty placed a man, whom to name, suffices to sanctify the whole procedure. The then high chancellor (Cocceii) three ministers of state, and several counsellors of justice, have examined the claims of the merchants, and liquidated their just amount.

This commission having terminated this affair, the under-signer has the honour to present, enclosed herewith, to your excellency, copies of the decrees given upon the different claims of the Prussian sub-

jects, upon that of each merchant separately, whence it results, that of 239,850 crowns, which those merchants reckoned due to them, the commission has adjudged to them no more than 159,486 crowns, 20 gr. principal, and 33,283 crowns interest, at the rate of 6 per cent.

Tho' his majesty has all the reason to be persuaded, that the said commission has proceeded according to the forms of the most impartial justice, his majesty has, nevertheless, ordered the under-signer to declare, in the present memorial, that his majesty is disposed to have any contested facts examined afresh by the said commission, if any officers, or English privateers, who shall believe themselves wronged thereby, think proper to interfere therein, and to get the judgment altered, in case the allegations of the party, so complaining, should be found valid.

The king fixes, for the exhibition of these allegations, the term of three months, reckoning from the day of this declaration. As the list of the several captures annexed to this memorial contains the names of those who made them, his majesty refers it to the good pleasure of the British government, in what manner it shall be proper to inform the parties of the judgment pronounced, that they may enter their complaint against it according to law. If, nevertheless, the said term lapses without any one's interposing in his own vindication, his majesty will abide by the decree of his council, and in pursuance thereof, will order the deduction of the sum adjudged to his subjects, including the interest thereon at 6 per cent. until the 10th of July of the current year ; which said deduction, so ordered from the money due to the English, amounts to 194,725 Brandenburg crowns, 4 gr. and 5 deniers, and is to be applied to the indemnification of the Prussian merchants. His majesty at the same time declares, that he is ready to order a remittance to be made to the commissioners of the Silesia loan, of the residue of what is owing upon that claim, both on account of the capital, and of the interest growing thereon, at the rate of 7 per cent. to the tenth of July of this present year. Always provided, that the said commissioners shall produce an authentic release for the said principal and interest.

In case that, against all expectation, they shall in England refuse to come into this so equitable a regulation, I am to declare to your excellency, that the king will order the said sum to be judicially delivered to his chamber of justice in Berlin, there to remain in deposit, till it shall please

please the proprietors to draw it out by furnishing proper discharges; and as the continuance of the interest naturally ceases after this deposit, his majesty expressly protests against being thenceforward accountable for any; and in virtue of this authentick protest, his majesty holds the debt upon the Silesia mortgage entirely A extinguished, and that dutchy fully exonerated from all obligations with regard to it.

London, Nov. 23, 1752.

Signed

MICHAEL.

N. B. At the end of the Exposition of the Motives, in our last year's Magazine, p. 605, col. 1. l. 24. read 1. The number of vessels taken, amounting to 18 Prussian ships; and 33 neutral ships, in the cargoes of which the Prussians were concerned. And l. 31. read 7. In what their sufferings consisted.

**Observations on the Time for keeping CHRISTMAS.**

WHEREAS a great many people did work on the 25th of last December, an a supposition that it was not Christmas-day, and did keep Old Christmas-day (as they term it) either thro' ignorance or obstinacy, I shall endeavour to put them right in that matter, as follows:

First, as to the keeping of Christmas-day, it was not kept at all until the second century, and then (as the learned Dr. Cave observes) it was kept on the same day as the Epiphany, until St. Chrysostom (who lived in the fourth century) and some others of the primitive fathers of Christianity looked into it; and by the best intelligence they could get, it was on the 25th of December. And Clemens Alexandrius (another of the primitive fathers) says, it is either on the 25th or 26th of the same month; and the same father tells us, in the same place, that there were some who more curiously searching after Christ's nativity, affixed it to the 16th of May. Hence we may see how little certainty there is in this matter, since so soon after the event the learned were divided in their opinions concerning it.

Secondly, as to Christmas-day's being now kept at the same season of the year as it was by the primitive Christians, I shall prove as follows:

Julius Cæsar, (the first Roman emperor) about 46 years before the birth of Christ (by the advice of his learned men) made a reformation in the kalendar, (which was then very defective) and made the year to consist of 365 days and 6 hours,

(which is the account we in England used to keep) whereas, by the best observations that can be made, it is not so much by above 11 minutes, which in about 131 years makes a whole day: So that as many 131 years as are past since Julius Cæsar's time, so many days have the seasons run back, which is above 13 days; therefore to bring the seasons up to where they were in his time, there should have been 13 days cut off, instead of 11.

So that by reason the year, as settled by Julius Cæsar, does exceed the solar year, (or the year described by the sun) and was the cause of the seasons running back, and thereby making the kalendar again defective, which it was found to be in the year of Christ 1582; Pope Gregory XIII. (by the advice of his learned men) corrected the kalendar again, and cut off ten days; and about the year 1700 they cut off another; thereby bringing the seasons back no farther than the council of Nice, (which was held in the year of Christ 325, by all the learned bishops in Christendom, for the settling of Easter, and condemning Arianism) at which time the spring Equinox (that is, the time when the sun is in the Equinoctial line, making the days and nights of equal length) was on the 20th of March; but since that time, by reason of the seasons running back, the spring Equinox was got back to the 9th of March; which now by our cutting off 11 days, has brought it up again to where it was at the council of Nice. So that if we had kept Christmas-day at the same season of the year as it was kept by the primitive Christians, we should have kept it on the 14th of December, and not on the 25th. Therefore we are now much righter than we were before.

JOHN BARNETT.

P. S. As to the story of the bees always swarming on Christmas-eve,—which to admire most, the industry of that wonderful insect, or the simplicity of some old women, I know not; I knew they were very industrious, but never knew they were so wise as to know when Christ's nativity was before.

*Some Account of the celebrated Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart. lately deceased. (See P. 44.)*

SIR Hans Sloane, Bart. was born at Killelagh, in the county of Down in Ireland; but his thirst after knowledge tempted him to remove from thence in his youth, in order to employ his talents in a more extended scene of life, better adapted to his genius, and more serviceable to the good of mankind. He tells

tells us himself, that from his youth, he was much delighted with the study of plants, and other parts of nature, and had seen most of those kind of curiosities that were to be found either in the fields, or in the gardens or cabinets of the curious in and about London, where he practised physick. The duke of Albemarle having obtained the supreme command of Jamaica, &c. employed Dr. Barwick his physician, to look out for one to take care of him and his family in case of sickness. Upon application to Dr. Sloane, the opportunity seemed such as he wanted, in order to view the places and things he designed, and at the same time to prosecute his profession. He embraced the offer, and having conditions settled to his satisfaction, he began his voyage on Sept. 12, 1687, visited most of the Caribbee islands, and at length arrived at Jamaica. As his principal motive to this dangerous voyage was a zeal for the advancement of natural knowledge, he there employed all the hours he could spare from the duties of his profession in searching after the productions of nature, which he carefully described in a Journal. In order to make his inquiries useful to the publick, he dried fair samples of all such plants as would bear it, and such as could not be dried or kept, he caused figures of them to be drawn in crayons, as also of fishes birds, insects, &c. at no small expence. He continued but about a year and 8 months abroad, including his passage to and from thence. For the duke of Albemarle dying at Jamaica, he began his voyage back on March 16, 1688, and landed in England, May 29, following. He brought with him 800 samples of plants, and communicated them to all lovers of such curiosities; which encouraged Sir Arthur Roydon to send over a gardener to bring the plants alive to him from Jamaica for his garden at Moyra in the county of Down, where they grew to great perfection.

After his return he pursued the business of his profession with great success, grew into high repute for his learning, candour and publick spirit; was made president of the Royal Society, and College of physicians, London, first physician to his majesty K. George I. (who created him a baronet) and to his present majesty king George II. But England was not alone sensible of his merit; he was courted by foreigners, and created member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, Madrid and Berlin, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh,

and doctor of physick of the University of Dublin, &c.

Such honours had he received at home and abroad. But nothing so fully displays the grandeur of his mind as his immense and rare collections. His library, consisting of upwards of 42000 volumes of printed books, is perhaps the fullest and most curious in the world with regard to the several branches of natural history and physick; add to which above 3000 volumes of manuscripts, relating chiefly to enquiries of the same nature. His museum is stored with such vast rarities, both natural and artificial (amounting, as it is said, in the year 1733, to 69,352 particulars, including his MSS.) that we may venture to proclaim it the most valuable private collection (perhaps publick one) that ever yet has appeared upon earth. Those treasures, tho' collected at his private expence, have not been appropriated to his own pleasure alone. Mankind has enjoyed the benefits of them, and his noble mind never suffered him to refuse their use to whoever at home or abroad was desirous of satisfaction or improvement from them.

#### A Description of WESTMORELAND. *With a new and correct MAP.*

WESTMORELAND is an inland county, so named, probably, from the many moors or meers that were formerly in it, most of which have been drained and ploughed, and from its lying west of that ridge of hills, called the English Appenines by antient writers. It is bounded on the East by Yorkshire and Durham, on the South by Lancashire, on the West and North by Cumberland. It is about 35 miles long from north to south, 24 broad from east to west, and 120 in circumference. It is reckoned to contain about 6500 houses, and 510,000 acres; has 26 parishes and 8 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament, two for the county, who at present are John Dalton and Edward Wilson, Esqrs. and two for the town of Appleby, who in the present parliament are Sir John Ramsden, Bart. and Randle Willbraham, Esq; It is partly in the diocese of Carlisle, and partly in that of Chester; and is divided into two parts, viz. the baronies of Kendal and Westmoreland; and these again are subdivided into constablewicks and wards, but not into hundreds, having antiently paid no subsidies, as they were sufficiently charged with border-service against the Scots. The air of this county is generally sharp; and the barony of Kendal, so called

called from the river Can or Ken, is mountainous and barren, but has some fruitful valleys : That of Westmoreland, so called because it lies west of the hills that divide it from Yorkshire, and for its low situation, is a champion country 20 miles long and 14 broad, has much arable land, and even their moors and commons, called fells, are capable of being cultivated. The chief rivers in this county are the Eden, Lone, Ken, and Eimot ; and Winander-meer is by some reckoned to it, tho' by others to Lancashire. It gives title of earl to the family of Fane.

The market-towns are, 1. Appleby, 217 computed, and 279 measured miles N. W. of London, antiently a strong and populous city, and thought to be the Roman Aballaba. Henry I. gave this town equal privileges with York, and Henry II. confirmed them. In Henry III's time, it had a court of Exchequer. In Edward I's time, they had a mayor and two provosts, who seem to have been sheriffs : But the town was ruined by the frequent inroads of the Scots, who burnt it down, and it never recovered its antient splendor ; so that it is now only a small market-town of little note, tho' pleasantly situated on the river Eden, having the assizes held here in the town-hall, and being the only town in the county that sends members to parliament. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, a common-council, and serjeants at mace. It has still the same privileges as York, and they have a tradition, that this town had a mayor, while London had only a bailiff. The market is on Saturday, esteemed one of the best in all the north for corn.

2. Brough, Brough under Stanmore, or Market-Brough, 8 miles E. of Appleby, a small town, but divided into two parts, viz. the Upper or Church-Brough, on account of the church's standing there, where also is a fine castle ; and the Lower, called also Market-Brough, from its having the market in it, which is held on Thursday, and is pretty considerable.

3. Kirby-Steven, or Kirkby-Steven, on the river Eden, 4 miles S. of Brough, is a noted town for stocking-weavers, and has a good market on Fridays. A little south from hence lies Wharton-Hall, with a park and barony, that gave title to the late unfortunate duke of Wharton's ancestors ever since the 35th of Henry VIII. And farther east lies Hartley-castle, the seat of the Musgraves, a very ancient and honourable family in this county.

4. Orton, 10 miles W. of Kirby-Steven, has a weekly market ; and 4 miles south of it is Brandretty Stone, with a

deep croses cut on each side, thought to have been a boundary between England and Scotland.

5. Ambleside, 16 miles S. W. of Orton, has a clothing trade, and a market on Wednesdays.

6. Kendal, 13 miles S. E. of Ambleside, has an harbour for boats on the river Ken, over which are two stone bridges, besides one of timber. It is a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggets, hats, stockings, &c. K. James I. changed their old charter for a new one, by which he placed the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgeses, or common-council men, &c. It is pleasantly situated in a good air, and consists of two great streets crossing one another, where is a great market on Saturdays for provisions, and also a great beast market once a fortnight. In this town are seven trading companies. viz. mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, C gloves, taylors, and pewterers ; each of which have an hall to meet in. It has a large and beautiful church, with five rows of pillars in it ; and 12 chapels of ease, with a good free-school, well endowed, with exhibitions for the scholars in Queen's-college, Oxford. It has given title of baron and earl to several great families, and that of duke to the third son of James duke of York, who died young : Since which prince George of Denmark had the title of earl of Kendal ; and in 1719, K. George I. created Melusina Erensgard Schulenberg dutches of Kendal. The clothing trade was first settled here by K. Edward III. who brought over divers Dutchmen to instruct E the English, and placed them in several counties for that purpose.

7. Burton, 10 miles S. of Kendal, situate on the utmost southern point of this county, bordering on Lancashire, and having a market on Thursdays.

8. Lonsdale, or Kirby-Lonsdale, on the river Lone, 10 miles N. E. of Burton, a pretty large town, with a woollen manufacture, and a market on Tuesdays.

Several Roman antiquities have been discovered, and there are several Roman monuments in this county. Milthorp, at the mouth of the river Ken, is the only sea-port in this shire, commodities being imported hither from Lancashire in small vessels. At Levens, a mile north, there is a fair stone bridge over the Ken, and a spring, called the Dropping-well, that petrifies moss, wood, leaves, &c. G And at Rounthwait, in this county, there is a spring which casts up small pieces resembling silver spangles.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES  
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 549,  
of our last Year's MAGAZINE.

*I am now to give you a Debate we had in our Club upon a new Subsidy Treaty, whereby it was stipulated, that a Subsidy of 32,000l. per Ann. should be paid by us to the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony; which Debate was opened by Servilius Priscus, who spoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Chairman,  
S I R,

**T**HE treaty between his majesty and the states general on the one part, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, on the other, concluded at Dresden the 13th of September last, having been referred to this committee, I now rise up to move for granting such a sum to his majesty, as may be necessary for enabling him to make good the engagements he has entered into by that treaty; and I cannot suppose, that it will be necessary for me to make use of many arguments for inducing the house to comply with the motion I am to make; because this treaty, with the king of Poland, was a natural and indeed a necessary consequence of that with the elector of Bavaria, which was last session so wisely approved of by a great majority of this assembly. The providing against a vacancy of the imperial throne, by getting the eldest son of the present emperor chosen king of the Romans, was then thought to be a measure so necessary for securing the peace of Europe, and preserving the balance of power, that few gentlemen seemed to grudge any expence that might be found to be necessary for

H—P—.

January, 1753.

rendering that measure effectual. It was, indeed, then thought that this nation would not have been put to any farther expence upon that account, and perhaps we should not, if it had been thought prudent to proceed to an election upon our having secured only a bare majority of the electors; but every gentleman must see, that in order to render this election the more firm and indisputable, it will be proper to have the concurrence of the whole electoral college, or at least of as many of them as can possibly be procured; and for this purpose it was necessary, among the very first, to gain the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, not only as being one of the most powerful electors, but as being one of the two vicars of the empire.

It was upon this maxim, Sir, that his majesty entered into the negotiation for the treaty now under our consideration; and the maxim was so apparently wise and just, that the Dutch, without any difficulty not only approved of it, but also agreed to bear a proportionable share of the expence, notwithstanding the present low state of their finances, and the heavy debt they now labour under. That wise people are fully sensible of the dangerous consequence of a new vacancy in the imperial throne, therefore they rightly judge, that it ought to be guarded against at any expence; and considering the disputes still subsisting between this nation and France as well as Spain, we have more reason than the Dutch to be afraid of that danger; for the freedom and independency of the Dutch is of such an immediate concern to all the princes of Germany, that if France and Spain should attempt to conquer

B

Hol-



Holland, it would in a manner force those princes to put an end to, or at least to suspend all their mutual disputes and animosities, and cordially unite together for the protection of Holland. In such a case, and for such a purpose, they would agree upon the choice of an emperor, and all join in a confederacy for saving their neighbouring states. But if upon a vacancy of the imperial throne, a civil war should arise in Germany about the choice of a successor, and France or Spain should take that opportunity to endeavour to drive us out of our possessions in Asia, Africa, and America, as well as the Mediterranean, such an attempt would be thought of very little concern to the princes of Germany, and consequently would have no such influence as to force them to put an end to the civil war among themselves, especially if we had before been ourselves quite indifferent about their concerns, and had refused to concur in any measures for preventing that civil war.

I know, Sir, it is an unpopular and invidious task to talk against the power or strength of one's country; and I despise flattering even my native country, at the expence of my sincerity; and therefore I must declare, that, in my opinion, it would be impossible for us by ourselves to support a war of any consequence against the united power of France and Spain, and probably the whole house of Bourbon. In such a war they would certainly compel Portugal to refuse admission to our ships of war into any of her ports, and might perhaps compel that kingdom to join with them in the war against us; for as that kingdom lies open to an attack from Spain by land, against which we could give it little or no assistance, it would be forced to receive the law from the house of Bourbon; and let persons con-

would be in, if upon any distress or danger they had not a port to retire to from the Land's-End to the straits of Gibraltar. Then again let us consider, Sir, how, in case of such a war, our navy, formidable as it is, must be weakened by being divided; for we should be obliged to have always one numerous squadron in the Mediterranean, another of equal force in the West-Indies, and a third superior to either upon our own coasts; and besides these, it would be necessary for us to have always a small squadron upon the coast of Africa, a second in the East-Indies, and a third in the Bakick. All these squadrons, I say, it would be necessary for us to have continually in their respective stations, for the protection of our trade or our settlements in these several parts of the world; and would it be possible for us, even with the best intelligence, to prevent its being in the power of France and Spain to steal out their ships and attack us with a superior squadron in one or other of those places?

If these things be duly considered, Sir, every gentleman must see, that whilst France and Spain continue united, and whilst both of them are daily forming projects against our trade and foreign settlements, which they want only a proper opportunity for carrying into execution, it will be absolutely necessary for us to have always a confederacy upon the continent ready to attack them by land, if they should ever openly attack us by sea or in America. But if an intestine war should break out in Germany, would it be possible for us to provide any such confederacy? And every one knows, that nothing is so likely to create an intestine war in that country as a vacancy in the imperial throne. Therefore in the present circumstances of Europe, there is no nation in it, no not even Germany itself, that can have a greater concern

concern than we have, to prevent, as far as is consistent with the constitution of the Empire, the possibility of such a vacancy; and consequently we ought not to grudge any expence that may appear to be absolutely necessary for guarding against such a dangerous misfortune.

But, Sir, a vacancy in the imperial throne is not now the only misfortune we have to guard against: France, we know, is at great pains, and a vast expence, to gain and attach to her interest, as many of the German princes as she can prevail with to accept of her terms; and as most of those princes now keep up a larger number of regular troops, than their own proper revenues can answer to support, they must have subsidies from some foreign state or other. The empress-queen of Hungary is always obliged to keep up such a numerous army of regular troops, in order to be ready to make head against any sudden interruption of the Turks, that she cannot spare to grant any subsidies; and the Russians are in the very same situation; consequently none of the princes in Germany can expect any subsidy, unless it be either from France and Spain, or from the Dutch and us. Most of them, I have good reason to believe, will accept of a less subsidy from us, than what has been offered, or may hereafter be offered by France; but if we should be so imprudently parsimonious as to refuse to grant them any subsidy, they would be obliged to accept of one from France and Spain, and in consequence thereof they would be bound to join with those two crowns, perhaps against the interest of their native country, as well as against that of Europe in general.

Thus it appears, Sir, that his majesty had two most pressing motives for concluding this subsidy treaty with the king of Poland; for he has thereby prevented that prince's being reduced to the necessity of

entering into any treaty with France, and he has secured, as far as is consistent with the laws of Germany, the concurrence of that prince's vote and interest for electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans. That it is true, is not, nor could it be made an express article of the treaty, because such an article would have been contrary to one of the fundamental constitutions of the empire; but this was understood by all the contracting parties, and I am convinced, will be as faithfully performed as if it had been made an express article, not so much on account of the tacit engagement in the treaty, as on account of its being agreeable to the particular interest of Germany, as well as the general interest of Europe.

I may therefore, I think, now venture to say, Sir, that we have secured not only the two vicars of the empire, but two thirds of the Electoral college, to concur in the election of a king of the Romans; and consequently, I hope, nay, I trust, that the election will be brought on, and the archduke Joseph elected, before we meet here again in a new session. Nothing, I think, can prevent it, unless it be a well grounded hope to get the election made unanimous; and this I have some reason to think far from being impracticable. I wish with all my heart it may be effected; for it is an end so desirable, that the least ground to hope for attaining it, would fully compensate a delay for another year, if that should appear necessary, which, I trust, it will not; and therefore, I hope, this will be the last expence which this nation may be obliged to put itself to for securing, as far as human prudence can devise, the internal quiet of Germany, and of course not only our own tranquillity, but the free and uninterrupted possession of our trade and our settlements in every part of the world; and as we can purchase such a valuable security

cursity for such a trifle of expence; I am sure, every gentleman must allow, that we have made a cheap purchase : for which reason I shall conclude with moving, That a sum, not exceeding 32,000*l.* be granted to his majesty, to enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, pursuant to treaty.

*The next that spoke in this Debate was Pomponius Atticus, whose Speech was in Substance thus :*

*Mr. Chairman,*

*S I R,*

**A**LTHO' I have for many years generally agreed in my sentiments with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and altho' I now agree with him in thinking, that it would add to our security, as well as the security of the balance of power, to have the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, yet I cannot agree with him in my opinion of this treaty ; for I not only think, that the nation is thereby to be put to a most unnecessary expence, but that the treaty itself is a very wrong measure, because it will rather prevent than forward the end for which it is said to be intended.

With regard to the expence, Sir, it should have been considered, that the king of Poland is in circumstances very different from those of the elector of Bavaria. The family of Bavaria had long had an attachment to France, and might still have thought it their interest to continue that attachment ; therefore, if there had been no such thing as an election of a king of the Romans in view, it would have been not only prudent, but necessary for us to grant a subsidy to the elector of Bavaria, in order to withdraw that prince from his attachment to France, and to fix him in the interest of the house of Austria, and of this kingdom. For this reason many gentlemen, of whom I

H— W—, &c.

am one, might have last year approved of the treaty with Bavaria, and yet may now very much disapprove of this treaty with the king of Poland. Even that with Bavaria I should have disapproved of, if we had then had nothing else in view but the election of a king of the Romans ; because in every case where this is the only view, the granting of a previous subsidy must either be unnecessary, or it must tend to defeat, or at least to delay the election until it becomes absolutely necessary by the demise of the present emperor ; for every elector must either think, that an immediate election of the archduke Joseph, as king of the Romans, is absolutely necessary for the safety of his country, or he must think that no such immediate election is necessary : If the former be his opinion, he will immediately concur in that election without any subsidy from us : If the latter, he will naturally conclude, that the subsidy granted by us upon that single account, must be continued until the election be made, and that it will cease as soon as the election is over, or at least as soon as the term expires, for which it was granted ; and in consequence of this conclusion, he will certainly find some excuse or other for putting off this election, until it becomes absolutely necessary by the death of the present emperor.

Upon this, which I think a certain and incontestable principle, let us see, Sir, how the case will stand with respect to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony. That family, notwithstanding the marriage of one of their daughters to the dauphin, has certainly no attachment to the kingdom of France. On the contrary ; whilst they are in possession, or have an expectation of the crown of Poland, they must court the favour of the house of Austria, and must be for preserving the power of that house ; therefore, the present elector must naturally be inclined to have the

the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans ; and if this subsidy had not been granted, I am persuaded, he would have been for bringing that election on as soon as possible ; but as he may not think this absolutely necessary during the present emperor's life, our granting this subsidy will make him resolve to concur in every excuse for delaying it as long as possible, in order to oblige us to renew the subsidy as soon as the present term is expired ; for if there be now any necessity for chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, that necessity will become every year the more urgent, the more the present emperor advances in years ; and consequently if there be now any reason for our granting subsidies upon this account, that reason will be stronger three or four years hence, and still much stronger twenty years hence, than it is at present.

I must therefore be of opinion, Sir, that it is not prudent in us to grant any subsidy upon the single account of getting the archduke Joseph presently chosen king of the Romans, not only because it will, as I have said, defeat the end intended, but because, if we grant a subsidy to any one elector upon this account, every other elector will expect the same ; and if we should grant subsidies to all, or to a majority of them, it would render the election, when made, precarious ; for it would furnish the French, and all such as might please to join with them, with a plausible pretence for declaring it a void election. Sir, I had almost said a justifiable pretence ; for tho' in these subsidy treaties there be no express article for obliging the contracting elector to vote for the archduke Joseph, yet every one knows, and it has been publicly declared in this house, that such a stipulation is understood, and is truly the only consideration for our granting the subsidy ; and we all know that it is as much contrary to the laws of the empire to carry an election by bribery and corruption, as to

carry it by force of arms. The many princes of the empire who have been chosen kings of the Romans, and yet never succeeded to be emperors, or not till after cruel wars and great bloodshed, is a convincing proof, that the internal peace of Germany does not depend so much upon the ceremony of chusing a king of the Romans during the life of the reigning emperor, as upon taking proper measures for establishing such a cordial union among the electors, as that upon the death of the emperor they may all unite in the choice of a successor ; and I doubt much if our interfering so openly, and at such an expence, in the choice of a king of the Romans, be a proper method for establishing that cordial union, especially as it tends so manifestly towards overturning the constitution of the empire, and rendering the Imperial dignity hereditary, in the Austrian family ; for there is no argument for the necessity of chusing a king of the Romans that can be made use of upon this occasion, but what may be made use of with equal weight by every future emperor of that family, as soon as he has the good fortune to have a son ; and a question has now been started about who shall judge of this necessity, that, I fear, may produce confusion in the empire, because it is a question that, I am convinced, neither side will ever give up to the other.

When I say this, Sir, every gentleman must suppose, I mean the dispute arisen upon this occasion between the electors and the princes of the empire. The former say, that all questions relating to the election of an emperor, or king of the Romans, are to be determined by them alone ; and consequently, that the electors are at all times the sole judges whether there be at any time a necessity for chusing a king of the Romans during the life of the emperor : On the other hand, the princes of the empire contend, that no king

of

of the Romans should ever be chosen during the life of the emperor, but when it becomes absolutely necessary for the safety and quiet of the empire, and that whether this necessity at any time exists or no, is not to be determined by the electoral college, A but by the diet of the empire. This, Sir, is the important question now brought upon the carpet; and when we consider, that the kings of Sweden and Denmark, the prince royal of Russia, the king of France, and the prince, now hereditary stadtholder of the United Provinces, are all princes of the empire, without being electors, we may judge how improbable it is, that either of these two parties will yield to the other, how unfortunate it is that such a question should ever have been started, and how dangerous it would be to proceed to an election before this question be determined, or at least until the necessity of an election becomes manifest both to the diet and the electoral college; and in that case they would proceed to an election without any subsidy from us, and without having the question determined as to who are to be the judges of that necessity.

When this will happen, Sir, I do not know, and as little do I know what the Hon. gentleman means by saying he trusts—it will happen next summer. I wish as much as he can do, that it may, but I do not so much as hope that it will; and this I will say, that if we, by granting subsidies to (which will be called bribing) a majority of the electors, should procure a king of the Romans to be chosen, whilst some of the chief electors and most of the great princes of the empire think that there is no present necessity for any such choice, we shall, I fear, be sowing the seeds of a civil war in Germany, G and a very general one in Europe, instead of taking proper measures to prevent either the one or the other. Therefore, the procuring or hastening the election of a king of the

Romans could be no good argument for our projecting or concluding this treaty; and the other argument, or motive, as the honourable gentleman called it, is one of that sort of arguments, which either does nothing, or does too much.

Are we to suppose, Sir, that any elector or prince of Germany is so extravagant, as to keep up a greater number of regular troops in time of peace, than his own proper revenue can spare to support, and at the same time, that he is so abandoned, that rather than retrench any part of this extravagant expence, he will unite with the enemies of his country, and sell himself a slave to France? God forbid, Sir, that we should ever have the least ground for such a vilifying supposition: I have so good an opinion of those princes in general, that I am convinced, no one of them will ever unite with France for any mercenary consideration; but we know, that an apprehension of the house of Austria's designing to encroach upon the laws and liberties of their country, has, in former times, made many of them unite with France, in order to guard against those designs of that house, which they thought to be either ambitious or oppressive; and therefore E in all our measures we ought to be extremely cautious of giving rise to any such future apprehension. It is our interest to support and preserve the power of the house of Austria; but this interest we shall defeat, if we do not take care to pursue it in F such a manner, as not to give occasion for any such jealousy; for it is not the power of the house of Austria alone that we are to set up as a balance to the power of France, but the power of that house united with the power of the German empire; and whilst these two powers continue united, a little of our money, with the assistance of our navy, in time of actual war, will always render them an effectual balance.

This

This argument therefore, Sir, proves nothing, or it proves too much ; for if we should refuse to grant any subsidies in time of peace, the princes of the empire would retrench their expence, unless they are entirely abandoned ; and if they be A entirely abandoned, they will certainly sell themselves to the highest bidder, in which France and Spain will certainly get the better of us ; for whatever we may be in fighting, this nation alone is not equal to the power of those two monarchies in giving ; and the Dutch, I fear, are unable to contribute any share : Nay, I am afraid, that even as to the expence of this treaty, we must, some way or other, pay their share as well as our own ; for, I believe, they are not able to pay it without making a reduction of their army ; and if any troops are to be reduced, it is certainly more for our interest, as well as the general interest of Europe, that some of the princes of the empire should be obliged, than that the Dutch should be obliged D to reduce the number of their regular troops.

Having thus, Sir, given my opinion very fully, and very freely, of the treaty now under our consideration, I shall conclude with declaring, that notwithstanding what I have said against the treaty itself, I shall concur with my Hon. friend in his motion. Gentlemen, I see, are surprized at this declaration ; but they have not so much reason, as they may perhaps imagine. Care will be taken, I hope, that the treaty shall not produce any ill effect ; and tho' the expence be, in my opinion, unnecessary, yet since his majesty has been advised to engage in it, I shall be for enabling him to make it good, because our refusal would derogate so much from his majesty's credit and influence abroad, that it might be attended with consequences much more pernicious than any that can ensue from our complying with such

a trifle of expence ; and whoever duly considers this, will cease wondering at the declaration I have made, and join with me in giving an affirmative to the motion now before us.

*Upon this Quintus Mucius stood up, and spoke to the following Effect.*

*Mr. Chairman,*

S I R,

ALTHO' I highly approve of what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, was pleased to conclude with, yet as I have an opinion of the treaty itself very different from what he seems to entertain, I shall beg leave to give some of the reasons for the opinion I have formed. I must confess, it is with great diffidence, that I differ from him in any opinion, but especially in an opinion relating to any foreign treaty, which is a subject he has been so long conversant in, and in which he has done such eminent service to his country. As I am thus diffident, Sir, it will oblige me to be the more methodical in what I am to offer in favour of this treaty ; and for this purpose I shall consider the object, the view, and the principle of the treaty before us. As to the object, it is the election of a king of the Romans, in order to prevent any vacancy of the Imperial throne upon the death of the present emperor, whose life I shall grant may in all human appearance be, and I hope will be of long continuance ; but this no man can be sure of : He may, to the misfortune of Europe, and of this nation in particular, be suddenly cut off in the prime of his age, and this misfortune would be highly exaggerated, should he die before any election of a king of the Romans ; for will any one say, that the Germanick body can act with such vigour, either in defending itself, or assisting its allies, when it is without any head,

W— M—.

head, as when it is firmly united under one head? Will any one say, that a country which is possessed by so many powerful princes, all jealous of one another, and every one thinking himself intitled to some part of the territory possessed by his neighbour? I say, can a country in such circumstances be presumed to continue in peace, when it has no sole and supreme judge to apply to, nor any one person who has either the right or the power to enforce its laws, and to punish those who venture to transgress them?

I know it may be said, Sir, that during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, the government of the empire devolves upon the two vicars; but as there is a dispute still subsisting between the elector Palatine, and the elector of Bavaria, about one of these vicariats, and as the respective rights of the two vicars are far from being fully settled and ascertained by the laws of the empire, this very establishment, instead of preserving, might be the cause of disturbing the tranquillity of that country: Nay, suppose that this establishment were fully perfected, so that no contest could remain upon that head, yet we cannot suppose, that they would have power enough to prevent some of the potent princes, their neighbours, from taking that opportunity to vindicate by force of arms those rights or possessions, to which they imagined they had a just title; or perhaps one of the vicars might himself be among the first to transgress the laws, and interrupt the peace of his country; and both these events we have the more reason to fear, because both actually happened during the last vacancy of the Imperial throne. From all which, I think, we have the strongest reason to conclude, that should such a vacancy again happen, it would be impossible to preserve the internal quiet of Germany for so much as one day, and much less during the

long interval which might happen before even a majority of the electors could be got to agree upon the choice of an emperor; for we may learn from the histories of that country, that they were once for at least 15 years before they could agree upon the choice of any emperor; and we are told, that during all that time, the whole empire, in Italy as well as Germany, was in the utmost disorder and confusion.

The object of this treaty is therefore, Sir, in the present circumstances of Europe, of the utmost importance even to this kingdom, as we do not know how soon we may have occasion for the assistance of the empire of Germany; consequently, the obtaining of this object is of infinitely greater value to us, than the small subsidy which his majesty has for this purpose engaged to pay to the elector of Saxony; and now, Sir, as to the view or design of this treaty, every one knows, that it is to get the present emperor's eldest son elected king of the Romans, which is a design that seems to be universally approved of; and indeed, the continuance of the imperial diadem in the house of Austria is so much for the interest of this country, that I should wonder at hearing it disapproved by any gentleman in this assembly; for the house of Austria, by means of their dominions in Italy, in the Netherlands, and upon the Rhine, will always be the most useful, and whilst they pursue their own interest, must be the most ready and willing assistant we can have in a war with the house of Bourbon, because with the house of Austria we can never have any material contest, and their security depends as much upon supporting the power of this kingdom, as our security depends upon supporting theirs.

I come, in the last place, to the principle upon which this treaty is founded, and that evidently appears

to be the preservation of peace and a balance of power in Europe. The wisdom or the uprightness of this principle, Sir, I hope no gentleman will contest; and that the peace, as well as the balance of power, depends upon preventing a vacancy in the imperial throne, I have, I think, already demonstrated; but I will now go farther and affirm, that both depend, indisputably, in my opinion, upon continuing the imperial diadem in the house of Austria. As to the preservation of the peace of Europe, let me suppose, that a majority of electors, through French influence, for it can never be through any thing else, should, during the present emperor's life, or even upon his death, pass by his son, and chuse some other prince king of the Romans or emperor, would the house of Austria, could we, could the Dutch, or any independent prince in Europe, submit willingly and peaceably to such an illegal election? If we did, or if we should be all forced to do so, would there be any longer a balance of power in Europe? Would it be possible for any nation in Europe to stand against the power of the house of Bourbon, after their having established a vice-emperor in Germany? We might perhaps enjoy peace, but it would be such a peace as slaves enjoy, who submit tamely and patiently to the arbitrary commands of their imperious lords.

Thus, Sir, I have shewn that the object of this treaty is of the utmost importance even to us, that the view or design of it is universally approved, and that the principle upon which it is founded is not only just, but such a one as we must for our own safety, as well as the safety of Europe, necessarily pursue. Can we then disapprove of the treaty itself? This really seems to be a sort of paradox; and to support this paradox, two arguments are made use of, which to me seem to be inconsistent. In the first place, it is said, that the treaty will defeat the end intended by it; and to prove this, the princes of Germany are represented as such mercenary creatures, that they would expose their country to the danger of a destructive civil war, for the sake of enjoying a trifling subsidy from us for two or three years longer. Sir, I am surprised to hear such an unjust insinuation: The princes of Germany are generally known to be persons of great dignity as well as honour: They may have different ways of thinking, but I am persuaded, there is not one of them who would not despise any sum of money, when it came in competition with the true interest of their country, and this very treaty is a manifest proof of it; for the king of Poland had, until the year 1750, a subsidy from France of double the sum he is now to have from us, and without doubt might have had it continued, if he would have accepted of it upon her terms: Every subsidy we now pay, or may hereafter pay, is a proof of the honour and public spirit of the princes of Germany; for there is not one of them who might not have a higher subsidy from France than we are able to pay. It is amazing what sums of money are paid yearly by France, by way of subsidy to foreign princes and states; I have lately seen an authentick list of them, from which it appeared that, reckoning a livre at a shilling, the French now pay yearly 300,000l. sterling to the king of Prussia, the same sum to the king of Sweden, 120,000l. to Denmark, 50,000l. to the elector Palatine; besides the subsidies they pay to the elector of Cologne, the cantons of Switzerland, the republic of Genoa, and the princes of Parma and Modena. Nothing therefore but a true regard to what they think the interest of their country,

can



can induce any prince in Germany to accept of any subsidy from us; and if any gentleman thought otherwise, he should be cautious of expressing his sentiments, or rather suspicions, in this house; for he should consider, that there are already many strangers in our gallery.

But gentlemen seem to be conscious, Sir, that this charge of venality against the princes of Germany can gain no credit, therefore they shift the scene, and then those princes are represented as persons acted only by a true publick spirit; from whence it is inferred, that if an immediate election of a king of the Romans be necessary for the safety of the empire, those princes would proceed to it directly, and agree in it unanimously, without any subsidy from us; and particularly with respect to the king of Poland it is said, that not only his regard to the true interest of Germany, but his regard to his own interest, must prevail with him to concur in chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans as soon as possible, because he cannot otherwise secure the crown of Poland to himself and his son after him. Now, Sir, as to the general argument I must observe, that it seems to be the opinion of every gentleman in this house, not only that the archduke Joseph should be chosen king of the Romans, but that he should be chosen as soon as may be. This, I say, seems to be the unanimous opinion here, but this, it is plain, is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of Germany, otherwise the election would already have been made. I am far from supposing that we can, by a subsidy, induce any of those princes to be of our opinion: No, Sir; this must be done by negotiation and argument; and when we have so far succeeded in this way, as to bring any one over to our opinion, is it not prudent in us, is it not our interest to strengthen his hands as much as we can, by granting him a subsidy, especially as we know, that France is doing the same with respect to all those who are at present of the same sentiments with her? For I have so good an opinion of the king of Prussia and the electors Palatine and Cologne as to think, that it is not the subsidies they have from France, that makes them refuse to concur in the election of a king of the Romans, but because they are not yet convinced of its being necessary for the safety of the empire; and as France is thus strengthening the hands of all those that are of the same sentiments with her, I shall freely own, that if it were in our power, I should be for our being equal with her in this respect; but as this is not in our power, we must trust to the justice of our cause more than to the weight of our purse; yet I cannot think, we ought to trust entirely to the justice of our cause, for if we neglect any means we have in our power, we shall deserve to be neglected by Providence.

Then, Sir, with regard to the particular arguments relating to the king of Poland, considering his conduct in the late war, I am surprised any one should think him so much attached to the house of Austria, as that no consideration can separate him from the interest of that house. Did he not soon after the beginning of the late war join in the confederacy against that house? Did he not continue to exert his utmost strength in favour of that confederacy until he found himself forsaken by the Prussians, and the French as well as the Bavarians unable to give him any assistance? Therefore the gaining of him, who is one of the vicars, and the only indisputed vicar in the empire, must be allowed to be a new, and a very considerable acquisition to the common cause; and

and it is of the more consequence, as it may prevent a war upon the next election of a king of Poland, as well as upon the next election of an emperor of Germany; for I am of opinion, that no election either of the one or other can ever now happen without a war, unless very prudent measures be previously taken for preventing it. Had he continued in the interest of France until his death, and his son had set up upon the same interest to be chosen king of Poland, that election would certainly have occasioned a war; for neither the Austrians nor the Russians will ever allow any one in that interest to be peaceably established upon the throne of Poland: Whereas now he has again attached himself to the house of Austria, they would both, in case of his death, support the election of his son; and the French would then probably find themselves as unable to oppose the election of the son, as they were before to oppose the election of the father; therefore they would rather peaceably submit, than engage in a war which, from experience they had learned, they could not carry on with success.

I hope, Sir, I have now given sufficient reasons for thinking this treaty one of the wisest and most useful we ever made; but if I have failed in this point: If there be still any gentlemen in this house, who do not approve of the treaty, I hope they will concur with my Hon. friend who spoke last, in approving of the motion; for every one, I suppose, will join with him in thinking, that it would be of the most dangerous consequence to refuse enabling his majesty to fulfil a solemn engagement which he has already entered into. Such a refusal would render it impossible for his majesty, or any succeeding sovereign of this kingdom, to conclude any treaty that required a new expence; and as sudden emergencies often require the immediate conclusion of expensive treaties, the many fatal effects of such an impossibility, I am persuaded, I need not explain.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

~~CHRISTINA, Queen of Sweden, the only surviving issue of the great Gustavus Adolphus, the second of that name, was born Nov. 8, 1626.~~

Extracts from the LIFE and CHARACTER of CHRISTINA, Queen of Sweden, prefixed to the Translation of her WORKS, lately published.

CHRISTINA queen of Sweden, the only surviving issue of the great Gustavus Adolphus, the second of that name, was born Nov. 8, 1626.

Her father, who was the greatest prince in his time, the chief pillar of the protestant religion, and the terror of France, being killed at the battle of Lutzen near Leipzick, in the year 1633, not without violent suspicion of treachery in those that were about his person in that action, she was soon after declared and crowned queen of Sweden; and was the first female sovereign of that kingdom.

During her minority she profited so surprizingly by the instructions of excellent tutors, as to become the prodigy of the age. At the years of eighteen she took the reins of government into her own hands; and reigned gloriously ten years. At the end of which, to the world's great surprize, she resigned her crown and changed her religion, turning Roman Catholic. And after making tours into different parts of Europe, during which she twice revisited Sweden, she at length fixed her residence at Rome, where she died in the year 1689, aged sixty-three years.

As to the springs and motives of so extraordinary a step, very different opinions have been given, and very different judgments passed. Hear what Voltaire, in his Age of Lewis XIV. Vol. I. p. 99, says upon this astonishing event. "She had drawn all those ingenious persons of the age into Sweden, who could in any manner contribute to her own information (with respect to arts and sciences.) The chagrin of not finding any such among her own subjects, had given her a disgust against reigning over a people who were mere soldiers. She thought it better to live with men who cultivated their rational faculties, than to command over those who were illiterate, and without genius. She had studied all the sciences in a climate where they were then unknown. Her design was to retire into the centre of them in Italy; and she came into France only in her way thither; for the arts had then made but little progress among us. Her taste determined her to fix at Rome; and, with this design, she quitted the Lutheran religion for the Catholick: She was indifferent with regard to either, and made no scruple to conform, in appearance, to the sentiments of the people with whom she intended to pass her life."

Her genius was one of the vastest, and most universal that ever was. She understood, according to the publisher of her memoirs, eleven languages (Voltaire says eight,) among which were Greek, and in that she was a critic; Hebrew and Arabick. She wrote readily

and elegantly in French, Italian, High-Dutch and Latin, besides the Swedish, her mother tongue; she understood philosophy, history, antiquities, the mathematics and chemistry. She was a good critic; she wrote verses extreme prettily: And was a connoisseuse, as well as an admirer of the beaux arts.

She was the greatest encourager of arts and sciences, of learning and learned men, in proportion to her abilities, that ever lived. In that respect she was generous and liberal to profusion.

She, with infinite expence, amassed a prodigious collection of books, manuscripts as well as printed; of paintings, statues, bas reliefs and medals.

At the same time she was a princess of business; long-headed in the cabinet, and dexterous at negotiation.

*To this the Translator adds the following Extracts, translated from a Latin LETTER of FALKER MANNERSCHIED, a Jesuit, dated at STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10, 1653, being the Year before she resigned her Crown.*

I AM confident I shall do you an agreeable office, if I write you something concerning the queen of Sweden, whom I daily see, and reverence as the singular miracle and prodigy of our age. I am an eye-witness of what I write of her. I have had the honour of being often in her company; and of receiving a costly present from her, to wit, a golden chain, and her medal. She is low in stature; her forehead is large; her eyes very full and bright, and withal very lovely. Her nose is aquiline, her mouth middling wide and handiome. She hath nothing feminine about her but the sex. Her voice is masculine, and so is her manner of speaking, her movement and gesture. I see her on horseback almost every day; and tho' she sits in her saddle as ladies do, yet she shakes and bends her body in such a manner, as that one who is not very near her, would take her for a man. When she rides, she wears a hat, and a waistcoat after the Spanish fashion. Her skirts alone discover her to be a woman. She keeps but one foot in the stirrup, and yet she rides so hardily, that none are able to keep up with her. One would think her flying rather than running. Our master the king of Spain hath desired her picture, in a riding-posture, to be sent him. Her riding-garb is so far from being costly, that I scarce believe it is worth four or five ducats. At court she wears cloaths so very plain, that I never saw any gold or silver about her, but a single ring. She takes no manner of care in decking her person; she adjusts her hair

but once a week; and sometimes only once a fortnight. On Sundays she spends half an hour in dressing, on week days scarce a quarter. I have sometimes, when I was discoursing with her, seen her smock stained with many spots of ink, occasioned by her writing much; and even sometimes torn. When she is advised to bestow more pains in adorning her person, she says that it is an idle employment. She allots three or four hours to sleep, and never more. She goes to bed very late and rises early. I have known her live in this manner constantly for eighteen months together. When she rises in the morning, she spends five hours in reading

various books. She thinks herself a martyr when she is obliged to eat in publick. At other times she never sits above half an hour at table; she drinks water only. She hath never been heard to complain of her victuals, whether they were well or ill cooked. I have seen her often at meals, and observed the dishes she eat of; they were always plain; the rest were sent off untouched. I have heard her say she never was disturbed by any thing; that she knows nothing so important, so cross or so noxious, that could rob her of her tranquillity of mind. She says that the regards death no more than sleep. In the severest winter she goes out into the fields, in her coach, in the dead of night, sometimes four and sometimes six hours together. She allots her mornings to publick affairs, and goes every day to the senate, or rather to her council. I have known her immediately after being let blood go to the council and there remain five hours. She was once in a feverish disorder for 28 days together; and yet never in all that time omitted the management of publick affairs. She says that it is a duty required of her by her Maker, to take the best care she can of the concerns of the kingdom; that she will do what in her lies; that, if things succeed not as may be wished, she shall have this comfort, that nothing hath been wanting on her part. She administers and finishes all publick business herself. The ambassadors of potentates transact every thing with her in person, and are remitted to no minister or secretary. When she gives publick audiences to ambassadors, she alone makes all the answers to them. It is scarcely to be believed, but it is what I see every day, that these very Swedish generals, whose name and arms have so long made Germany tremble, in her presence stand speechless, as if they were dumb, and seem to be in the greatest confusion. She was scarce seven years old when she lost her father: Who could believe that

the daughter, at the age of 27, could so establish her power in a kingdom, the constitution whereof is pretty free, as to rule alone, depend upon the wills and councils of none, be under the influence of none, but alone administer, conduct and finish every thing? She is curious of knowing every thing that relates to government. She reads all treaties concerning state affairs, however tedious and prolix. I knew, upon a certain occasion, that when treaties were presented to her, containing 28 sheets, she read them over, and rendered them in Latin, and explained them to an ambassador in a very short space of time. She loves all nations; she loves virtue in all, and nothing else. She says there are but two different nations in the world; the one of good men, the other of bad; that she hates the latter, and loves the former, without regard to the names by which different countries are distinguished. She cannot bear the mention of marriage; she says she was born free and will die free. In common conversation she is so familiar, that one who is present would think her, I don't say not a queen, but not even a lady of distinction; she touches those she talks to, prompts them to discourse, laughs and jokes freely, and yet to her own people she is so awful, that they stand like infants in her presence. When she treats of serious affairs, when she gives audience to ambassadors, she assumes such state as strikes fear in the boldest persons. She hath noble ladies in her service at court, but more for the sake of grandeur than for use. She seems to despise them, and trusts all affairs to men only. Nothing is hard to her; she fears neither cold, nor rain, nor heat, nor watching, nor any thing else. If she were at war with any nation, it is past doubt that she would march against the enemy in person. She understands ten or eleven languages, to wit, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, High-Dutch, both the Swedish tongues, the Finland, and, if I be not mistaken, the Danish. She can read likewise, and in some measure understands Hebrew and Arabick. She hath read and understands all the ancient poets. The modern poets, both Italian and French, she hath almost by heart. She hath dived into all the ancient philosophers. She hath read many of the ancient fathers—but commends chiefly Nazianzen.—Her memory

seems to be more than human. She seems to be ignorant of nothing, and to forget nothing.—She tires out daily I know not how many secretaries, to whom she dictates; and corrects, turns over and finishes every thing herself. She is so liberal, that if she exceeds due bounds in any thing, it is in making presents. She hath called into Sweden the most learned men, and most excellent artificers from Italy, France and Germany; and dismisses none without large gifts. She is a most strict observer of justice; she says herself that she very seldom pardoned any criminal that deserved death; but that none was executed by her orders for whom she did not shed tears. Her civility is so very extraordinary, that it must be owned not to fall short of her other virtues. All foreigners are witnesses of this, who come to see her court, and are there received in the most obliging and polite manner.

*C The following LETTER, which is one of the famous Madam de MAINTENON's to her Brother, not only shew the good Sense of the Writer, but contains such moral Precepts, as ought to be remembered by many of this Age and Country \*.*

*To M. D'AUBIGNE'.*

**N**O man is unhappy but by his own fault. This shall always be my text, and my answer to your lamentations. Think, my dear brother, on the voyage to America, on the misfortunes of your father, the miseries of our infancy, the wretchedness of our youthful days; and you will bless Providence, instead of murmuring against fortune. Ten years ago we were both very distant from the station we are now in: Our hopes were so small, that we limited our desires to three thousand livres a year. We have at present four times as much; and ought we to wish for more? We enjoy that happy competency, which formerly you so highly extolled. Let us be content. If riches increase, let us receive them as from the hand of God; but let not our yiews be too vast. We have the necessities and conveniences of life; all the rest is cupidity. All this thirst after grandeur arises from the emptiness of an unquiet mind. All your debts are paid: You may live deliciously without contracting new ones. What else can you wish for?

\* This letter was wrote some time after she had bought the estate called Maintenon, from which she had her title, an estate of about 12,000 livres a year, for which she paid 250,000 livres in little more than four years, after she had the care of Madam de Montespan's children committed to her charge by Lewis XIV. from whence we may judge of the profits of her place, for she was worth nothing when she entered into it, but, on the contrary, both her brother and she seem to have been deeply in debt.

for? Must schemes to grow rich and great be pursued at the expence of your-repose and your health? Read the life of St. Lewis, and you will see how little all worldly grandeur is capable of satisfying the heart of man. None but God is capable of filling it. I repeat it, you are unhappy only thro' your own fault. Your inquietudes impair your health, which you should preserve, were it only that I love you. Work upon your humour; if you can render it less bilious and gloomy, it will be a great point gained. This is not the work of reflection only; you must add exercise, diversions, an uniform and regular life. You will never think well, whilst you are ill: When the body is cast down, the soul has no vigour. Adieu. Write to me oftener, but in a less moansful stile.

*Another LETTER of Madam de MAINTENON, giving an Account of the last Sickness and Death of the French King, LEWIS XIV.*

*Madam de MAINTENON to the Marchioness of \* \* \*.*

Sept. 5, 1715.

ON the evening of our return from Marli, the king was so weak, it was with difficulty he crept from his closet to his praying desk. Two days after he appeared to me so far spent, that I no longer doubted of his death: I talked to him of God; he readily listened to me, and put me several times upon the same topick. The 23d I entertained some hopes; he eat and slept; and the next day dispatched some business with M. Voisin. But whether application had fatigued him, or his distemper was come to a crisis, he fainted away; I was greatly alarmed at it, but kept myself in as good decorum as possible: When recovered from his fainting, I proposed to him to receive the sacraments; to which he answered, "It is rather too soon, I find myself well enough." I replied to him, that at all times it was a wise precaution; that we could never be too early in beseeching God to pardon our offences; putting him in mind of some of his actions, which I had been eye-witness of, he said to me, "You do me a piece of service, I thank you for it." He confessed himself; and I used my utmost endeavours to put on that fortitude I so much admired in him: My chief care was to refrain from weeping, and as often as I felt the tears ready to drop, I withdrew for a moment. He called for his casket, I brought it to him, and he searched it before me; finding some lists of the jour-

neys to Marli, "These, said he, are papers of very little consequence; no bad use can be made of them;" then, taking up another paper, he added, "Let us burn this, it might occasion great hatred and strife between those two ministers." He found a chaplet, which he gave me, saying, "Carry it about you, not as a relique, but to keep me always in remembrance." The cardinal de Rohan gave him the viaticum; after which he said, "I have lived a great many years, but very few of them have been spent in God's service." He sent for the royal family, and said to them, "I recommend peace and unity to you." The 25th, tho' he had no fever, he was excessively thirsty: I gave him drink three times. M. Fagon no longer doubted that the gangrene was got into his leg, he whispered me that it had penetrated to the bone, and that there were no more hopes: I passed the night by his bed's-side, and talked with him about his spiritual concerns: He told me, that he had but three things to reproach himself with, and that God's mercies were still greater than his sins. The next day Marechal made two incisions with a lancet; the king felt nothing, but fainted away. The physicians seeing him so resolute and unconcerned, consulted about cutting off his leg; M. Fagon would not propose it to him: I took upon me to do so; upon which he said to them, "Do you think to save my life by it?" Marechal answered, that there was but little probability of it: "If so, said the king, it is needless to put me to any pain." After which, turning to the other side, where the marshal de Villeroy stood, he reached out his hand to him, and said, "Adieu, my friend, we must part." The cardinal de Rohan and father le Tellier came in; he had a long conference with them; I withdrew to give free vent to my tears, and I heard only these words upon entering the room again, "You will answer for it before God." The 27th, he bid the princes draw near him: He recommended the Dauphin to the duke of Orleans, and said to the duke du Maine, "Take care of his education; be as strongly attached to him as you have been to me." He then desired the duke of Bourbon and the prince of Conti not to imitate their fathers. The Dauphin having drawn near, he gave him his blessing, and said to him, "My son, you are going to be a great king; be always a good christian; do not follow my example in regard to war; endeavour to live in peace with your neighbours: Render to God what you owe to him; follow always the most moderate counsels; endeavour to re-

duce the taxes, and do that which I unhappily have not been able to do." The Dauphin having withdrawn, he ordered him to be called in again, embraced him with tears in his eyes, and added, "Take notice, my son, of what I have been saying to you, as my last precepts; and let these counsels sink deep into your mind. Remember that kings die like other men." A He bid me adieu three times: The first time, he assured me, that he regretted nothing but parting from me; but, added he, with a sigh, we shall soon meet again:—I entreated him to turn his thoughts towards God only. The second time, he asked my pardon for not having lived with me so well as he ought, and for not having made me happy; but that he had always loved and esteemed me. He desired me to take notice whether the attendants did not listen; "However, added he, nobody will ever be surprized that I give way to tenderness with you." At the third adieu, he said to me, "What will become of you? You are left destitute." C I exhorted him to mind nothing but God; but reflecting afterwards, that I could not tell how the princes might treat me, I desired him to recommend me to the duke of Orleans. He accordingly called the duke, and said to him, "My nephew, I recommend Madam de Maintenon to your care; you know what esteem and regard I have always had for her; she never gave me any but good counsels, and I repent my not having always followed them: She has been useful to me in all respects, and chiefly in turning me to God and labouring for my salvation. Grant her whatever she may ask you, whether it be for herself, or for her relations and friends, she will not make an abuse of it: Let her apply directly to yourself." The 30th he said to me, "You must needs have a great deal of courage to be always present at such a spectacle." When I found he had lost all sense, and that I could be of no farther service to him, being no longer able to stifle my grief, I resolved to retire to this place; and in order to avoid the peoples reflections on the road, that I might not be known, I desired the marshal Villeroy to lend me his coach, and told him at parting, that my affliction was pungent, yet calm; that the king's death was a christian death; that I had never begged any thing of God but his eternal happiness, and that I was going to shut myself up with my children. At my arrival, I found the community assembled G to receive me, and at the sight of the young ladies I could not refrain from tears: Behold how many fatherless children are here, said I to the archbishop of

Rouen and the bishop of Chartres, who would absolutely wait upon me to my chamber. From all that I have been relating to you—the rest is wanting.

*The Life of FRANCIS, afterwards Sir FRANCIS BACON, Baron of VERULAM, Viscount of ST. ALBANS, and Lord High-Chancellor of ENGLAND. With his HEAD neatly engraved.*

FRANCIS Bacon was the youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord-keeper and afterwards lord high-chancellor in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by his second wife, who was daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, preceptor to Edward VI. Sir Nicholas appears to have been a man of wit, as well as great integrity and learning; for when the queen, in a visit to him at his seat in Hertfordshire, told him, she thought his house too little for him, "No Madam, replied he, but your majesty has made me too great for my house." And his lady too was a woman of great learning, having translated from the Latin, bishop Jewel's apology for the church of England.

Their youngest son Francis was born at York-house in the Strand, Jan. 22, 1561, the brightness of whose parts began early to appear, in so much that queen Elizabeth herself, while he was but a boy, took a particular delight in trying him with questions, and received so much satisfaction from the good sense and manliness of his answers, that she was wont to call him, in mirth, her young lord-keeper: Among others, she having one day asked him, how old he was, he answered readily, "Just two years younger than your majesty's happy reign." His proficiency in learning was so rapid, that in the 12th year of his age, he was entered a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, and went through all his courses there by the time he was 16, when his father sent him to Paris, and recommended him to Sir Amias Powlet, then the queen's ambassador in France, who took particular notice of him. Whilst abroad, he did not spend his time, as our young gentlemen usually do, in learning the vices, fopperies, and follies of foreigners, but in studying their constitution of government and manners, and the characters and views of their princes and ministers; and in the 19th year of his age he wrote a paper of observations on the then general state of Europe, which is still extant among his works.

Feb. 20. 1579, our young gentleman's father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, died, after having held the seals as keeper or chancellor

cellor for 20 years; but as queen Elizabeth's reign was more remarkable for her ministers gaining honour, then for their gaining riches, he left this his son Francis, who was the youngest of five, but a very small fortune, so that he was obliged to betake himself to the profession of the law for a subsistence, for which purpose he entered himself of Gray's-Inn, and soon became so eminent in that profession, that at the age of 28 he was appointed by queen Elizabeth her learned counsel extraordinary.

As Sir William Cecil, lord-treasurer to queen Elizabeth, afterwards lord Burleigh, had married our young gentleman's aunt, or mother's sister, he frequently applied to him for some place of credit and service in the state; but Sir William never got any thing for him, except the reversion of the office of register to the star-chamber, then reckoned worth 1600*l.* a year, which did not fall to him till near twenty years afterwards; and as he probably thought himself neglected by his uncle, he attached himself strongly to the earl of Essex, which of course made his uncle, and also his cousin Sir Robert Cecil, his enemy; for when the earl, a little before his fall, warmly solicited his being made solicitor-general, it was opposed by his cousin Sir Robert, who represented him to the queen, as a man of mere speculation, and more likely to distract her affairs, than to serve her usefully and with proper judgment; and as the earl found he could not serve him in this way, he gave him a recompence out of his own estate, by making him a present of Twittenham-park and its garden of paradise.

Upon this unfortunate nobleman's fall, Mr. Bacon, as one of the queen's counsel, was employed by the crown, along with Sir Edward Coke, the attorney-general, to manage the trial against his lordship; and his ambition got so far the better of his gratitude, that he not only accepted of the employment, but after the earl's execution, he at the desire of the ministers, wrote and published that piece still extant among his works, intitled, *A Declaration of the Treasons of Robert Earl of Essex.*

This quite ruined him in the publick esteem, which was probably the design of the ministers, and perhaps did him no service in the opinion of his sovereign; but such was the brightness of his parts, that he soon recovered both in the next reign; for he was knighted by king James I. soon after his accession, in 1607 he was made solicitor-general, and in 1613, when he was made attorney-general, his character

with the publick was so well re-established, that upon a question in the house of commons, whether the attorney-general could be a member of that house, as he was an officer who was obliged to attend upon the other, the question was carried in the affirmative out of a particular regard to him, and it was therefore declared, that it should be no precedent.

With regard to politicks, Sir Francis Bacon appears to have been a mere time-server, an humble suitor to every minister he thought uppermost, and his prosecutor as soon as down. His behaviour towards the earl of Essex we have already seen: After that earl's death he attached himself to his cousin Sir Robert Cecil, secretary of state, and afterwards earl of Salisbury, tho' he knew him to be privately no true friend, and accordingly during his life, he never rose higher than to be solicitor-general. He then made his court to the earl of Somerset, who had become a favourite, and was created viscount Rochester, just before the death of Salisbury; and by his means it probably was that Sir Francis was made attorney-general, a place then worth 600*l.* a year, as he himself acknowledged. Upon Somerset's fall, Sir Francis Bacon, then attorney-general, became one of his chief prosecutors; and from that time began to make his court to Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, to whom he was so subservient, that he submitted to be a sort of steward for those great estates bestowed upon this young favourite by the King. However, it appears from his letters and other writings that he generally gave good advice to his patrons, but when he found they would not follow his, he was ready to follow theirs without reserve; tho' it does not appear that he was any way concerned in the treasonable practices of the earl of Essex, which was perhaps more owing to his want of courage than his want of ambition.

As Sir Francis was extremely submissive, and often useful to his patrons, so he was diligent, and but too ready to use any means for getting the better of those he thought his rivals, as appeared upon the resignation of the old lord-chancellor Egerton in 1617. The seals he was highly ambitious of, and as he looked upon Sir Edward Coke as his rival, he took care to represent him to the king and Buckingham, as one who abounded in his own sense, and who by an affectation of popularity was likely to court the good will of the people, at the hazard of the prerogative. In this he was the more easily believed, as Sir Edward had been but the year before turned out from being chief

*Published by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row*





chief-justice, because the ministers found him not so ductile as they inclined he should. Accordingly the seals were delivered to Sir Francis with the title of lord-keeper; and as Buckingham found him ready to put the seals to every patent, and every thing he desired, he got him created lord high-chancellor of England and baron of Verulam in 1619, and the year following viscount of St. Albans.

How short-lived do we often find human greatness! In 1621, king James was forced to call a parliament, and as the nation was highly dissatisfied with the conduct both of Buckingham and the chancellor, the house of commons set on foot a strict scrutiny into the conduct of both. King James wanted money so much, that he could not dissolve them, but to divert them from the prosecution of his favourite Buckingham, the monopolies and illegal patents were all cancelled and recalled by proclamation, and the court promoted under-hand the prosecution of the chancellor; in consequence of which he was impeached by the house of commons of corrupt practices, in causes depending before him, as chief judge of equity; so entirely had he lost that great character, which but 7 years before he had among the commons, when he was made attorney-general.

As the court thought that his condemnation and punishment would satisfy the commons, and divert them entirely from the prosecution of Buckingham, but were at the same time afraid, that if he appeared and stood upon his defence, his eloquence and what he had to offer against the charge, might procure an acquittal, they commanded him not to appear in person, but to send a confession of all he was accused of to the house in writing; which arbitrary command he was so faint-hearted as to comply with, trusting to the king's promise, that he should have a pardon, and a remission of his fine, together with a pension during life; and upon his confession he was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.* to be imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure, to be for ever incapable of any office, place or employment in the commonwealth; and never to sit again in parliament, or come within the verge of the court.

Thus this great man was made the scape-goat, as it often happens, for a higher criminal; and tho' he had in his life-time got a great deal of money by his posts and his profession, for he was in every great cause that happened whilst he was at the bar, yet he had purchased but a very small estate of about 600*l.* a year, and was so far from having any ready mo-

January, 1753.

ney, that he was considerably in debt, occasioned by his indulgence to his servants, and his being cheated and defrauded by them: Nay, his condemnation was chiefly owing to their exactions and the bribes they had taken whilst he was chancellor, tho' it is plain he was not influenced by them in his decrees, as no one of them was ever reversed. And at last he became sensible of his error with respect to his servants; for during his prosecution, as he was passing through a room where they were sitting, upon sight of him they all stood up, on which he cried: "Sit down, my masters; your rise hath been my fall."

The king soon released him from the Tower, made a grant of his fine to some trustees for his benefit, and settled upon him a pension of 1800*l.* a year; but as he applied most of his income to the payment of his debts, he lived always after in a very mean condition; and tho' the king in a short time afterwards granted him a full and entire pardon of his whole sentence, whereupon he was summoned to the first parliament of king Charles I. yet he did not live long to enjoy these favours; for as he was making some experiments at Highgate, he was suddenly struck in the head and stomach, and being carried to the earl of Arundel's house there, he expired after a week's illness, April 9, 1626; without any issue by his wife, who was a daughter of alderman Barnham of London, whom he married when about the age of 40, and with whom he received a plentiful fortune.

Notwithstanding the great hurry and bustle he appears to have been concerned in, from his first entering upon business, to the moment of his condemnation, yet even during that busy time he often employed himself in making experiments, and published some of his philosophical works, which is a proof of the vast extent of his genius. From them it appears, that he may justly be reckoned the chief among those who first began to free the world from the slavish chains of the old scholastick learning, and to introduce true philosophy, and useful knowledge; therefore, whatever he may have deserved for his politicks from the generation in which he lived, to posterity his memory has been, and will always be sacred.

To conclude, his character seems to have been a perfect contrast; for he appears to have been ambitious, yet dastardly; studious, yet bustling; avaricious, yet negligent of money; virtuous, yet venal; fond of a character, yet ready to sacrifice it upon every occasion; and of a penetrating and solid judgment in all sorts of literature,

literature, but weak in the conduct of life. If he had confined his ambition to that of being a great philosopher and a learned man, as he had friends enough to have provided for him in some sine-cure post that would have furnished him a handsome subsistence, he might have lived happily, and died with glory unsullied; but he affected to be a statesman, and might indeed have been an useful minister to a great and wise prince; but as his lot was under a weak one, and as he had not the resolution to adhere to the counsels he gave, he lived in continual agonies, and died under a publick reproach. How common is it for men, even of the most shining talents, to mistake the true road to happiness!

On Jan. 4, a new Paper, intitl'd, *The WORLD*, by ADAM FITZ-ADAM, made its first Appearance, to be continued every Thursday \*. Its design is, humorously to expose and correct the Vices and Follies of the Age; which will appear by the following Extract from this first Paper.

W Hoover is acquainted with the writings of those eminent practitioners in physick, who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in the weekly or daily papers, will see clearly that there is a certain and invariable method of speaking of one's self to every body's satisfaction. I shall therefore introduce my own importance to the publick, as near as I can, in the manner and words of those gentlemen; not doubting of the same credit, and the same advantages.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be spoke with every Thursday at Tully's head, in Pall-mall, Adam Fitz-Adam; who after 40 years travel thro' all the parts of the known and unknown world; after having investigated all sciences, acquired all languages, and entered into the deepest recesses of nature and the passions, is at last, for the emolument and glory of his native country, returned to England; where he undertakes to cure all the diseases of the human mind. He cures lying, cheating, swearing, drinking, gaming, avarice and ambition in the men; and envy, slander, coquetry, prudery, vanity, wantonness and inconstancy in the women. He undertakes, by a safe, pleasant and speedy method, to get husbands for young maids, and good-humour for old ones. He instructs wives, after the easiest and newest fashion, in the art of pleasing, and widows in the

art of mourning. He gives common sense to philosophers, candour to disputants, modesty to critics, decency to men of fashion, and frugality to tradesmen. For farther particulars, enquire at the place above-mentioned, or of any of the kings and princes in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America.

N. B. The doctor performs his operations by lenitives and alteratives; never applying corrosives, but when inveterate ill habits have rendered gentler methods ineffectual.

Having thus satisfied the publick of my amazing abilities, and having, no doubt, raised its curiosity to an extraordinary height, I shall descend, all at once, from my docterial dignity, to address myself to my readers as the the author of a weekly paper of amusement, called, *The WORLD*.

My design in this paper is to ridicule, with novelty and good-humour, the fashions, follies, vices and absurdities of that part of the human species which calls itself the *WORLD*, and to trace it thro' all its business, pleasures and amusements. But tho' my subjects will chiefly confine me to the town, I do not mean never to make excursions into the country; on the contrary, when the profits of these lucubrations have enabled me to set up a one-horse chair, I shall take frequent occasions of inviting my reader to a seat in it, and of driving him to scenes of pure air, tranquillity and innocence, from smoke, hurry and intrigue.

My readers will, I hope, excuse me, if they should find me very sparing of motto's to these essays. I know very well, that a little Latin or Greek, to those who understand no language but English, is both satisfactory and entertaining. It gives an air of dignity to a paper, and is a convincing proof, that the author is a person of profound learning and erudition. But in the opinion of those who are in the secret of such motto's, the custom is, as Shakspeare says, more honoured in the breach than the observance; a motto being generally chosen after the essay is written, and hardly ever having affinity to it thro' two paragraphs together. But I have a stronger reason for declining this custom: It is, that the follies I intend frequently to treat of, and the characters I shall from time to time exhibit to my readers, will be such as the Greeks and Romans were entirely unacquainted with.

It may perhaps be expected, before I dismiss this paper, that I should take a little

little notice of my ingenious brother authors, who are obliging the publick with their daily and periodical labours. With all these gentlemen I desire to live in peace, friendship and good neighbourhood; or if any one of them should think proper to declare war against me unprovoked, I hope he will not insist upon my asking farther notice of him, than only to say, as the old serjeant did to his ensign who was beating him, *I beseech your honour not to hurt yourself.*

The WORLD, Jan. 11.

**I**N this paper the writer humourously sets forth the usefulness and necessity of vanity and assurance in an author, and informs the critics that he has the pleasure of standing extremely high in his own opinion; but then he chuses to temper vanity with humility; having sometimes found, that a man may be too arrogant, as well as too humble: Tho' it must always be acknowledged, that in affairs of enterprize, which require strength, genius or activity, assurance will succeed where modesty will fail.

To set forth the utility of blending these two virtues, and to exemplify in a particular instance the superiority of the former, he gives us the following fable.

Modesty, the daughter of knowledge, and Assurance, the offspring of ignorance, met accidentally upon the road; and as both had a long way to go, and had experienced from former hardships, that they were alike unqualified to pursue that journey alone, they agreed, notwithstanding the opposition in their natures, to lay aside all animosities, and for their mutual advantage, to travel together. It was in a country where there were no inns for entertainment; so that to their own address, and to the hospitality of the inhabitants, they were continually to be obliged for provision and lodging.

Assurance had never failed getting admittance to the houses of the great; but it had frequently been her misfortune to be turned out of doors, at a time when she was promising herself an elegant entertainment, or a bed of down to rest upon. Modesty had been excluded from all such houses, and compelled to take shelter in the cottages of the poor; where, tho' she had leave to continue as long as she pleased, a truss of straw had been her usual bed, and roots, or the coarsest provision her constant repast. But as both, by this accidental meeting, were become friends and fel-

low travellers, they entertained hopes of assisting each other, and of shortening the way by dividing the cares of it.

Assurance, who was dressed lightly in a summer silk and short petticoats, and who had something commanding in her voice and presence, found the same easy access as before to the castles and palaces upon the way; while Modesty, who followed her in a russet gown, speaking low, and casting her eyes upon the ground, was, as usual, pushed back by the porter at the gate, still introduced by her companion; whose fashionable appearance and familiar address got admission for both.

And now, by the endeavours of each to support the other, their difficulties vanished, and they saw themselves the favourites of all companies, and the parties of their pleasures, festivals and amusements. The sallies of Assurance were continually checked by the delicacy of Modesty; and the blushes of Modesty were frequently relieved by the vivacity of Assurance; who, tho' she was sometimes detected at her old pranks, which always put her companion out of countenance, was yet so awed by her preference, as to stop short of offence.

Thus in the company of Modesty, Assurance gained that reception and esteem, which she had vainly hoped for in her absence; while Modesty, by means of her new acquaintance, kept the best company, feasted upon delicacies, and slept in the chambers of state. Assurance, indeed, had in one particular the ascendancy over her companion: For if any one asked Modesty whose daughter she was, she blushed and made no answer; while Assurance took the advantage of her silence, and imposed herself upon the world as the offspring of knowledge.

In this manner did the travellers pursue their journey; Assurance taking the lead thro' the great towns and cities, and apologizing for the rusticity of her companion; while Modesty went foremost thro' the villages and hamlets, and excused the odd behaviour of Assurance by presenting her as a courtier.

It happened one day, after having measured a tedious length of road, that they came to a narrow river, which by a hasty swell had washed away the bridge that was built over it. As they stood upon the bank, casting their eyes upon the opposite shore, they saw at a little distance a magnificent castle, and a crowd of people inviting them to come over. Assurance, who stopped at nothing, throwing aside the covering from her limbs, plunged

almost naked into the stream, and swam safely to the other side. Modesty, offended at the indecency of her companion, and diffident of her own strength, would have declined the danger; but being urged by Assurance, and derided for her cowardice by the people on the other side, she unfortunately ventured beyond her depth, and oppressed by her fears, as well as entangled by her cloaths, which were bound tightly about her, immediately disappeared, and was driven by the current none knows whither. It is said, indeed, that she was afterwards taken up alive by a fisherman upon the English coast, and that shortly she will be brought to this metropolis, and shewn to the curious of both sexes with the surprising *Oronoto Savage*, and the wonderful *Panther Mare*.

Assurance, not in the least daunted, pursued her journey alone; and tho' not altogether as successfully as with her companion, yet having learnt, in particular companies, and upon particular occasions, to assume the air and manner of Modesty, she was received kindly at every house, and at last arriving at the end of her travels, she became a very great lady, and rose to be first maid of honour to the queen of the country.

ON Thursday, Jan. 11, the parliament met, when his majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he tells both houses, that he had received so many proofs of the good affections and zeal of his people for his person and government, that every opportunity of meeting them in parliament gave him a new satisfaction: That the maintenance of the general peace, was so desirable for all Europe, that all his views and negotiations had been entirely calculated and directed to preserve it, and secure its duration: That he was still proceeding, and should continue to act, upon the same principle; nothing being capable of giving him so much comfort, as that his good subjects may long enjoy the happy fruits of the present tranquillity: And that he had the satisfaction to be assured of a good disposition in all the powers in alliance with him, to adhere to the same salutary object.

Then his majesty acquaints the house of commons, that he had no supplies to ask of them, but what should be necessary for the ordinary services, and such as had been already communicated to them, and for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce; and earnestly recommends the continuance of their attention to the reduction of the

national debt, the improvement of the publick revenue, and augmenting the sinking fund.

Then having taken notice of the laws made last session, for suppressing those crimes and disorders which had been so justly complained of, he tells both houses, that whatever was further necessary to perfect so laudable a work, deserved their serious consideration; that whilst we enjoy peace abroad, we may maintain good order and regularity at home: And concludes with assuring them, that his hearty concurrence and endeavours should never be wanting in any thing that may promote their welfare and prosperity.

*The LORDS ADDRESS, presented on Jan. 12.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Your majesty's paternal care of your people, in establishing the peace, can receive no addition, but from your constant and vigilant endeavours to preserve to them the happy fruits of it. Whilst we gratefully remember the one, and feel the good effects of the other, we do, with the justest confidence, rely on your majesty's experienced wisdom and goodness, in directing all your views and negotiations to that desirable end.

It gives us great satisfaction to be informed from the throne, of the good disposition of all the powers in alliance with your majesty to maintain the present tranquillity. Convinced that this is the real interest of the other nations of Europe, as well as our own, we rejoice in every event that may give strength and solidity to the provisions made by the general definitive treaty. We are deeply sensible, that nothing can so much contribute to these purposes, as the influence of your majesty, and the crown of Great-Britain: And we beg leave to assure you of our resolution and earnestness to strengthen your majesty's hands; and, so far as depends upon us, to add weight to your measures to render the peace durable, for the common good of Europe; the lasting benefit of your own kingdoms; and the security of our commerce and navigation: The support and advancement whereof, we consider as the great source and solid basis of our riches and strength.

Your majesty's concern for our domestic happiness appears in nothing more, than in so graciously recommending to your

your parliament the salutary work of maintaining good order and regularity amongst the people. We look upon it as essential to the national happiness; and as the most likely means, not only to entitle us to your majesty's gracious approbation, but to draw down upon us the protection of the divine Providence.

To repeat only our solemn assurances of unfeigned gratitude, for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your auspicious government, would not sufficiently express the warmth of those sentiments which we feel in our hearts. Our loyalty, duty, and affection, to your sacred person, are raised to the greatest height: And our zeal for the safe, prosperity, and true glory of your reign, and for perpetuating the succession to this crown, which you wear with so much lustre, in a race of princes descended from yourself, is incapable of any addition.

*His MAJESTY'S most Gracious Answer.*

*My Lords,*

**I** Return you my thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can give me greater satisfaction, than these solemn assurances of the continuance of your zeal and affection for my person, family, and government. I firmly rely on your support; and you may depend on my hearty concern for your true interests.

*The COMMONS ADDRESS, presented Jan. 13.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your majesty our hearty thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your majesty upon your safe and happy arrival in this kingdom.

Permit us, Sir, to express our sincere joy, that the dutiful conduct of your majesty's faithful commons has been rewarded with your royal approbation, and to assure your majesty of the continuance of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which your majesty's constant attention to the happiness of your people so justly demands.

We must ever acknowledge your majesty's wisdom, as well as goodness, in pursuing such measures as may best contribute to maintain, and render permanent, the general tranquillity in Europe. And suffer us, Sir, at the same time, to declare our satisfaction at the assurances which your majesty has received from

your allies, of their good disposition to adhere to the same salutary object.

Your faithful commons, with the truest zeal and duty, promise your majesty to raise with cheerfulness, unanimity, and dispatch, such supplies as shall be found necessary for the security of the nation, and the support of its trade and commerce, so essential to the well-being of this country.

We cannot sufficiently testify our grateful sense of your majesty's provident concern for the welfare of this nation, in recommending again to our attention the lessening of the national debt; and do assure your majesty, that we will take into our serious consideration the best means to improve the publick revenue, whereby the heavy load of our debts may be put in a method of being gradually reduced, and the national credit, already in a flourishing condition, be firmly established.

We further beg leave to assure your majesty, that, whilst we reflect with gratitude upon the blessings of peace abroad, and enjoy the daily fruits of the continuance of it, we will not be wanting in our endeavours to preserve good order and regularity at home; happy in this conviction, that, from the whole tenor of your majesty's auspicious reign, we are sure of your majesty's hearty concurrence in every measure, which may tend to promote the true interests and prosperity of your people.

*His MAJESTY'S most Gracious Answer.*

*Gentlemen,*

**I** THANK you most heartily for this very affectionate address: Your zeal for the good of the publick, and for my government, cannot but afford me the highest satisfaction. My chief concern will always be for the happiness of my people.

*The INSPECTOR, Jan. 18.*

*Nunquam aliud natura aliud sapientia dimit.*

*JUVENAL.*

**C**ONSTANTIA was possessed of many amiable qualities; and but for love could not perhaps have been accused of one human frailty. It was her fortune to be born in Holland, daughter to a man of affluent fortune amassed by commerce, and sister to an officer of rank; the father could not be more devoted to his wealth, than the brother jealous of his honour. Constantia was the care and the delight of both; she inherited from her father, prudence; and from

from her brother, that chaste reserve, and elevated dignity, which, if they are noble in our own sex, always appear with a superior lustre in the other.

Born to such qualities, possessed of so many virtues, what was there could subdue Constantia's heart? One thing alone, but that famous for levelling all ranks, and burying distinction. A British officer, a man who had inherited from an illustrious family all their spirit and greatness, but none of their possessions; whose heart was rich in nobleness, but whose sword, like the poor Chamont's, was all his portion, served in the troops commanded by her brother. It was easy to distinguish in him a soul and a descent, ill suited to his fortune. His colonel did not want the spirit to discern on such occasions: He pitied, he honoured, and he loved him. The respect with which he was received in the family, first drew Constantia's eyes upon him: She thought it merit to compassionate, and glory to reverence what her brother pitied and admired; and love, that follows swift upon the heels of tenderness, when joined with true esteem, soon took the place of every other passion.

Lyfander, whose modesty would not have aspired to love, whose gratitude and friendship would not have suffered him to be ambitious on such terms, could not be sorry that he was beloved. He saw the first of her sex in merit, as well as quality, regard him with a look of tenderness, beyond the power of friendship or of compassion: He suffered that flame to glow unto the full height, whose first sparks he had smothered; he watched his opportunity, and he disclosed his gratitude and adoration: He pleaded with success; and the lady, above all disguise, did not affect to hide her willingness to hear him, and to be persuaded.

When there are greater difficulties, the lesser vanish: Had there been no conditions necessary to Lyfander's happiness but the consent of Constantia, that had perhaps been for a time withheld; and form prevailed against a real inclination: But before a necessity of the consent of a father, and the approbation of a brother, both necessary, and both at least not easily obtained, this was as nothing.

The task was difficult; but if must be attempted. Success was eagerly desired; and form submitted to necessity. What must have been denied to the lover, the lady solicited with her own voice: The brother was the most likely to be gained, and he was first addressed. He honoured her for her judgment, and he applauded her disinterested passion: He congratulated his friend; but he told them, that

he expected the due regard on one hand, and the obedience on the other, should be paid to whatsoever were the decisions of his father.

No passion is so easily flattered as love. None hopes so soon; nor does any bear a disappointment worse. What was so easily obtained from the brother, the father absolutely refused: And the son, in whom a filial obedience was a first principle, exacted from his friend a promise, under that sanction, more sacred to a soldier than an oath, his honour, never to solicit the object of his wishes afterward. Lyfander would at any time have sacrificed his life to such an engagement; but here was more, his love; and that proved too powerful.

The fury of a Romish persecution had just at this time driven the worthy Mira, a pattern of firm friendship and true piety, with her little family, to Holland: The friendly heart of our Constantia had renewed an early intimacy; and misfortune had thrown in an additional claim of tenderness to her affection. In all things but her love Mira had been the confidante of her fair friend: She had solicited to know the cause of a melancholy that was now grown almost to despair; but she had pressed in vain. At length what she had so often requested ineffectually, the miserable friend communicated. "You have seen Lyfander—interrupt me not with his praises—I am with child."

If her religious friend started at this, with what horror did she attend to the resolves that followed. "I know, continued the despairing Constantia, the fury of my brother will not be contented with a less sacrifice than my life, that of the unregarded unborn infant, and its unhappy father. No less atonement will in his rigid eye wipe off the infamy from his family. Great ills must be suffered to obviate greater: I have resolved what course to take. There is but one way, and I conjure your eternal and inviolable secrecy when I have disclosed it. I shall retire to Harlem. I shall live there unknown, if possible unseen and unattended: I must encounter the hour of pain alone; and if I survive, these hands must kill the offspring of our tenderness.—If I return, be secret; if not, I do require it of you to tell Lyfander how it was I perished."

The stream of tears than ran unwhipped along the cheeks, the neck of the devoted Constantia, were hardly more than those of her astonished friend. "I have bound myself to secrecy, replied she, and on one condition I will keep it. It is not a difficult one, and if you deny me, God, before whom I made the oath, be witness between





*Published by R. Bakhrin Junr. at the Rose in Peter Nester Row 1753.*

between you and me, it is no crime to break it. Promise me, that before you lay the hands of death upon the poor innocent, you will dress it, kiss its little lips, and once give it suck." The promise was made, and the unhappy fair one went her way.

All people were amazed; the family was distressed; the lover distracted. A few weeks called him away on private affairs to Britain. It was many months before the disconsolate Mira heard from her friend: At length a short letter, barren of circumstance, invited her to Harlem. She knew the hand of her Constantia, but she trembled at the silence to all incidents. She went in private: She stopped half dead with agony at the little cottage: Her pale friend opened the hospitable door to her with one hand, and in the other held the smiling pledge of her unviolated promise: "I have obeyed you, Mira, said she, smiling in all her weakness, I have obeyed the terms which you imposed; and nature has done all the rest."

Far from discovery, there was not suspicion. All was secret that had happened. Constantia was received with rapture by her family; but that was little: Lysander was returned, possessed of an ample fortune. He married the rescued object of his true passion; he brought her to his country, in which she lived and died, an honour to an honourable family.

*The COUNTRYMAN'S COMPLAINT  
against the GAME-ACT.*

S U R,

I AM a plain countree fellow, and tho' I say't that showd not say't, an honest won. I love my countree, follow my plough, get my own children, go to church on a Sunday, and read the Gornal once a week to my countree neighbours. We find thereby that, when foke bin aggrieved, they apply themselves to soome fuk foke as yeo to maake their kafe knownn. The matter is thus—we hear the parl-meant (but how trow it is we know no') is goeing to maake it fel-honey and transformation to kill the game. Now, yeo must know that I and monny of us countree foke dan't like it at all, I have a smaal cott of my town, with a tin'y bit a ground to't, and con voat for kneet o'th' shier, and 'tis very hard that I may'nt be tollerated to kill a pater-hedge, or hayer, in mony oown ground, tho'ff she spoiled and eat me more green coorn and garden stuff than her head's worth; whilst our boobie squoire, and half the reakes

coff th' countree, shall breake down my fences, tread my coorn under foote, and threaten maw in to'th' bargain, if I dar bot open my mouth. We read i'th' skripture, that the beasts of the feeld, and the fowls of the yair, wore meade for the yeuse of man, but not for the yeuse of gentilmien. I have read aw the acks oore and oore, and od'sheart, I conno find one word of the bi-bill in 'um. If they woud maack a law 'gainst pochin, let 'um begin with th' parson, o'th' parriish, for he's the greatest i'th' hole countree; but, how'd theer, if they show'd infringe his pre-rogue-alive, as like as not, he maack a bilthy bustle about it, cry out the church was in danger, as he do's for the loss of a toothpig, and so draw the whole countree to our scide, and prevent monny a poor felho from going to the Wash-Hinges.

So, having made my kafe knownn to ye, I arrest mysell, Sur,

Your very umbell sarvant.

*The Life of the Most Reverend Dr. JOHN TILLOTSON, Archbishop of CANTERBURY. With his HEAD curiously engraved.*

DR. John Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, was lineally descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Tilston, of Tilston in Cheshire, the Doctor's great grandfather having been the first who changed his name to Tillotson, and was succeeded by his son George, whose son and heir was Robert the father of the archbishop. This Robert was a considerable clothier, and lived at a house called Haugh-End in Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, where his eldest son John was born, the latter end of September or the beginning of October 1630, having been baptized the 3d of October that year, as appears by the register of that parish, tho' his father was a zealous Calvinist, or Puritan, as they were then called, and by some said to have been an Anabaptist, which afterwards gave ground for the calumny, that his son John was never baptized.

Tho' Robert had but a small estate, yet he gave this his eldest son John a liberal education, and in 1647, got him admitted pensioner of Clare-hall in the university of Cambridge, under the tutorship of Mr. David Clarkson, who was afterwards a famous dissenting teacher. In 1651, Mr. Clarkson having got a living, his pupil Mr. John Tillotson succeeded him in his fellowship, being then bachelor of arts, and in 1654 he commenced master of arts. In 1656, or the beginning of 1657, he came to London, and was made preceptor

tor to the eldest son of Edmund Prideaux of Ford-Abbey in Devonshire, Esq; then attorney-general to Oliver Cromwell, which son was afterwards made famous by the persecution he met with after Monmouth's rebellion.

Thus it appears that Mr. Tillotson, during the first part of his life, was bred up amongst the dissenters, and among them he first began to preach; for the first of his sermons that appeared in print, was preached at the morning exercise at Cripplegate, and with several other sermons preached there, published in 1661; but having lost his fellowship at the restoration, the same having been restored to Dr. Gunning, who had been expelled by the rump parliament, he about this time took orders from Dr. Sydeserf, who had been bishop of Galloway in Scotland, and being then at London, ordained all those of the English clergy that came to him, without demanding of them either oaths or subscriptions.

From this time Mr. Tillotson dedicated himself to the church, and became curate at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; soon after which, viz. in June 1663, he was presented to the rectory of Keddington in Suffolk, worth 200l. a year; on which he gave up his curacy; but in this living he continued a very short while, for Nov. 26. following, he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's Inn, whereupon he resigned his rectoryship, tho' he might very well have held both, together with the lectureship at St. Lawrence Jewry, where he preached only on Tuesday, and to which he was elected by the trustees the year following.

This lectureship brought on an intimacy between him and Dr. Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, who was at that time rector of St. Lawrence Jewry; and by this means he came acquainted with Miss Elizabeth French, Dr. Wilkins's daughter-in-law, and niece to Oliver Cromwell; for the doctor had married her mother, Mrs. French, Oliver's sister, after the death of her first husband, Dr. French, canon of Christ-church in Oxford; and this young lady Mr. Tillotson married some time after their first acquaintance.

In 1666 Mr. Tillotson took the degree of doctor in divinity; and in the beginning of 1668, he was one of the principal persons concerned in the scheme for a comprehension of all protestants, which can never take effect whilst creeds and confessions of faith are made a part of the establishment. March 14, 1669-70, the Doctor was admitted to the prebend of the second stall in the cathedral of Canter-

bury, which he held until he was advanced to the deanery of that church in October 1672, by king Charles II. with whom he was, it seems, a great favourite, tho' bishop Burnet has asserted the contrary; and it is probable that about this time he was made one of the king's chaplains.

In 1674, the dean was again concerned, with several eminent divines, in forming a new scheme for the comprehension of all protestants, which proved satisfactory to many of the dissenters, but the majority of the bishops refusing to agree to many particulars in it, this scheme likewise proved abortive.

Dec. 18, 1675, he was presented to the prebend of Ealdland, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, which on Feb. 14, 1677-8, he resigned for that of Oxgate, and a residentiaryship in the same church.

In 1680, the dean, by a sermon he preached, drew upon himself a storm both from churchmen and dissenters; for being accidentally called upon to preach before the king at Whitehall, April 2, in his sermon, which was upon Josh. xxiv. 15, and was printed by the king's order, he affirmed that no pretence of conscience can warrant a man to affront the established religion of a nation, though it be false, and openly to draw men off from the profession of it, in contempt of the magistrate and the law; unless such man be extraordinarily commissioned by God Almighty, and can justify that commission by miracles. This doctrine, which even the dean himself seemed afterwards to retract, gave of course offence to all the dissenters, and the churchmen said, it condemned not only the reformers, but most of the planters of christianity after the apostles. But if the dean had confined his doctrine to an established church which required no active obedience, under the pain of being deprived of many of the advantages of society, he might easily have justified it, as it would neither have condemned the first reformers, nor the first planters of christianity after the apostles; but then this would have been an excuse for those who dissented from even our own established church, which in many cases requires active obedience under heavy deprivations at least, if not punishments.

In 1683, another affair happened that brought great censure upon the dean, which was thus: When the lord Russell was condemned for high treason, he sent for the dean and Dr. Gilbert Burnet, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, to attend him, as clergymen, in prison, which they accordingly did; and, as it was insinuated,

instructed, that his lordship might be pardoned if he would acknowledge the doctrine of non-resistance in its full extent, and declare that, in his opinion, nothing could justify a rebellion or conspiracy against the government, both these divines endeavoured to persuade him to do so, and the former went so far as to write him a letter upon the subject, in which he endeavoured to prove both from reason, scripture, and law, that resistance is not lawful, even tho' our religion and rights should be invaded. As that noble lord, notwithstanding the temptation of his two spiritual guides, bravely disdained to purchase his life by a profession which would have been of such dangerous consequence to the liberties of his country, and as the government had got possession of this letter, they, without the dean's consent, published it by way of answer to the noble lord's speech to the sheriffs at his execution; and this exposed the dean to much contumely from one party at that time, and from another party afterwards; but it probably prevented his being obliged to fly beyond sea, as Dr. Burnet soon after was obliged to do, for his safety.

But if these were sincerely the dean's sentiments at that time, the violence and madness of the next reign made him change them; for he was one of the first to approve not only of the revolution, but of the settlement of king William and queen Mary upon the throne; and, March 27, 1689, he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king.

As several bishopricks became vacant by the incumbents refusing to take the oaths to the new government, (and pity it was that such oaths were appointed, as it did no service to the government, and great harm to religion) the dean was presently thought of for one of them; but as he was neither ambitious nor avaricious, he absolutely refused the favour, contenting himself with the deanery of St. Paul's instead of Canterbury, as the former was more convenient for him and was then vacant by the promotion of Dr. Stillingfleet to the bishoprick of Worcester, upon the death of Dr. Thomas, one of the nonjuring bishops; and he was accordingly installed on Nov. 21, 1689.

Sept. 13, 1689, his majesty, in pursuance of an address from the house of commons, summoned a convocation to meet, Nov. 21, following, and at the same time, in pursuance of a proposal made by the dean, he issued a commission to ten bishops, and 20 divines, of whom

the dean was one, to prepare matters to be considered by the convocation.

Accordingly the convocation met on the said day, and the dean was proposed by the moderate party, to be chosen prolocutor of the lower house; but the high church party, who had now transferred their fears from Popery to Presbytery, having a great majority in this assembly, Dr. Jane was proposed by them, and chosen by two to one, which put an end to whatever had been agreed on by the commissioners, as they thought it needless to lay any moderating regulations before such an immoderate assembly; nor have we now any authentick account of the proceedings of this commission; but in the dean's common-place book, there is a copy of 8 concessions, which he thought would probably be made by the church of England for the union of Protestants, and which, he there says, he had sent to the earl of Portland the said 13th of September; the chief of which is, that instead of all former declarations and subscriptions to be made by ministers, they should only subscribe one general declaration, and promise as follows: That we do submit to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the church of England, as it shall be established by law, and promise to teach and practise accordingly.

Notwithstanding the dean's appearing to be no favourite with the clergy, yet the king continued fixt in the resolution he had seven months before taken, to make him archbishop of Canterbury, in case Dr. Sancroft, the then archbishop, should allow himself to be deprived rather than take the oaths; and the dean for a long time continued obstinate in refusing this high promotion; so that in the usual words *nolo episcopari* he was either sincere, or a most extraordinary hypocrite, the last of which we have no reason to suspect. However, upon the king's insisting, he was at last obliged to accept, upon Dr. Sancroft's being deprived, and by due course of law ejected out of the palace of Lambeth, which till then he would not quit. Accordingly, April 23, 1691, the dean was nominated to the archbishoprick in council, elected by the chapter, May 16, and consecrated the last day of that month. June 4, he was sworn of the privy council; July 11, he had a restitution of the temporalities, and at the same time the queen granted him all the profits of the see from the Michaelmas preceding, which amounted to 2500*l.* but he did not go to reside at the palace till the 26th of next November.

If he was before pelted by the nonjuring clergy, and his letter to lord Russell

often thrown in his teeth, they became now outrageous, and even sent some of their libels to his lady; but tho' many of them were printed, he was so far from seeking any legal revenge, that he used all his interest with the government to prevent prosecution; yet notwithstanding this moderation, he was one of those excepted in the abdicated king's declaration of pardon, sent over here in April, 1692, before the affair of La Hogue.

He did not live long to enjoy his high preferment; for on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1694, he was taken ill while he was at chapel at Whitehall, but did not interrupt the service: When it was over he was carried home, and his illness soon turning to a dead palsy, he died the 22d, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Notwithstanding the considerable benefices he held for so long a time, and tho' he never lived in any grand or voluptuous manner, yet his private charities were such that he died poor, so poor that king William was forced to grant a pension of 400l. a year to his widow, to which his majesty afterwards added 200l. a year more, upon her son-in-law Mr. Chadwick's dying so poor as not to leave any thing for his younger children, and 1000l. in her debt, which he had not left assets to pay; this Mr. Chadwick, a merchant of London, having married the archbishop's only child; for his grace had but two daughters, one of whom died unmarried in 1681; so that we cannot suppose, that he impaired his fortune by extravagant provisions for his children.

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**I**N your Magazine for Oct. last, p. 463, Mr. Noorthouck endeavours to answer a question in your Magazine, p. 367: He not only censures me for being remarkably tedious in my answer, but also taxes me for forgetting 18 Eucl. 5, upon which authority, he says, he founded his proportions: And it might have been as well if Mr. Noorthouck had not remembered it, as to have put it to so contrary an use, and at the same time had well informed himself of the 4th and 5th of Eucl. 6, which would have prevented his publishing so gross a mistake; for had not the figure proposed been nearly rectangular, his erroneous principles would have brought out answers much wider from truth than they did—Mr. Noorthouck seemingly exults on his concise method of calculation; but on reflection he will be sensible of his mistake, and that Euclid

hath no where endeavoured to prove, that triangles not standing on the same base between the same parallels, or equiangular, are similar. But allowing Mr. Noorthouck to have truly found the two sides by his two first propositions (which I deny) I dare affirm he is the only gentleman that values himself for his knowledge in lines, that ever, by having three sides of a trapezium, proposed to find the fourth by similar proportion of sides, as Mr. Noorthouck's third proportion (founded upon mistaken principles) would insinuate; for it is self-evident, that the three sides of any trapezium might be the same length; and the fourth, to compleat the figure, ten times, &c. longer or shorter.—I hope the gentleman will not be discouraged, but as probably his taste may be more refined for construction, than calculation, he will oblige me with a geometrical construction of the same question.

You will conclude, Sir, from the above, that Mr. Noorthouck is mistaken in his proportions: I should be wanting to myself did I not endeavour to make him sensible of it; which I thought could not be so properly done as by your Magazine. I am, SIR,

Chesham, Your very humble servant,  
Dec. 24, 1752. ABRAHAM STONE.

**D** *To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**I**N your Magazine for December, 1752, p. 537, you favoured us with part of Mr. Freke's Treatise on the Nature and Property of Fire; wherein that gentleman asserts, that the same fire which is universal in nature, is demonstrably the same which gives life to all creatures on this earth; which he seems to prove by the following experiment, viz. "Let a cat or any creature be placed with a lighted candle, or any other portion of fire, in a certain space of common air, and you will find, that the life of the candle, and that of the cat, equally depended on the existence of the fire in the air universally dispersed." Of which having a mind to be convinced by ocular demonstration, I put a mouse and a candle into a glass receiver containing two gallons and a half, cutting off all communication with the external air, by a large cork closely luted. The candle was soon extinguished, the mouse remaining as lively as before. The experiment was several times repeated, the event always the same. Now how it happens that the consequence of the experiment made in an oven (which

(which Mr. Freke particularly mentions) should differ from that made in a glass receiver, is, I confess, beyond the reach of my capacity. I beg, Sir, that you will insert the above in your next Magazine, hoping that Mr. Freke will assign some satisfactory reasons, and you will oblige  
Yours, &c.

P. P.

From the INSPECTOR, Jan. 23.

*Of Gold and Silver LACE, and why the foreign, to the great Detriment of the Nation, is preferred; with some curious Observations on that Manufacture.*

**F**ASHION is against our own manufactures; but that the pleasure of the sovereign may overcome. The gold laces of Paris continue longer bright than those of London; and the silver laces of Lyons are originally of a better colour, and they continue so. The reason is in plain words this: More gold is put upon the lace of Paris than on ours, and the silver of Lyons is purer. The difference between their gold lace and ours is however less than is imagined; altho' that between the silver of France and England is great: The source of this is therefore the most worthy of enquiry, and it is the more so, as the manufacture of silver is the foundation of the other; and the beauty or imperfection of both, in a great measure owing to the care and skill, or the neglect and ignorance, in the working of that article.

All lace is made of silk covered with flattened wire, and this wire is silver: In the silver laces this wire is plain: Their colour at first, and their retaining the colour in the wear, will principally be owing to the purity of that metal; and this is the business of the refiner. For the making of gold laces, that wire is gilded: This also is done by the refiner; and the colour, and duration of colour in these will be owing, in great part, to the different quantity of gold employed, which is proportioned to the price paid by the laceman; but it will be in some degree owing also to the purity or hardness of the silver, which makes the wire. As this is firmer 'tis more easily wrought, and this firmness is owing to the alloy; but as it is softer, that is, purer, it will both shew and preserve the gold better, provided a proper care be taken in the working of it.

The course of the manufacture is this. The refiner delivers the silver in a bar, gilt or plain: The wire-drawer forms it into a round wire, which is afterwards flattened: This is twisted round silk by

the spinner, or in the engine, and the silk thus covered is made into lace by the weaver. These are the four hands thro' which the manufacture passes: Our gold, our silver, and our silk are the same with those used by the French; therefore if the produce be inferior, the fault must lie in one of these.

I shall begin with the refiner, and enquire whether it is there: As to the gilding, it is too easy for mistakes; and as the degree of it is proportioned to the price paid, the refiner is not chargeable with any thing about it. It is his silver on which it depends: And this the purchasers expect of a proper quality; there being no difference of price. It has been supposed, that the putting too great a quantity of the alloy into this, has debased it so much below the French: The alloy is copper, but the utmost quantity of this that can be introduced is so little, that the profit amounts to nothing; the suspicion of their mixing lead is yet more idle; and as for those who have fancied that they debase the metal with tin, the suspicion is owing to ignorance alone: A single grain of tin would render ten pound weight of silver as brittle as so much ice. If there be a fault therefore in the persons of this profession, it is not from want of integrity, but from inattention: Whether any thing of that be the case, themselves will judge from the succeeding observations; in which I shall trace this metal from its most rude appearance, to its greatest degree of perfection.

Silver is found in almost all parts of the world, but in different forms, and different degrees of purity and perfection: Simple, or mixed with other substances. In America it is found in vast abundance, pure, and running in threads and plates, along the cracks of stones. This requires little more than once melting to fit it for use. We have some of this also in Europe, but little. In other places the natural silver is disguised and blended with other minerals, and art must be used to separate it. In Germany it is frequent in a form like lead, brown, soft, and flexible: In this the silver is mixed with sulphur. In Hungary it is often found in lumps like rosin, yellowish, and brittle: This is yet more full of sulphur, and has a little copper in it. In Transylvania it is met with in angular lumps of a fine red colour; this is full of arsenick, and has some iron in it. In Norway they have a little pure, but they find most of it in white clods, where it is mixed with copper. In England our lead ore contains a great deal of it, and we extract it thence.

E 2

These

These different substances contained with silver in the particular ores I have mentioned, are not established as mixed with them, on suspicion; or from report: I speak from experience, having separated them. Nor is this, tho' hitherto wholly unregarded, a subject of little consideration. It may appear to many, that silver, when pure, and perfectly refined, is the same from whatsoever ore it have been extracted: But either this is not the case, or else our workmen never do perfectly refine it; for the silversmith, and for all other works, it is indeed the same from whatsoever ore it be extracted: But for the lace trade, when the colour is to be preserved to such a nicety, it is not; the least thing in the world affects that, and all depends upon it.

Our refiners are convinced, that the English-made silver, that is, the silver extracted from lead, will never be brought to the true purity and brilliance of colour: This is owing to some particles of the lead still remaining in it, and giving it a bluish cast. From this, which is what they know upon experience, I shall reason with regard to the rest.

As the English silver retains some tincture of the lead, which makes it blue, the German will retain some tinge of its sulphur, which will make it quickly tarnish. The Hungarian will retain more of this, as it has more sulphur in it, and therefore it will tarnish sooner. The Transylvanian will retain some of its arsenick; and the metal, tho' well coloured, will be harsh, for arsenick has the effect of tin; and finally, the Norway silver, retaining somewhat of its copper tint, will suffer more than by a triple quantity of alloy. This is not speculation; the refiners are convinced of one part of it, the rest I have proved, by exposing to the air plates of the metal from the different ores, and they have tarnished accordingly.

It is evident therefore, that if our refiners would use for the wire trade, only the American silver, they would furnish wire of a better colour, and more lasting.

*Among other Observations of BRITANNICUS, upon OATHS, in the London-Evening Post of Jan. 16, are the following.*

IF men would but rightly consider the true nature of an oath, they would never take it without trembling, even tho' what they were about to swear was truth. Whenever men appear before an earthly king, who is but their fellow creature, do they not always approach with awe and reverence? With what awe, with what reverence, ought we then to appear before the presence of the Almighty

King, our Creator? If mortals should never approach his presence without trembling, even tho' they intend to declare the truth: How audaciously impious, how wonderfully wicked, must that man be, who dares to appear before him with, and call upon to be a witness to, a falsehood?

There is no sin whatsoever, not even murder itself, that so surely, and in so particular a manner, calls down its own punishment in this life, as perjury: And the reason for it is very plain and evident; because that abominable crime must, in many cases, be hidden from, and escape the judgment of mankind, and be known only to the heart of the criminal, and to God, whose holy name he has prostituted, and made subservient to injustice: And therefore if God did not, in a most particular manner, punish it in this world, men would be too apt to conclude, he did not regard, rule and govern it; nor would indeed the punishment of that horrible sin in the next world only, answer his wise ends in the moral rectitude of this.

The man who dares to take a false oath must, one should think, believe that God does not either know or regard it; and therefore God, who is all goodness, will surely convince him of the contrary, by a just and remarkable punishment. The perjurer, who calls God to witness his falsehood, does surely, at the same time, call down his own punishment. Perjury, like poison, certainly destroys the guilty taker. As the perjurer disclaims all future help from God, so all the evils of the world must surround him; his gold will dissolve into air, and all his possessions vanish like a dream: Instead of health, rottenness will seize his bones, and age suddenly surprize him, like a midnight thief; sickness and sorrows will sink him to the grave.—It is a great concern to me to say, but it is a truth, that this horrid crime is become too general in this nation. The administering an oath on every slight occasion, and the indecent and irreverent manner in which it is administered, tends not only to promote perjury, but to subvert all truth and justice. The spirit therefore that now appears among some gentlemen of virtue, to alter and abolish some obsolete and inconsistent oaths, cannot be too much commended. If oaths were seldom taken, and in a more awful manner administered, it would, in some measure, suppress that dreadful sin. And surely, if we view it only in a political light, it is the interest of every state, to render oaths as inviolable as words and ceremonies can possibly make them.

I A N T H E

# IAN THE and IPHIS.

37

A SONG, New set to Musick.

The musical score is written for two voices, Ianthe and Iphis, in a key of D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of eight staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing on two lines. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Ianthe the lovely, the joy of the plain, By Iphis was lov'd, and lov'd  
Iphis again: She liv'd in the youth, and the youth in the fair; Their pleasure  
was equal, and equal their care: No time nor enjoyment their  
dotage withdrew, But the longer they liv'd, still the fonder they  
grew. No time, nor enjoyment their dotage withdrew. But the  
longer they liv'd, still the fonder they grew.

2.  
A passion so happy alarm'd all the plain,  
Some envy'd the nymph, but more en-  
vy'd the swain; [invade,  
Some swore 'twould be pity their loves to  
That the lovers alone for each other were  
made:  
But all, all, consented that none ever knew  
A nymph yet so kind, or a shepherd so true.

3.  
Love saw them with pleasure, and vow'd  
to take care [pair;  
Of the faithful, the tender, the innocent  
What either did want, he bid either to move,  
But they wanted nothing but ever to love;  
Said 'twas all that to please them his god-  
head could do, [might be true.  
That they still might be kind, and they still



A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The IRISH LOTTERY.



The first man takes his partner with his right hand and leads her round the second man —, then round the second woman —, all four foot it and turn hands quite round —, then right and left with the second couple quite round —, and hands across with the third —, lead thro' the top couple and meet your partner, turn arms across —, all six foot it, and turn with your own partners —, lead thro' the third couple, cast up, meet and turn partners —.

Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1753.

Translation of a POEM in the *Muse Anglicana*, entitled, *Dantur Spectra*. By Mr. HACKETT.

NOR Delian godhead, nor Pierian maid,  
(Poetic dreams) I call unto my aid;  
Thee, Quarle, I follow; shed thy spirit down,  
My numbers fire, and make them like  
Hush, hush, ye nurses, hush your tender young;  
And gently rock your cradles to my song;  
Your gifts I sing.—Thro' ruin'd tow'rs I go,  
Thro' lonely shades, the dreary walks of View  
yawning graves, and in the time-shook fane,  
At midnight hear the restless ghost come—  
Lo! at my with Quarle rises for my guide,  
And age-bent nurses tatter to my side;  
Behold! the silver moon with quiv'ring rays  
On the green surface of the meadow plays;  
Innumerable spirits all around  
Flit in the air, and skim along the ground;  
Such as old aunts raise in the winter tale,  
whilst children with attentive fear turn pale;  
With pleasing horror they each other view,  
Here the doors creak, and see the lights burn blue.  
But see! of boys and girls a harmless Croud  
e'er their prime by death's relentless hand;  
By the pale glimpses of the moon they And to the fountains flow'ry banks resort:  
Again unto the well-known plain they throng,  
Again exult in dance, and join in song.

Hence Hodge and Lobbin the fond tale advance,  
That tripping fairies there at midnight Fresh flow'rs at morn the verdant circle grace,  
And shew the footsteps of the pigmy They're gone; as when the light's plum'd herald crows,  
Or early Phoebus on their sports hath rose.  
For see! a female form with furious pace  
Impetuous hurries onward to the place;  
A flaming brand she wields, her eye-balls rowl.  
And strongly speak the anguish of her She 'gainst her will a joyless life had led,  
Nor knew the pleasures of the nuptial bed:  
Hence pining discontent her mind invades;  
And peevishness—the essence of old maids.  
Hence a fixt hate of fortune, who deny'd The joys of love—both to her lust and pride.  
Youth and its sports she hates, and Those harmless pleasures which she cannot taste.  
For here the ghost his former care re- And the past labours of his life pursues.  
Death changes not his mind, on the same plan  
Intent he works, a shadow and a man.  
Glory e'en here the warrior's bosom warms  
And stirs him up to shadowy feats of See, how his fiery courser shakes his main,  
See, like a tempest, how he scours the With what vast strength his tough yew bow he bends!  
With what rapidity his sword descends!

Hence

Peace in the air we oft survey with fear  
Th'embattled ridges of grim war appear;  
View adverse knights, and steed oppos'd  
to feed,  
And with dismay behold the battle bleed.

Prophetic Partridge, by such omen  
taught, [fought;  
Sung Churchill's victories, e'er Churchill  
Saw Lewis, spoil'd of empire and of fame,  
Submit his hopes to Anna's juster claim.  
Myself, had fate like omen giv'n, had  
strung [sung  
The lofty-sounding lyre; myself had  
In kindred strain, how bravely Vernon  
fought, [ought.  
How bravely Britain conquer'd, where she  
But flying from the dismal din of arms,  
Where yonder peaceful valley's verdure  
charms,

Behold the lover's melancholy shade,  
See, how he gazes on the beauteous maid!  
See, how his eyes devour her charming  
face! [t'embrace!  
How his arms strain her lovely form  
In vain:—The insubstantial air denies,  
Blades his grasp, and from his wishes flies.

Here the old sage, his philosophic pride,  
And gravity of motion laid aside,  
Flies swiftly o'er the plain;—behind, ap-  
pears [ears,  
His curst Xantippe thund'ring in his  
Repeating after death the plagues of life,  
And proves herself e'en here a very wife.  
The Soph, her well-known thunder to ap-  
pease, [knees.

With tears implores her mercy on his  
But now far other voices reach mine  
ear,

Far other shades, a noble train comes here,  
My brother bards, Blackmore and all the  
host, [sons doth boast.

Whom Grub-street 'mongst her fav'rite  
Here as on earth they most divinely sing;  
Here as on earth they touch the heavenly  
string; [feel,

Secure and blithe ne'er pinching hunger  
Nor dread approach of dun with vocal  
bed.

Safe here from criticism's rigid laws,  
They live most happy in their own ap-  
plause: [for song,

Whom mayst thou join, great Colley fam'd  
The worthy minion of the Grub-street  
throng;

And in these peaceful and secure abodes,  
Sing Caesar's glories, and repeat—thy odes:  
Sage Ogilvy reproves thy long delays,  
And Quarle and Withers, fam'd for lofty  
lays, [crowd

Call on thee, to be gone: the learned  
Repeat the word, and Colley call aloud.  
Lo! call'd he comes! with conscious  
pride elate, [rears.

And his strut plainly speaks him—*lays*

Myself, so glory bids, in equal strain  
Enlist myself among the glorious train;  
Who with loud acclamations rend the  
sky,

And weave the laurel for their new ally.  
Oh! how my heart with gen'rous love of  
fame [name.

Diffends, and Colley's but a meaner  
'Tis gone!—and like the dusky shades of  
night,

My glory fades at the return of light.  
My dear companions from my side are  
torn,

And hapless I am left alone to mourn.  
Thus when at set of day the hungry  
clown [down,

In the refreshing arms of sleep lies  
Reason and all her powers found re-  
treat,

And mimic fancy leaps into her seat:  
Transports the half-starv'd wretch an  
happy guest,

Unto the pleasures of a lord-may'r's feast.  
He furiously attacks the knighted loin,  
And quaffs triumphantly the sprightly  
wine.

—He wakes: the pomp of luxury is  
flown, [stone,  
He stares aghast, immovable as  
While his guts grumble out a melan-  
choly groan. }

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE, set to  
Music by Mr. ARNE, and sung by Mrs.  
LOWE and Mrs. LAMBE.

Damon.

CAST, my love, thine eyes around,  
See the sportive lambkins play;  
Nature gayly decks the ground,  
All in honour of the May:  
Like the sparrow and the dove,  
Listen to the voice of love.

Florella.

Damon, thou hast found me long  
Lift'ning to thy soothing tale,  
And thy soft persuasive song  
Often held me in the dale:  
Take, O! Damon, while I live,  
All which virtue ought to give.

Damon.

Not the verdure of the grove,  
Nor the garden's fairest flow'rs,  
Nor the meads were lovers rove,  
Tempted by the vernal hours,  
Can delight thy Damon's eye,  
If Florella is not by.

Florella.

Not the water's gentle fall  
By the bank with poplars crown'd,  
Not the feather'd songsters all,  
Nor the flute's melodious sound,  
Can delight Florella's ear,  
If her Damon is not near.

End

*Babb.*

Let us love, and let us live,  
Like the chearful season gay;  
Banish care, and let us give  
Tribute to the fragrant May:  
Like the sparrow and the dove,  
Listen to the voice of love.

ODE for NEW-YEAR'S DAY, composed  
by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; Poet Laureat,  
set to Musick by Dr. GREENE, and per-  
formed before his Majesty and the Royal  
Family.

RECITATIVE, Mr. SAVAGE.

WHAT warrior king,  
What chief renown'd,  
Whom, raptur'd Clio, shall we sing,  
What patriots praise resound?  
What empire of the earth explor'd,  
Can hope to raise,  
A pyramid of praise,  
Superior to Britannia's lord?

CHORUS.

To patriot Cæsar, then devote the day,  
And consecrate, with loyal strains, the lay.

RECITATIVE, Mr. BAILDON.

When Greece and Rome, with wastful  
power,

Gave laws to wailing worlds subdu'd,  
Inglorious were the wreaths they wore;  
Wreaths are rewards for publick good.

RECITATIVE and AIR, Mr. WASS.

Not from the wide extended realm,  
Or fortune fatally victorious;  
But where firm virtue holds the helm,  
Then, then alone is empire glorious.

DUET, Mr. WASS and Mr. BAILDON.

Be thine this glory, Cæsar! thine;  
Thy radiant isle shall gild the main;  
Shall fix'd, as nature's sea-mark, thine,  
Dircting kings remote to reign.

RECITATIVE, Mr. BEARD.

To Lydian strains now tune the lyre,  
Such as; enjoy'd, delights inspire.

AIR, Mr. BEARD.

In blooming paradise when plac'd,  
So the first parent monarch sway'd;  
His will gave happiness confests'd,  
And grateful happiness obey'd.

CHORUS.

The whole creation lov'd his sight,  
And mutual was the full delight.

AIR, Mr. BEARD.

Within the vernal verdant lawn,  
The lion and the lamb were laid;  
The tyger, and the fearless fawn,  
In herds, secure, around him play'd.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.

AIR, Mr. BEARD.

Assembled in the shaded vale,  
The list'ning vulture, and the dove;  
The hawk, and warbling nightingale,  
On social sprays enjoy the grove.

CHORUS. The whole creation, &c.

RECITATIVE, Mr. SAVAGE.

Alike, the lawless human creature,  
Where Cæsar reigns forgets his hostile  
nature;  
And from the same instinctive spring,  
Inclines to freedom, and reverts his king.

CHORUS.

Resulgent thus in Cæsar's line,  
May one immortal glory shine;  
That ages yet unborn may sing,  
Long, long and glorious live the king.

Hey for the Sorcerer!

Which is the way to the gallery?

HASTE old men and young men, old  
ladies and ladies! [of your places:  
Run as if the de'il drove, or you're nickt  
Well—belief of magicians now sure must  
go down: [whole town.

Since one Sorcerer thus can enchant the  
H—tt.

Epitaph on Mrs. COLQUHOUN of LUSS.

UNblam'd, O sacred shrine, let me  
draw near,

A sister's ashes claim a brother's tear,  
No semblant arts this copious spring sup-  
ply, [ship's eye;

'Tis nature's drops, that swell in friend-  
O'er this sad tomb, see kneeling brothers  
bend,

Who wait a sister, that excell'd a friend;  
A child like this each parent's wish en-  
gage,

Grace of his youth and solace of his age:  
Hence the chaste virgin learn each pious  
art [heart,

Who fights sincere to bless a virtuous  
The faithful youth, when heaven's choi-  
ce inspires,

Such hope the partner of his kind desires.

Oh early lost! yet early all fulfill'd,

Each tender office of wise, sister, child;  
All these in early youth, thou hadst ob-  
tain'd;

The fair maternal pattern yet remain'd;  
Heav'n sought not that—else heav'n had  
bid to spare,

To thine succeeds now Providence's care—

Amidst the pomp that to the dead we give

To sooth the vanity of those that live,

Receive thy destin'd place, a hallow'd  
grave, [grave;

'Tis all we can bestow, or thou can't

Be these the honours that imbalme thy  
name, [fame;

The matron's praise, woman's best silent

Such to remembrance dear, thy worth be  
found, [around,

When queens, and flatterers sleep forgot  
Till awful sounds shall break the solemn  
rest, [blest.

Then wake amongst the blest, for ever

Mean while, upon this stone, thy name  
shall live, [live.

Sure heaven will let this pious verse sur-  
T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



**W**ILLIAMSBURG in Virginia, Oct. 27. William Trent, Esq; sent by this government with a present to the Twigtwees, arrived in town this week, and gives the following account of an engagement between them and the French Indians. On June 21, about nine in the morning, 240 French and French Indians surprized the Twigtwees in their corn fields, and came so suddenly on them, that the white men who were in their houses, had the utmost difficulty to reach the fort. Three not being able to get in, shut themselves up in one of the houses adjoining. There were about 20 men and boys, including the white men, in the fort. The Indians having taken possession of the white mens houses, advanced towards the fort, firing very briskly, which was as warmly returned; then attacked the log-house where the three men were shut up, who having plenty of arms and ammunition, and being well secured by the strength of the house, might have defended themselves against the whole body of the enemy: Notwithstanding which they could not be prevailed on to fire a gun, but cowardly hid themselves under skins, suffered the house to be taken, and themselves made prisoners; and then discovered to the enemy the weakness of the fort.

The French and Indians in the afternoon informed the Twigtwees, that if they would deliver up the white men that were in the fort, they would break up the siege and go home. After a consultation, it was agreed by the Indians and Whites, that as there were so few men, and no water in the fort, it was better to deliver up the white men, with Beaver and Wampum, to the Indians, on condition they would do them no further injury, than let the fort be taken, and all be at their mercy. The white men were delivered up accordingly, except Burney and Andrew, whom the Indians hid. One of the white men delivered up to them, being wounded in the belly, they stabbed and scalped him, took out his heart and eat it; and as they have a considerable reward for killing an Englishman, they cut off his fingers and carried them with them to Canada, to prove him such. The Indians upon receiving the white men (whom they carried away prisoners) delivered up all the Indian

January, 1753.

women whom they had taken, and set off with their plunder, amounting to above 3000l. They killed one Englishman, and took six prisoners. One Mingoe, one Shawneffe, and three Twigtwees, they killed; among whom was the old Pianguisha king, called by the English, Old Briton, whom they boiled and eat. The French and Indians lost 15 in the battle. They carried off all their dead, except four of the Chapawas, whose custom is to leave the dead: One of them is the head king, and the other of them the next head man of that nation. The other Indians that assisted the French, were called Ottowawas.—One hundred of the Chapawas went over to the six nations, because they would not help the French: The six nations have not yet declared war, but have called in all their warriors, and are making such preparations, that we have reason to expect a declaration very soon.

The abstract we gave in our Magazine for September last, p. 408—411, of Mr. La Touche's address to the duke of Dorset, in behalf of the citizens of Dublin, occasions our inserting the following address to his majesty.

## *Most Gracious Sovereign,*

We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants, traders, and citizens of your faithful city of Dublin, beg leave, in the most sincere manner, to blend our joy with that of our fellow subjects, for your majesty's safe return to your British dominions.

Your majesty's extensive care of the liberties and tranquillity of Europe, in opposition to the ambitious views of other princes, who grasp at dominion rather than true glory, and your benevolence to mankind, which are the consolation of your subjects during your majesty's absence, make your return more glorious and joyful to your faithful people, who must love and admire a prince whom the world admires; a prince, who, far from borrowing lustre, daily gives it to his crown, and lives but for his people and mankind.

From such unwearied application to the publick service, we are encouraged to hope your majesty will one day take in to your gracious consideration the case of this great metropolis, and the administration thereof; that, when after ages shall admire the annals of this reign, they

F

they may conclude no action was too great for your majesty's magnanimity to undertake, too tedious for your patient vigilance to accomplish, nor any grievance of your subjects too minute for your enquiry and redress.

We beg leave to conclude this our humble address with assurances of our loyalty and unshaken fidelity to your royal person and your illustrious house, of our steady attachment to the present happy establishment, and with sincere prayers for your private happiness, for the prosperity of your kingdoms, and the future glory of your reign.

There were buried last year in the city and suburbs of Dublin, males 854; females 990: In all 1844. Of which 999 died above 16 years old, and 845 under 16. Christened males 814; females 919: In all 1733. Deceased in the burials 186, in the christenings 11.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11.

The king went with the usual state to the house of peers, and the commons being sent for up and attending, his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both houses, (of which we have given the substance, p. 28.)

FRIDAY, 12.

The Rt. Hon. the house of peers waited on his majesty at St. James's, with their address of thanks for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See this address, with his majesty's answer, p. 28, 29.)

This night, about 12 o'clock, the publick house, known by the sign of the Heathcock in the Strand, fell down to the ground in a shelving manner, into an adjoining court, which was thought to be occasioned by some houses being rebuilding on the other side. It so fortunately happened that all the company were just gone, and nobody was hurt, tho' the mistress of the house who was in bed fell from the second floor into the court, but the bed falling under her, and the timber lying hollow, she got little or no hurt.

SATURDAY, 13.

The Hon. house of commons waited on the king with their humble address for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See the address, with his majesty's answer, p. 29.)

A fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Gore, a widow lady, at Kingston in Surrey. It began about ten o'clock at night, and was occasioned by Mrs. Gore's mother-in-law (an old lady of fourscore) setting her candle by her bedside, while she went to call the maid to warm her bed; which being of cotton, before her return the curtains had caught fire, and the old gentlewoman, who was

weak and feeble, could not put it out. As soon as the maid got up stairs, she found the room in a flame, and with difficulty helped the old lady out. The fire spread in so surprizing a manner, that Mrs. Gore and her daughter, who were below in the parlour, had but just time to escape; and the ladies lost their cloaths, and every thing valuable; scarce any thing being saved, as the house was burnt down in less than half an hour. One circumstance was very remarkable: A gentleman's son in the neighbourhood lay up two pair of stairs ill; his maid, altho' she did not hear any cry of fire, but smelt it, and thought there was a vast crackling, took the little boy out of bed, wrapt him up in her apron, and run down stairs with him, and so carried him safe home: If she had come down first to enquire what was the matter, she never could have gone back for him, the fire catching hold of the stair-case instantly.

The oath usually taken by scavengers, questmen, &c. was this year dispensed with by a worthy alderman, who only advised them to act as honest men in their several stations. (See p. 36.)

MONDAY, 15.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following criminals received sentence of death, viz. John Briant, for a street robbery; Patrick Nugent, for a burglary; William Baldwin, for robbing Thomas Mott of a watch and 16 shillings in the dwelling-house of Rose Sykes; Joseph Hall for a burglary; and Timothy Murphy for forging and publishing a seaman's will, and thereby defrauding the agent, Mr. Henry Casimayor, of 37l. 12s. 6d. In the course of his trial, which lasted upwards of six hours, there was laid open to the court a scene of iniquity, wherein the lives of Mr. Thomas Noads, clerk to the agent, who apprehended and prosecuted Murphy, and Robert Carter an evidence, were wickedly and artfully attempted to be taken away. One who appeared as solicitor and agent for this Murphy, but called himself a merchant, turning evidence, and causing them to be indicted for this very forgery, immediately after Murphy's trial, theirs came on, when the said person being then in court, he was called on to give his evidence against them; but not having the least accusation to lay to their charge, they were honourably acquitted, and had copies of their indictments granted them.

TUESDAY, 16.

Came on in the portico of the parish-church of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, the election

election of member of parliament for the city and liberty of Westminster, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased, when the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq; (colonel of one of his majesty's regiments of foot now at Nova-Scotia, and late governor of the said place) was chosen without opposition; Sir George Vandeput, Bart. having declined standing a candidate a few days before the election.

Edinburgh, Jan. 16. Saturday last a whale, of about 56 feet long was cast ashore upon the sands about a mile eastward of Cockerly, which has been since visited by numbers of people of all ranks, from this city and the neighbourhood. The whale-fishing company are now busy in cutting it down, for the interest of those concerned. It is said several more whales have been seen in the Firth within these few days past.

THURSDAY, 25.

At a general court of the S. S. company a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on their capital stock, for the half year ending the 5th Inst. being Old Christmas-day, payable on Feb. 14.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **W**ILLIAM Westbrook Richardson, of the middle Temple, to Miss Johnson, of Great Queen-street, Lincolns-Inn fields.

Mr. Charles Victor, of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, to Miss Fanny King, daughter of Alderman King, of Salisbury.

2. George Blount, of Henley upon Thames, Esq; to Mrs. Thibou, relict of Jacob Thibou, of Antigua, Esq;

Stephen Pitt, of Kensington, Esq; to Miss Arthington, of Yorkshire.

4. Thomas Pellet, Esq; to Miss Lawly, of Bond-street.

Joel Milward, Esq; to Miss Harpur, of Queen-street.

6. John Fry Hufley, Esq; to Miss Abbeys of Crouched-Friers, a 12,000l. fortune.

9. Rev. Thomas Harrison, D. D. rector of Bridge Castrton in Rutlandshire, to Miss Margaret Wingfield, of Stamford in Lincolnshire.

Capt. Wallis, of Limehouse, formerly in the African trade, to Mrs. Wilkins, relict of Charles Wilkins, Esq; a Spanish merchant.

Dr. Ross, an eminent physician, to Miss Middleton, a 10,000l. fortune.

11. James Garland of Michael-Stow-Hall, near Harwich, Esq; to Miss Dorothy Allan, a 20,000l. fortune.

16. Mr. Zachariah Butten, of Muchin-hall, in Essex, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Hornchurch in the same county.

17. Mr. Montefiori, an Italian merchant in Lime-street, to Miss Harris.

John Shelley, Esq; of Field-place, near Horham in Suffex, to Miss White, of Horham.

John Fenwick, of Burrow-Hall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Bennison, of Hornby, near that place.

26. John Pitt, Esq; member for Dorchester, to Miss Morgan, of St. James's street.

Jan. 3. The lady of Lancelot Allgood, Esq; knight of the shire for Northumberland, delivered of a daughter.

4. The lady of the hereditary prince of Modena, of a prince.

6. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; of a son and heir.

9. The lady of Thomas Slauter King, of Catling-hall in Cambridgeshire, of a son and heir.

16. The lady of Thomas Selby, jun. Esq; of a son and heir.

21. The lady of Sir Richard Bampffield, Bart. of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **M**ISS Lessy Gunning, sister to the dutchess of Hamilton, and to the countess of Coventry.

William Pye, Esq; principal register of the cathedral church of Durham, and auditor to the bishop.

2. Miss Bridges, an heiress of 30,000l. fortune, at her house in Great Ormond-street.

Col. Charles Whiteford, at Galway in Ireland, lately appointed colonel of the regiment of foot, late general Irwin's.

George Speke, Esq; at his seat at Dillington in Somersetshire, who represented in the four last parliaments, Milbourn-Port, Taunton, and Wells.

Capt. Joseph Pringle, at Bergen-op-Zoom, captain of a company in the earl of Drumlanrig's regiment of Scotch Hollanders.

John Rawlinson, Esq; at Little-Leigh in Cheshire, fourth son of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt. some time lord-mayor of London.

7. Sir Thomas Burnet, one of the judges of his majesty's court of Common-Pleas, and fellow of the Royal Society. He was the youngest son of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, sometime since bishop of Salisbury; was several years his majesty's consul at Lisbon; and in November, 1741, was made one of the judges of the Common-Pleas, in the room of judge Fortescue, who was appointed master of the Rolls. By his death the publick has lost an able and upright Judge, his friends a sincere, sensible, and agreeable companion, and the poor a great benefactor. His corpse was privately interred near the remains of his late father, in the parish church of St. James's, Clerkenwell.

Rev. Dr. Wright, minister of St. John's at Hackney.

8. — Hayes, Esq; many years deputy governor of Languard fort.

11. Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. first physician to the king, and many years

president of the Royal Society. He died at his house at Chelsea, in a very advanced age, but blest with all the faculties of understanding to the last of his life. He has left two daughters, one the lady of the Rt. Hon. the lord Cadogan, and the other the widow of — Stanley, Esq; of Hants. His corpse was interred with great funeral pomp in his family vault at Chelsea. The bishop of Bangor preached a very affecting discourse to a crowded audience, from Psal. XC. 12. *So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.* Several members of the royal society, &c. attended as mourners, and the following gentlemen, all of that learned body, supported the pall, viz. Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. general Oglethorpe, James West, Esq; James Theobald, Esq; Hon. — Southwell, Esq; When the will of Sir Hans was proved, administration was granted to the lord Cadogan and Dr. Sloane Elsmere, rector of Chelsea. It contains five sheets of paper, all written with the deceased's own hand, and witnessed by four persons in the year 1739, and again published and signed by the testator in the presence of three other persons, in the year 1751. There are nine codicils to it, the third of which is two large skins of parchment. The medals, gems, and curiosities, exclusive of those presented to him, Sir Hans says, cost upwards of 50,000l. and that they may be preserved together intire, he desires they may be offered to his majesty at 20,000l. and six months are allowed to know his majesty's pleasure; if his majesty declines accepting them at the price fixed, they are then to be offered at the above price, 1st, to the Royal Society; 2dly, to the University of Oxford; 3dly, to the College of Edinburgh; 4thly, to the Royal Academy at Paris; 5thly, to the Academy at Petersburg; 6thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; and 7thly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin.

In the third codicil Sir Hans omits the Royal Society, the University of Oxford, and the College of Edinburgh, to whom he had directed by the will itself, his collection of medals, gems, &c. to be offered. In this codicil he nominates trustees, whom he desires to offer them to the king or parliament, the first session after his decease, at 20,000l. which he believes not to be a fourth part of their real and intrinsic value. If the king and parliament decline accepting them within 12 months, they are to be offered at the same price; 1st, to the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg; 2dly, to the

Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; 3dly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin; and, lastly, to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Madrid; each of which is to be allowed 12 months from the time notice is given to the ambassador or resident of each respective court in England.

If the king and parliament accept of the offer, the trustees are to apply for a power to enable them to preserve, maintain, and continue the collection at Chelsea, where they are to be shewn under proper regulations for the satisfaction of the curious, and improvement of knowledge. [*A further account, with the names of the trustees, in our next.*]

12. Albert Nesbitt, Esq; an eminent merchant of London, and member of parliament for St. Michael's in Cornwall.

Robert Holford, Esq; late senior master in Chancery.

Rev. Sir Simon Every, Bart. rector of Naumbury in Lincolnshire, aged 93.

Hon. George Gore, Esq; who was made attorney-general in Ireland, on the demise of Q. Anne, and some time after one of the judges of the Common-Pleas there, which office he resigned in 1744, on account of his infirm state of health.

14. That excellent prelate, Dr. George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland. He died of an apoplexy, at Oxford, to which place he came a few months since, to enjoy what he called a learned retirement. He was far advanced in years, and well known to the world for his piety, charity, and learning, and his many theological and philosophical pieces.

15. Hon. Mrs. Olivia Davell, aged 81, relict of the late John Davell, of Colehill in Kent, Esq; and daughter of the Rt. Hon. Philip lord viscount Strangford in the kingdom of Ireland.

16. Mr. Samuel Norris, aged 80, one of the proctors of the ecclesiastical courts at Canterbury, auditor to the dean and chapter, and deputy-register of the arch-deacon's court.

18. Rev. Mr. Slocock, rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

Rt. Hon. the earl of Strathmore, in Scotland.

William Chambers, Esq; a rear-admiral of the Red.

20. Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 110, in the clothworkers almshouse, White-Friars.

22. Signior Angelo Antonio Bartholomeo Bakhazar, a most eminent master of the small sword, and author of a treatise on that art, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland.

23. Rev. Mr. Goodwin, rector of Clapham in Surrey.

There was advice from Dunkirk of the death

death of Cranfoun at Furnes; that he went by the name of Dunbar, and the day only before he expired informed the person with whom he lodged, that he was the unfortunate Cranfoun so often mentioned in the affair of Miss Blandy's parricide. His death has been since confirmed, with several particulars, which we must defer to our next.

#### ECCELESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Parfett, chosen lecturer of Alhallows in Lombard-street.—Dr. Robert Downes, bishop of Down and Connor, translated to the bishoprick of Raphoe in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Philip Twyfsden.—Dr. Arthur Smyth, bishop of Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh, translated to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.—William Carmichael, L. L. D. promoted to the united bishopricks of Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh.—Dr. Taylor, chancellor of Lincoln, colated to the archdeaconry of Buckingham, in the room of Dr. Carmichael.—John Lowth M. A. presented by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Middleton Keynde, in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. Coles, M. A. by Brown Willis, L. L. D. to the rectory of Bletchley, Bucks.—Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, second son of lord Archibald Hamilton, by the earl Brooke, to the vicarage of Wellingborough in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Corn. Thryste, by the lord of the manor, to the vicarage of St. John at Hackney.—Mr. Kay, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Michael Wood-street and St. Mary Staining.—Mr. John Cleoburg, presented by Peregrine Bertie, Esq; to the Vicarage of Woodburn in Bucks.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**R**ICHARD Hallet Wincombe, Esq; made a captain in the royal reg. of horse-guards, blue.—Capt. Brett, commander of the Caroline yacht, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Corbett, Esq; sworn in high-bailiff of Westminster, in the room of Peter Leigh, Esq;—Rt. Rev. Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, made preceptor to their royal highnesses the prince of Wales and prince Edward, in the room of the bishop of Norwich, who had resigned.—George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; made clerk of the crown in the island of Barbadoes, &c.—George Thomas, Esq; made governor of the Leeward Caribbee islands.—Sir Richard Adams, Knt. recorder of London, made a baron of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. baron Clive, made a judge in the court of Common-Pleas, in the room of Sir Thomas Burnet, deceased.—Mr. Joseph

Wright, made clerk assistant in the house of lords, in the room of Mr. Merest, deceased.—Arthur Dobbs, Esq; made captain-general and governor in chief of North-Carolina.—Sir John Ligonier, made colonel of the royal reg. of horse-guards blue, in the room of the late duke of Richmond.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

**W**ESTMINSTER, Edward Cornwallis, Esq; in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceased.

Bridgewater, Robert Balch, Esq;—Hon. Peregrine Paulet, Esq; deceased.

Westbury, Peregrine Bertie, Esq;—Matthew Mitchell, Esq; deceased.

Buckingham, Commodore West, lord visc. Cobham, now earl Temple.

Lyme, Henry Fane, Esq;—John Scrope, Esq; deceased.

Wendover, earl Verney—his father, deceased.

Rutlandshire, Thomas Noel, Esq;—James Noel, Esq; his brother, deceased.

Cheshire, Charles Crewe, Esq;—John Crewe, Esq; his brother, deceased.

Bodmin, Hon. Charles Hunt, Esq;—John Laroche, Esq; deceased.

Bishop's-Castle, —Dathwood, Esq;—Samuel Child, Esq; deceased.

St. Maws, Charles Medlicott, Esq;—lord Sundon, deceased.

Beaumaris, John Owen, Esq;—lord visc. Bulkeley, deceased.

#### B—KE—TS.

**J**AMES Denn, late of Bristol, merchant.—Francis Taylor, late of Bridgnorth, grocer.—Matthew Cox, of the parish of Ealing in Middlesex, mealman and dealer.—John Paine the elder, of Braintree in Essex, clothier.—Henry Rix, late of Fakenham in Norfolk, mercer and grocer.—Harvey Preston, late of Stratford upon Avon, dealer.—John Troughton, now or late of Fareham, Hants, brewer, and wine-merchant.—John Paine the younger, of Braintree, in Essex, clothier.—James Laurie, of Cockhill, in the parish of Shadwell, Ratcliff, apothecary and chymist.—Charles Salmon, of St. James's, Westminster, linen-draper.—Henry Blomart, of Prescott-street, merchant.—John Godlob Vetter, late of St. James's, Clerkenwell, jeweller, and dealer.—Richard Ladbrooke, late of St. James's, Clerkenwell, tallow-chandler.—John Neville, of St. James's, Westminster, goldsmith, and dealer.—John Weath of the Strand, warehouse-keeper.—Thomas Cripps, of New-Brentford, plumber.—Samuel Woods, now or late of Norwich, worsted-weaver and dealer.—Joseph Broom, of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, taylor.



**Y, Y:**

[illegible]

**H**AGUE, Jan. 16. In consequence of a proposition made by her royal highness to the princefs governante, a reduction of 42 men has been made in the life-guards, 224 men in the regiment of foot-guards, and 352 men in that of the Swiss-guards, which will be an annual saving to the publick of 110,480 florins; and it is computed, that the savings which the republick makes by the reduction of the army, and lessening some other expences, since the conclusion of the peace, amount to two millions of florins yearly. At the same time her royal highness has shewn her regard for the poor, for in order to free them of some of the taxes that lie heavy upon them, she has in conjunction with the states of the province of Utrecht, published an ordinance, whereby a tax of one and a half per cent. is laid on all such of the inhabitants as have estates of 400 florins per annum, and upwards. Those who reside in other countries, and have estates in this province, are liable to the same tax; as are also all employments, fees and pensions. And, to prevent disputes, every person is to tax himself, according to the best of his judgment, and to deliver the same in upon oath.

Paris, Jan. 19. A new incident has happened, which is like to bring our ecclesiastical disputes to a crisis, as follows: On the 12th of last month, the parliament being informed, that the rector of S. Medard had refused the sacraments to a nun named S. Perpetua, of the house of S. Agatha, ordered that the rector and his two curates should immediately attend. The rector could not be found, but the curates appeared, and said, the refusal of the sacraments was in consequence of the archbishop of Paris's express orders. Upon which M. Isabeau, one of the secretaries of the parliament, was sent to that prelate, to desire him to cause the sacraments to be administered to the nun. On the 13th the secretary reported, that having waited on the archbishop that morning about half an hour after six, he made him the following answer: "The rector of S. Medard has followed the light of his own conscience and my orders. Besides, as the administration of the sacraments is a matter purely spiritual, I am properly accountable to God alone for the power with which he has intrusted me. And to none but the king will I ever think myself bound to account for it." M. Isabeau was sent back to the archbishop, to enjoin him to regard the pressing state of the sick person; and at four in the afternoon reported to the parliament, that he had been again with that prelate, who said to him; "I told you my sentiments this morning.

I am still of the same mind; nor shall I alter my conduct or my language." Upon this a motion was made, and agreed to, that the archbishop should be ordered, upon pain of having his temporalities seized (which amount to 120000 livres) to give directions for putting an immediate stop to the scandal occasioned by the repeated publick refusals of the sacraments of the church to the nun Perpetua, under pretence that she would not present a billet of confession, nor tell who was her confessor; that the curates of S. Medard should be enjoined to discharge the duties of their function to the sick person; and that the king's counsel should see these orders executed; and, by a majority of 98 to 35, it was ordered, that the peers should be summoned for the 18th at ten in the morning, to take into farther consideration the archbishop's answers, and the proceedings of the day before.

On the 14th all the bishops then in Paris had a meeting, and sent a deputation to the archbishop, to assure him, that the clergy of France made his cause their own, and would support him to the utmost of their power. On the 15th the parliament ordered, that as the archbishop had not conformed to their arret of the 13th, his temporalities should be seized; but on the 16th the first president reported, that having been sent for, he had that day waited upon the king, and that his majesty disapproving of their proceedings, had restored to the archbishop his temporalities. At the same time he presented to them a letter from the king, which informed them, that his majesty being resolved to bring the whole affair before his council, he therefore expressly forbid the peers to attend on the 18th. Against this not only the parliament have remonstrated in very strong terms, but the princes of the blood and the peers of the kingdom look upon it as an incroachment upon their privileges; and the king having in his answer to the remonstrances of the parliament, ordered them to explain themselves to his chancellor, who would inform them of his intentions, they, on the 23d came to the following resolutions: 1. That the removal of which the court was informed by the first president being irregular both in matter and form, had rendered new summonses to the peers indispensable. 2. That the forms claimed by the parliament were laws of the realm, and that on their observation depended the maintenance of the royal authority and the publick tranquillity. 3. That the parliament knew no middle person between the king and them, and neither could nor ought to address themselves to any but the sovereign alone.

Divi-

## DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

2. **A** Vindication of the Evidence of the Gospel, from the Objections of L. Bolingbroke. By P. Whalley, pr. 1s. Rivington.

3. Reflections on L. Bolingbroke's Letters. By J. Leland, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Dod.

4. The Credibility of the Gospel History, Vol. IX. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 5s. Noon.

5. An Essay towards a Rationale of the literal Doctrine of Original Sin. By J. Bate, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

6. A View of the three Spirits in Man, pr. 1s. Comyns.

7. Friendly Letters to a Deist, pr. 6d. Rivington.

8. A critical Commentary on the Books of Apocrypha. By R. Arnald, B. D. pr. 5s. 6d. Knapton.

9. A serious Address to sober Christians, pr. 1s. Oswald.

## HISTORY.

10. \* Whiston's Sacred History of the World, 6 Vols. 8vo. pr. 21s. Whiston.

11. The Commentaries of Cæsar, translated into English. By W. Duncan. In Folio with 85 Cuts, Maps, &c. pr. 3l. in Sheets. Doddsley.

12. Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time, and the Author's Life, 8vo. pr. 5s. each Vol. sewed. Millar.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

13. The Fundamental Laws and Constitutions of seven Potent Kingdoms and States in Europe. By J. T. Philipps, Esq; pr. 5s. Meadows.

14. The Case of Henry Simons, a Polish Jew, pr. 1s. 6d. Comyns.

15. A Scheme of a Fund for the Maintenance of the Widows and Children of the Clergy. By F. Warner, A. M. pr. 6d. Owen.

16. Remarks on Mr. Avifon's Essay on Mutual Expressions, pr. 2s. Robinson.

17. A Treatise on Forest Trees. By W. Watkins, pr. 1s. Rivington.

18. A Proposal for the Amendment and Encouragement of Servants, pr. 6d. Shuckburgh.

19. The compleat English Scholar. By J. Buchanan, pr. 6s. Millar.

20. The Will of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. deceased pr. 1s. Virtuoso.

21. The Deist Triumphant; or a Confutation of Atheism beyond all Contradiction, 12mo, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

22. Miscellaneous Thoughts Moral and Political. Willock.

23. A Free Enquiry into the Motives of some late Resignations, p. 1s. Carpenter.

24. A perspective View of Auctions, pr. 6d. Reeve.

25. A Letter to the Earl of Harcourt, pr. 6d. Corbett.

26. An Enquiry into the Causes of the present high Price of Muscovada Sugars, pr. 4d. Cooper.

27. The Advantages of the Revolution, pr. 1s. Owen.

28. Prejudice detected by Facts, relating to Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, pr. 1s. 6d. Corbett.

29. The Works of Christina Queen of Sweden, pr. 2s. 6d. Wilson. (See p. 19.)

30. Some Account of the Irish, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. An Essay on the Rationality of Brutes, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

32. An Exposition of the King of Prussia's Motives for refusing to pay the Silesia Loan, pr. 2s. Raymond. (See p. 4.)

## PHILOSOPHY and SCIENCE.

33. Employment for the Microscope. By H. Baker, F. R. S. pr. 6s. Doddsley.

34. A practical Treatise on the Diseases of Horses. By J. Bartlett, Surgeon, pr. 4s. Nourfe.

35. The Universal Merchant, one Vol. 4to. pr. 10s. 6d. Owen.

36. Philosophical Transactions. No. 497. Being an Appendix to those for the Year 1750, pr. 3s. Davis.

## POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

37. The Travels and Adventures of W. Binglefield, Esq; 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Withers.

38. The Travels of E. Browne, Esq; formerly a Merchant of London, 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Hitch.

39. Amelie: ou, le Duc de Foix, Tragédie de M. Voltaire. Wilson.

40. The Winter Evening's Companion, 3 vols. 12mo. pr. 9s. Hitch.

## SERMONS.

41. A Sermon preached at an Ordination held by the Bishop of Chester at Richmond, Oct. 15, 1752. By F. Blackburne, M. A. pr. 6d. Knapton.

42. The Christian Sabbath as old as the Creation. By R. Parry, M. A. pr. 1s. Doddsley.

43. A Sermon. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

44. Presumptive Arguments for the Truth of the Christian Religion. In ten Sermons. By J. Duchal, M. A. pr. 5s. Millar.

45. The personal Union of the Divine and human Nature in Jesus Christ. In two Sermons. By T. Salmon, L. L. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1753.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price*)

- I. An Account of the GAMESTER, a new Tragedy.
- II. Duke of Newcastle's Letter to the Prussian Minister, with an Abstract of the Report annexed.
- III. Experiments of Lime-Water's preventing Putrefaction.
- IV. The Life of Bishop BURNET.
- V. Dr. Stukely's Conjecture of the Cause of Earthquakes.
- VI. Account of a most extraordinary Thunder Storm.
- VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Boeculinius, and L. Valerius Flaccus, in the DEBATE on the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony.
- VIII. A Description of the Wild Boar.
- IX. Abstract of Mr. Fielding's Proposal relating to the Poor.
- X. Observations on the Prussian Memorial.
- XI. Extract from *The whole Duty of woman*.
- XII. History of the Formation of the Human Foetus.
- XIII. Account of the GENII, a new Entertainment.
- XIV. Mischietts of Gaming and Rous.
- XV. Of the Art of refining silver.
- XVI. Of Gold and Silver Wire drawing.
- XVII. Two opposite Characters.
- XVIII. A List of the Trustees for Sir Hans Sloane's Museum.
- XIX. Particulars of Capt. Cranfoup's Death.
- XX. Success of Ventilators.
- XXI. List of Sheriffs for 1753.
- XXII. Declaration in Judge Burnet's Will.
- XXIII. General Court of the Free British Fishery.
- XXIV. POETRY: Prologue and Epilogue to the Gamester; the Lady and the Pimple; an Enquiry after Contentment; to Mr. Lambert; a Midnight Thought, a new Song set to Musick; Epitaph; Epigram, &c.
- XXV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malt-Tax Bill passed; Sessions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.
- XXVI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XXVII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
- XXVIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXIX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXX. Catalogue of Books.

With a curious Copper-Plate of WILD BOARS, drawn from the Life, and the HEAD of the late Bishop BURNET, finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> CCOUNT of the Gamester, a new tragedy	51
The duke of Newcastle's answer to the Prussian memorial	53
Abstract of the report on the same subject, made to his majesty by Sir George Lee, Dr. Paul, and the attorney and solicitor general	55
Character of a book, intitled, The whole Duty of Woman, with an extract from it	56
A description of the wild boar	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued	57—65
SPEECH of A. Boeculonius against the subsidy treaty with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony	57
How the electors and princes of the empire stand affected with regard to the election of a king of the Romans	58
SPEECH of L. Valerius Flaccus in favour of the treaty	61
Experiments shewing that lime-water prevents putrefaction	65
Mischiefs of gaming and routs	66
History of the formation of the human foetus in the womb	67
Account of the Genii, a new entertainment	69
Of the art of refining silver	71
Observations on the Prussian memorial, concerning the Silesia loan	72
Abstract of Mr. Fielding's proposal for making an effectual provision for the poor, for amending their morals, and rendering them useful members of society	74—78
Of gold and silver wire-drawing	78
Dr. Stukely's conjecture of the cause of earthquakes	79
An abstract of the life of bishop Burnet	80—84
— his descent, and first studies	80
— ordained priest by the bishop of Edinburgh, and chosen professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow	81
— writes the Memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton	ibid.
— settles in England, and appointed preacher at the Rolls chapel	ibid.
— publishes his history of the Reformation, and refuses the bishoprick of Chichester	82
— converts the earl of Rochester, and refuses the mastership of the Temple	ibid.
— falls under the displeasure of the court, and retires out of the kingdom	ibid.

— comes over with the prince of Orange, and is made bishop of Salisbury	83
— his diligence in discharging the duties of his episcopal office	ibid.
— his death	84
Two opposite characters	ibid.
POETRY. A midnight thought, a new song set to music	85
A new minuet	86
Prologue to the Gamester	ibid.
Epilogue	ibid.
Song introduced in the Gamester	87
To the author of the Gamester	ibid.
An enquiry after contentment	ibid.
Epitaph	ibid.
The lady and the pimple, a fable	ibid.
To Mr. Lambert	88
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	89
Proceedings of Sir Hans Sloane's executors and the trustees for his museum	ibid.
A list of the trustees	ibid.
Particulars relating to the death of Capt. Cranston	89, 90
Dr. Hales's Account of the success of Ventilators	90
Tragical account of the loss of a ship from Guinea, by the insurrection of the negroes	91
Malignant action of cutting off the teats and tails of several milch cows	ibid.
Remarkable declaration in the late judge Burnet's will	ibid.
Sir Richard Adams made a serjeant at law	ibid.
General court of the Free British Fishery	ibid.
Sheriffs appointed	91, 92
Tragical affair of Elizabeth Canning	92
Malt-tax bill passed	ibid.
Malefactors executed	ibid.
Sir Richard Adams resigns his recorder-ship, and William Moreton, Esq; chosen in his room	ibid.
Account of a most extraordinary thunder storm in Cornwall	ibid.
Sessions at the Old-Bailey	ibid.
Marriages and Births	93
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	94
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	95
A catalogue of books	96

*The Hebrew criticism on a passage in Genesis, the letter from Nottingham, the letter concerning a mathematical question, the rhyming question, &c. shall be in our next. Eugenius's observations on Tacitus, the verses from Eusebius, &c. shall be considered.*



T H E

# LONDON MAGAZINE.

For FEBRUARY, 1753.

ACCOUNT of the GAMESTER,  
a new Tragedy (See the Prologue and  
Epilogue, p. 86.)

The CHARACTERS are

Beverly, a young fellow of an open  
free disposition, but violently addicted to  
gaming. Mr. Garrick.

Lewson, his friend, in love with Char-  
lotte. Mr. Moffop.

Stukely, an infamous gamester. Mr.  
Davies.

Bates, Mr. Burton, } both gamesters  
Dawson, Mr. Blakes, } and tools of  
Stukely.

Jarvis, an old man, late steward to  
Beverly. Mr. Berry.

Waiter Mr. Ackman.

Mrs. Beverly, Beverly's wife. Mrs.  
Pritchard.

Charlotte, his sister. Miss Haughton.

Lacy, Mrs. Beverly's Maid. Mrs. Price.

Mr. Beverly had been a  
man of large fortune,  
blest with a tender wife  
and beautiful child.  
Charlotte his sister was  
under his guardianship,  
who was beloved by  
Lewson, to whom she

had consented to be married. Mr. Be-  
verly was not only rich in possessions,  
but in hope, as he had an aged uncle, who  
had declared him his heir. Things were  
in this state, when Mr. Stukely, one who  
had been school fellow with Mr. Beverly,  
fired with love of Mrs. Beverly, and  
knowing the only foible of her husband  
was love of play, contrived the ruin of  
him to pave the way for his possessing the  
wife of his confiding friend. In order  
to this, he cloaths some sharpers, and  
with his money enabled them to appear  
as gentlemen; he then introduced them  
to Beverly, who lost vast sums to them,  
insomuch that Stukely having lent his  
eluded dupe Beverly still fresh supplies  
for ruin, the latter could not see the fraud,

February, 1753.

thinking Stukely was as deep a loser as  
himself. Things came to that extremity,  
Beverly's house, goods, every thing was  
sold to depay such cursed expences, and  
his wife, child, and sister forced to retire  
to lodgings.

ACT I. Mrs. Beverly and Charlotte  
lament their distress in their new abode.  
Beverly had been all night out, which  
fills them with fear, when Charlotte en-  
deavours to alleviate her sister's sorrows,  
by assuring her of keeping her from  
want while she possessed any thing, but  
hints her fear of her brother's having lost  
her fortune, which was committed to  
his care. Jarvis, who had been steward  
to Beverly's father, and in his prosperity

to him, also enters, enquires for his mas-  
ter, begs not to be discarded, and know-  
ing their calamities, generously offers what  
his whole servitude had scraped together.

A loud knock at the door alarms them  
with assurance it is a dun, and Jarvis  
exits to quiet him, after having asked

Mr. Stukely, who just enters, of his  
master, whom he goes to seek. Stukely  
denies his having seen him since night,  
and drops some hints to alarm Mrs. Be-  
verly's jealousy, and by urging her not  
to believe false reports to her husband's  
prejudice, raises some doubts in her,  
which so disorders her, that she retires  
to rest. After another knocking enters

Mr. Lewson, who meeting with Stukely,  
they exchange some ambiguous speeches,  
among which Lewson assures him, that  
he knows him, and Stukely retires con-  
founded. Lewson addresses Charlotte,  
enquires for her sister, who hearing his  
voice comes to him; he then acquaints  
her, that yesterday her house, &c. was  
sold, but that those things he knew most  
valuable to her he had purchased, that they  
might be safe for her, and they go out to  
speak to one, who he tells her will prove a  
friend.

The next scene is Stukely's chamber.  
After a soliloquy, discovering his base-  
ness,

G 2

nself, enters Bates, one of his minions, to whom he relates, that he was to carry money to the gaming-house to Beverly, but would not, as he wanted these jewels his wife had still preserved.

ACT II. Mr. Beverly is discovered sitting in a room at the gaming-house, full of the deepest consternation at his losses; Jarvis enters to him, intreats him to return home; he promises he will. Stukely comes in, and sends Jarvis to tell the dun, who had called in the morning, that he would pay him; he then relates to Beverly, that he hath no more money, that lenders want security, and he can get no more, that he expects nothing but a prison, as he was totally ruined, yet drops hints it is in Beverly's power to pay them, with means to venture a recovery, presses him to take Jarvis's money, which, when he refuses, he tells him his wife hath jewels, which, after some reflections, Beverly promises to get. The next scene shews Beverly returned home, and with his sister; she claims her fortune, he with heat evades it, but promises he will reckon with her to-morrow; then Mrs. Beverly returns with Lewson, who endeavours to give Beverly an insight into Stukely's treachery, exits with Charlotte. After some endearments, Beverly tells his wife he hath ruined his friend, that he hath borrowed his all from him, and now must suffer him to perish in a prison, but resolves not to ask his wife for her jewels; but that resolution is broke by the receipt of a letter from Stukely, in which he artfully begs him not to urge it, for that night he should leave England; she presses to know what was meant by those expressions, which when he discovers, she tenderly prefers his peace to her ornaments, and takes him to her closet to tender him the jewels, but cautions him to husband them, as that is their last resource from starving.

ACT III. Stukely enters with Bates, to whom he gives bills to pay to Beverly for the reversion of his uncle's estate, which he declares he will draw him in to sell. Beverly enters with bills for the jewels, which he gives to Stukely, who pretends to be fired by internal impulse to hazard a recovery of his fortune. Beverly refuses to join him, but the artful persuasion of the villain at last consents. But all this time Stukely intermixes words to enrage Beverly against Lewson, declaring, that the latter had spread abroad that he had spent his sister's fortune, and he would call him to account for it.

The next scene shews Mrs. Beverly and

Charlotte in the lodging, to them Lewson joins, after the departure of Beverly, urges his love to Charlotte, reminds her of her promise of marriage, from which (if she repents) he says he will acquit her; she being from him assured this proposition arose from honour, he re-confesses his love; he then promises to disclose a mighty secret, if she'll first give her word to marry him to-morrow, which when she grants, he tells her "All her fortune's lost," and comforts her for it with the excess of his love.

We next see Stukely and Beverly coming in despair from the loss of not only all the purchase of the jewels, but a large sum on honour. Beverly is in the utmost rage and fire, cools, (size) Stukely by the throat, draws on him, then sinks to asking pardon, and exquisitely shews all the various passions of the losing ruined gamester; but yet by Stukely is artfully worked up to sell the reversion of his estate, which he goes out to do.

ACT IV. Mrs. Beverly appears disconsolate with her maid. Mr. Stukely, enters to her, acquaints her that her husband is false to her, that he had forged that letter to rob her of her jewels, which he hath bestowed upon a strumpet; and when he thinks he hath sufficiently fired her revenge, he then offers to receive her in his house, and keep her sumptuously; she is enraged at his base proposal, and threatening to tell her husband, drives him from her. She returns with Lewson and Charlotte; having told them of Stukely, Lewson declares he will call him to account, she promises to deal calmly, he exits for that purpose, and Jarvis enters affrighted with the news, that Stukely hath taken out an action against his master.

We next see Stukely at his lodgings, Bates enters, tells him Beverly hath sold his estate, and hath lost all the money, and describes his behaviour on that occasion. Somebody entering, Stukely puts out Bates, but is surprised at seeing Lewson, who declares he comes a professed enemy. Stukely runs to the door to call his servants, which Lewson shuts and prevents him. An exquisite scene is here, and a high contrast between the brave good man, and the base cowardly villain. Lewson draws thrice on him, which he as oft meanly declines, and after sufficient reproaches Lewson leaves him. Stukely then calls in Bates, prompts him to murder Lewson in the street, which he promises, in consideration of a vast reward.

The next scene is the street, thro' which Beverly is returning home in agonies not to be conceived without seeing them re-presented

represented by Mr. Garrick, in the words of the author. Lewson too, coming across meets Beverly, who, prompted by his despair quarrels with him for reporting he had lost his sister's fortune. Lewson denies the charge, and avoids a duel, though drawn upon, and promising satisfaction on the morrow, departs. Jarvis and Bates entering see the quarrel, but only Jarvis comes to him, begs him to come home, and taking from him his sword, prevents his murder. Beverly raves, throws himself on the ground in agonies, till raised and soothed by Jarvis; they exit. Then we see Stukely ordering Dawson, another of his gang, to get two officers, and execute the writ on Beverly.

**ACT V.** Enter Stukely, Bates and Dawson. Bates dissembling with Stukely, relates how he overtook Lewson, accompanied him home, and stabbed him as he was reaching his bell, and that the watch had found him in the street. Dawson also gives an account how he executed his commission, entered Beverly's lodging with two officers, tore him from his wife and sister, and lodged him in a prison. Stukely comparing the times of the quarrel betwixt Beverly and Lewson, the latter being supposed to be murdered, resolved to father it on Beverly, and persuade him he arrested him through love, to save him from the officers; and then Bates shall accuse him, and call for witness of the quarrel his servant Jarvis.

Scene the lodgings. Mrs. Beverly and Charlotte are discovered lamenting the imprisonment of Beverly. Jarvis enters, tells how he lost his master in the prison, but gives them a joyful account that the uncle is dead, and now joy will succeed, and they all exit to the prison, to cheer Beverly with the news.

Scene the prison. Beverly is discovered there alone, and after a long debate on suicide drinks poison; they enter to him, tell him the news, which now adds to his agony, in the midst of which he acquaints them, he hath sold that estate for a paltry sum, and lost it. Stukely enters to them, brings him a discharge, and with a shew of love acquaints him he had him secured to save him, on account of Lewson's murder. Charlotte is alarmed at this, and on Stukely's persisting in accusing Beverly, Bates and Dawson enter, and produce Lewson alive. Stukely is seized by his own servants, and carried out to justice; then Beverly accuses himself of too much haste, acknowledges his poisoning himself, and commending his family to Lewson's care, dies a terrible example to all gamesters.

*In our last we gave a copy of the King of Prussia's Memorial in relation to the Silesia Loan; and now we shall give the Answer made to it by his Majesty's Order, which was by way of Letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the Prussian Minister here, as follows, viz.*

*Whitsball, Feb. 8, 1753.*

**S I R,**

**I** LOST no time in laying before the king, the memorial, which you delivered to me on the 23d of November last, with the papers, that accompanied it.

His majesty found the contents of it to be extraordinary, that he would not return an answer to it, or take any resolution upon it, till he had caused both the Memorial and the Exposition des Motifs, &c. which you put into my hands, soon after, by way of justification of what had passed at Berlin, to be maturely considered; and till his majesty should thereby be enabled to set the proceedings of the courts of admiralty here, in their true light; to the end, that his Prussian majesty, and the whole world, might be rightly informed of the regularity of their conduct; in which they appear to have followed the only method which has ever been practised by nations, where disputes of this nature could happen; and strictly to have conformed themselves to the law of nations, universally allowed to be the only rule in such cases, when there is nothing stipulated to the contrary, by particular treaties between the parties concerned.

This examination, and the full knowledge of the facts resulting from it, will shew so clearly the irregularity of the proceedings of those persons, to whom this affair was referred at Berlin, that it is not doubted, from his Prussian majesty's justice and discernment, but that he will be convinced thereof, and will revoke the detestation of the same assigned upon Silesia; the payment of which, his Prussian majesty engaged to the empress queen to take upon himself, and of which the reimbursement was an express article in the treaties, by which the cession of that duchy was made.

I, therefore, have the king's orders to send you the report, made to his majesty, upon the papers above mentioned, by Sir George Lee, judge of the prerogative court; Dr. Paul, his majesty's advocate-general in the courts of civil law; Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray, his majesty's attorney, and solicitor-general. This report is founded on the principles of the law of nations, received and acknowledged



known by authorities, of the greatest weight in all countries; so that his majesty does not doubt, but that it will have the effect desired.

The points upon which this whole affair turns, and which are decisive, are,

1. That affairs of this kind are, and can be, cognizable, only in the courts belonging to that power, where the seizure is made; and consequently, that the erecting foreign courts, or jurisdictions elsewhere, to take cognizance thereof, is contrary to the known practice of all nations, in the like cases; and therefore, a proceeding which none can admit.

2. That those courts, which are generally styled courts of admiralty, and which include both the inferior courts, and the courts of appeal, always decide according to the universal law of nations only; except in those cases, where there are particular treaties between the powers concerned, which have altered the dispositions of the law of nations, or deviate from them.

3. That the decisions, in the cases complained of, appear, by the inclosed report, to have been made singly, upon the rule prescribed by the law of nations; which rule is clearly established, by the constant practice of other nations, and by the authority of the greatest men.

4. That, in the case in question, there cannot even be pretended to be any treaty, that has altered this rule, or by virtue of which, the parties could claim any privileges, which the law of nations does not allow them.

5. That as, in the present case, no just grievance can be alledged, nor the least reason given, for saying that justice has been denied, when regularly demanded; and as, in most of the cases complained of, it was the complainants themselves, who neglected the only proper means of procuring it; there cannot, consequently, be any just cause, or foundation, for reprisals.

6. That, even though reprisals might be justified by the known and general rule of the law of nations; it appears, by the report, and indeed from considerations, which must occur to every body, that sums, due to the king's subjects by the empress queen, and assigned by her upon Silesia; of which sums his Prussian majesty took upon himself the payment, both by the treaty of Breslau, and by that of Dresden, in consideration of the cession of that country, and which, by virtue of that very cession, ought to have been fully, and absolutely discharged, in the year 1741; that is to say, one year before any of the facts complained

of did happen; could not, either in justice or reason, or according to what is the constant practice between all the most respectable powers, be seized, or stopt, by way of reprisals.

The several facts, which are particularly mentioned above, are so clearly stated, and proved, in the inclosed report; that I shall not repeat the particular reasons and authorities alledged in support of them, and in justification of the conduct and proceedings in question. The king is persuaded, that these reasons will be sufficient also, to determine the judgment of all impartial people, in the present case.

It is material to observe, upon this subject, that this debt on Silesia, was contracted by the late emperor Charles VI. who engaged, not only to fulfil the conditions expressed in the contract, but even to give the creditors such further security, as they might afterwards reasonably ask. This condition had been very ill performed by a transfer of the debt, which had put it in the power of a third person to seize, and confiscate it.

You will not be surpris'd, Sir, that, in an affair, which has so greatly alarmed the whole nation, who are entitled to that protection, which his majesty cannot dispense with himself for granting; the king has taken time, to have things examined to the bottom; and that his majesty finds himself oblig'd, by the facts, to adhere to the justice, and legality, of what has been done in his courts, and not to admit the irregular proceedings, which have been carried on elsewhere.

The late war furnished many instances, which ought to have convinced all Europe, how scrupulously the courts here do justice, upon such occasions. They did not even avail themselves of an open war, to seize, or detain, the effects of the enemy, when it appeared that those effects were taken wrongfully before the war. This circumstance must do honour to their proceedings; and will, at the same time, shew, that it was as little necessary as proper, to have recourse elsewhere to proceedings, entirely new, and unusual.

The king is fully persuaded, that what has passed at Berlin, has been occasioned, singly, by the ill-grounded informations, which his Prussian majesty has received, of these affairs: And does not at all doubt, but that, when his Prussian majesty shall see them in their true light, his natural disposition to justice and equity will induce him, immediately to rectify the steps which have been occasioned by those informations and to complete the payment of the debt charged on the dutchy

dutchy of Silesia, according to his engagements for that purpose. I am,

With much consideration, SIR,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

And by the report mentioned in, and annexed to this memorial, it appears, That by the law of nations, when two powers are at war, all ships are liable to be stoppt, and examined to whom they belong, and whether they are carrying contraband to the enemy. That the goods of an enemy on board the ship of a friend, may be taken. That contraband goods going to the enemy, tho' the property of a friend, may be taken as prize; because supplying the enemy with what enables him better to carry on the war, is a departure from neutrality. That the established method of determination, whether the capture be, or be not, lawful prize, is by a regular judicial proceeding in the court of admiralty of that state to whom the captor belongs, judging by the law of nations. That the evidence must come from the papers on board, and oath of the master and principal officers. That if there be false or colourable papers; if the master or officers grossly prevaricate; if proper ships papers are not on board; or if the master and crew cannot say whether the belongs to a friend or enemy, the law of nations allows, according to the different degrees of suspicion, arising from the fault of the ship taken, &c. costs to be paid, or not received, by the claimant. That in every maritime country there is a superior court of review, to which there lies an appeal; and if no appeal is offered, it is an acknowledgment of the justice of the sentence.

That of the eighteen ships in the first Prussian list, four, if ever taken, were restored by the captors themselves, to the satisfaction of the Prussians, who have never complained in any court of justice here.

One was restored by sentence, with full costs and damages.

Three were restored by sentence; with freight for such goods belonging to the enemy as were condemned.

Four ships were restored by sentence; but the cargoes or part of them condemned as contraband, and are not now alleged to have been Prussian property.

Five ships and cargoes were restored by sentence; but the claimant subjected to pay costs, because, from the ship-papers, &c. there was ground to have condemned; and the restitution was decreed merely on the faith of affidavits afterwards allowed.

One ship (the last of the 13) was restored upon an appeal; but, from the circumstances of the capture, without costs on either side.

That as to the list of thirty three neutral ships, in whose cargoes the subjects of Prussia claim to have been interested;

A Two of them never came before a court of justice in England, but if taken) were restored by the captors themselves, to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

In sixteen of them, the goods claimed by the Prussian subjects appear to have been actually restored, by sentence, to the masters of the ships in which they were laden; and by the customs of the sea, the master is in the place of the lader.

B In fourteen of the cases the Prussian property was not verified by the ship's papers, or preparatory examinations, or the claimant's own affidavit, which he was allowed to make.

C The remaining cause with respect to part of the goods, was depending when the memorial and list was delivered to the British secretary of state; and the goods have since been restored by sentence.

So conscious were the claimants, that the court of admiralty did right, there is not an appeal, in a single instance, in the second list, and but one in the first. Yet the Prussian king founds the justice and propriety of his having recourse to reprisals—"because his subjects have not hitherto been able to obtain any redress, either from the English tribunals, to whom they applied, or from the government, before whom they laid their complaints."—The law of nations, founded upon justice, equity, and convenience, and the reason of the thing, do not allow reprisals, except in case of violent injuries, directed or supported by the state, and justice absolutely denied *in re minime dubia*, by all the tribunals, and afterwards by the prince. (Grotius, L. iii. c. 2. Sect. 4, 5.)

F When judges are left free, and give sentence according to their conscience, though it should be erroneous, that would be no ground for reprisals. Upon doubtful questions, different men think and judge differently; and all a friend can desire is, that justice should be as impartially administered to him, as it is to the subjects of that prince, in whose courts the matter is tried.

G As to the Prussian commission to examine these cases, *ex parte*, upon new suggestions, the like was never attempted in any country of the world before. Prize, or not prize, must be determined by courts of admiralty belonging to the power whose subjects make the capture; and

and even the principle this extraordinary commission professed to proceed on, that, tho' these cargoes belonged to the enemy, yet being on board any neutral ship, they were not liable to enquiry, seizure, or confiscation, is evidently false; by the authorities of every writer on the law of nations, and the constant practice, ancient and modern.

[*The conclusion of the Report in our next.*]

*An ingenious Piece is just published, intitled, The WHOLE DUTY of WOMAN. By a LADY. Written at the Desire of a noble LORD. Of this Work the following is a just Character.*

IT is composed in the stile and manner of the *O Economy of human Life*, and contains concise, easy and agreeable rules and instructions for the conduct of the fair sex; so that we should be very much wanting in our regard for them, if we did not recommend it to their perusal. It is calculated to preserve them from those snares and temptations, that tend to plunge them in vice, folly, and misery; and furnishes them with such amiable lessons of prudence, virtue, and agreeable behaviour in every station, as, if put in practice, will make their lives comfortable and happy. It is divided into several sections under proper heads; and for a specimen of the performance, we shall give our readers the following.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

From whom cometh evil, from whom poverty and dejection of spirit?

Idleness is the mother of mischief; idleness is the parent of shame and disease.

The slothful spendeth the day in slumber, she awaketh at noon, she drinketh her cordial, and enquireth the time of the morning.

She turneth again to sleep, and awaketh not till the dinner of the evening.

She converteth the night into day, and keepeth the light of the sun hid from her eyes.

Her house is a scene of riot and confusion, she hath eye-servants.

Her appetite faileth, and the physician is daily set down at her door.

Industry is up with the sun, she awaketh at the crowing of the cock, and walketh abroad to taste the sweetests of the morning.

She is ruddy as the daughter of health: her ears are delighted with the music of the shrill lark.

Her garment sweepeth the dewdrop from the new stubble and the green grass, and her path is by the murmuring of the purling brook.

Her appetite is keen; her blood is pure and temperate, and her pulse beateth even.

Her house is elegant, her handmaids are the daughters of neatness, and plenty smileth at her table.

She fastens not; neither stretcheth herself out on the couch of indolence.

She crieth not, what have I to do? but the work of her hands is the thought of a moment.

She listeneth not to the gossip's tale, she sippeth not her tea in scandal; but employment is the matter of her discourse.

Her work is done at the evening, but the work of the slothful is put off till tomorrow.

#### A DESCRIPTION of the WILD BOAR. See the CUT.

THESE beasts fight with one another during the rutting season, which is in December; and, when wounded, rub the afflicted part against trees, whence pitch distils. The male never quits his mate whilst she is pregnant. Under thick bushes or coverts they prepare a place with moss and leaves, where they bring forth 7, 8, 9 or 10 young ones at a litter; which are at first reddish with black and whitish streaks. At the approach of men, the female makes a signal to her young, who hide themselves singly; and at another signal, when the danger is over, they return to their dam, who suckles them during summer. In seeking their food, the young boars march in front; and do thus till the time of another litter, when the old ones drive them away. Their teeth grow to the length of 3 or 4 inches, and become curved. Their hair turns grey about the head and snout. These animals do great mischief to fruits, fields, meadows, vineyards, &c. and their abode is in woods and forests, where their darling food is acorns; but when sharp set, they will prey on dead carcasses. Experienced huntsmen know their sex, age and size by the track. Their flesh is very delicate, and some boars weigh 700lb. To cool themselves they wallow in puddles, and by rubbing against trees, mix so much pitch with their hair as enables their hides to resist a ball, except it go in a right line. Sportsmen commonly aim at their head and breast. Boars are very numerous in Denmark, Norway, Germany, &c. and the hunting them is a great diversion among persons of distinction. The hunting time is in its glory in November, December, and January. These creatures are either shot, or taken with toils and a spear. This chase is very dangerous; and many dogs, tho' in armour, are often killed.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 19.

*The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last, was that made by A. Boeculonius, which was in Substance as follows, viz.*

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I SIT here as an English gentleman, and as such I have a right to talk freely of the greatest subject of this kingdom, much more of the greatest subject of any foreign state: I shall therefore deliver my sentiments upon this subject without any reserve: If there be persons in this house belonging to any of the princes of Germany, they ought not to be here; and if they are, they must take it for their pains; for their presence will never, I hope, keep any member of this house in so much awe, as to prevent that freedom of speech, which is allowed even by our own sovereign; and whatever some gentlemen may think, it must be allowed, when duly considered, that no debate of the kind now before us, can tend much to the honour of the princes of Germany: We desire nothing of the princes of Germany, nor of any prince in Europe, but to concur in such measures as may be necessary for preserving their own liberty and independency. On the other hand, what is desired by France? What does she scatter her subsidies for among the princes of Europe, but to get them to be instrumental in forging their own chains? If this be truly the case, Sir, can it be for the honour of any prince of Germany, or of Europe, to suppose, that he will accept of a subsidy from France, unless we agree to grant him one? And if

W — B —.

February, 1753.

this be not the case: If our ministers be desiring them to concur in any measure, which is not necessary for the preservation of their own liberty and independency, I am sure, no member of this house, who thinks so, will consent to the granting of the subsidy, unless he be subsidized himself as well as the prince for whom the subsidy is required.

Now, Sir, with regard to the measure, for which the present subsidy is required, I mean the election of a king of the Romans; whatever I may think, whatever any gentleman of this house may think of that measure, we must for the honour of the princes of Germany suppose, that few or none of them think it absolutely necessary for preserving the liberties and privileges of the German empire, because I do not find that any of them will concur in it without a subsidy from us. From their behaviour upon this occasion I must suppose, that some of them think it a measure of the most dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the German empire, and that others of them think it a matter of such absolute indifference, as no way to tend either to the destruction or the preservation of the liberties and privileges of that empire. These last may think themselves at liberty to concur in it, in consideration of a subsidy from us; but if they be right in their opinion, surely we ought not to load our constituents with any such unnecessary expence, even supposing that the nation were not only free of debt, but also in the most flourishing circumstances; and I must be of opinion, that in prudence as well as modesty, we ought to allow, that the princes of Germany are better judges than we are of the constitution and true interest of their own

H

country.

country. I say, Sir, in prudence as well as modesty; for if we should pretend to be better judges than they, and to compel them or any of them to be of our opinion, we shall of course furnish France with a party in Germany, which may enable her to overturn the liberties of Europe as well as of Germany; because the dispute will not then be about liberty and independency, but whether they shall be obliged to submit to the two houses of Bourbon, or to the two houses of Brunswick and Austria.

From what I have heard in this debate, Sir, it seems to be almost the unanimous opinion of this assembly, that an election of a king of the Romans would be an additional security for the peace of Europe and tranquillity of Germany, without being of any dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the empire; but it is certain, that this is not the unanimous opinion of the electors and princes of that empire; for if it were, we should have no occasion to grant any subsidy. With regard to them, the case, in my opinion, appears plainly to be thus: There are three electors and many princes, who think an election of a king of the Romans, during the life of the emperor, of such dangerous consequence to the liberties and privileges of the Germanick body, that it ought never to be made, without an absolute and apparent necessity, for which there is not, they think, the least pretence at present: There are two, and I believe no more than two electors, who think, or pretend to think, that such a necessity now exists: And the rest of the electors and princes think the election itself a matter of such indifference, that they may allow themselves to be determined by a subsidy from us. In these circumstances we may see, that by granting subsidies to all these in-

different gentlemen, we may perhaps get at last a majority to concur in the election of the archduke Joseph, even during the life of his father the present emperor. I say, perhaps; because as the question has now been started, whether the electoral college or the diet of the empire be judges of this necessity, I doubt much if the elector of Mentz will venture to convoke a diet of election, before this question be determined, even tho' a majority of the electors should concur in requiring it. But suppose that we should, by means of our subsidies, obtain a majority of the electors, and that we should get the elector of Mentz to run the risk of convoking a diet of election at their request, the question is, whether such an election would not rather precipitate a war than protract a peace. We may, I think, be well assured, that those who think the election of a king of the Romans a matter of indifference, will never join in raising any disturbance on account of its being delayed, and indeed the delay can furnish no sort of pretence for a war: But will it be the same, in case an election be made against the declared will of three of the most powerful electors of the empire, and before the diet of the empire has come to any determination with respect to such an election's being necessary? Will not these three electors think their rights invaded? Will not all the princes of the empire, who are not electors, think their rights invaded? And will not both have at least a pretence for saying, that the houses of Austria and Brunswick, with the help of English money, are going to oppress the liberties of the Germanick body? Can we think, that those electors and princes would sit quietly down under such a supposed usurpation of their rights? Can we expect that France would not presently send her armies again into Germany, under

under pretence of being called upon as guaranty of the treaty of Westphalia?

Such an election, Sir, if it could be brought about, would therefore, in my opinion, be so far from being an additional security for the peace of Europe, or the tranquillity of Germany, that I am convinced, it would produce an immediate war in Europe, with this disadvantage, that the greatest part of Germany, and probably both the northern crowns, who are both princes of the empire, would join with France against us; in which case the Dutch, I believe, would be wise enough to secure themselves by a neutrality, as they did in the year 1734, or perhaps, embrace that project so often offered to them by France, of dividing what is now called the Austrian Netherlands between them. Thus, Sir, our success in bringing about such an election would, in my opinion, be one of the most unlucky events that could happen to us; but this, I confess, I do not much apprehend, because whilst there is a division in the empire about the necessity of chusing a king of the Romans, I believe, the elector of Mentz will never venture to summon a diet of election. Consequently I must think, that whilst such a division subsists, our granting of any subsidy on account of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans, will be an endeavour to purchase what it is not possible to purchase, and consequently will be a squandering of the publick money, which instead of agreeing to, we are in duty bound to prevent. Nay, supposing, Sir, that there were no such division in the empire: Supposing that all the electors and princes thereof thought it necessary for the security of the empire to proceed to an immediate election, and to chuse the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, yet still I should think, that our granting of any subsidy upon that

account, would be a squandering of the publick money; because it would be giving away our money for doing that which would certainly be done without our putting ourselves to any such expence. Again, if we suppose, that all or most of the electors and princes of Germany think, that the electing of the archduke Joseph king of the Romans is a matter of such indifference, that they may without any danger proceed to it directly, or let it alone till after his father's death; I will say, that in this case, our granting a subsidy to any one of them, for the sake of hastening the election, would be worse than squandering, because it would rather retard than forward the election, as every one of the rest would be for delaying the election, in hopes of getting a like subsidy from us; and surely, it is not to be imagined, that we can, or ought to grant subsidies to every elector and prince of Germany upon any account whatsoever.

I have hitherto supposed, Sir, that all the electors and princes of the empire are men of true honour and publick spirit, and that none of them can be biassed by any mercenary consideration to act against what they think the true interest of their country: The farthest I have yet gone is to suppose, that some of them are not men of such great foresight and deep penetration as our wise ministers, which is the cause they think that a mere matter of indifference, which our ministers in their great wisdom clearly perceive to be of the highest importance: But really from the arguments made use of by the advocates for this motion, one would be apt to imagine, that the electors and princes of Germany, or some of them at least, are as venal as any of our little boroughs in England, and that if we did not bribe them to act for the interest of their country, they would accept of bribes

H 2

from

from France to act against the interest of their country; therefore if any in this house have occasion to be cautious how they express themselves upon this subject, it is those who plead for this motion, not those who plead against it; for I defy any man to advance one solid argument for our giving money for the sake of getting a king of the Romans chosen, without making a supposition, that can no way tend to the honour of the electors at that election; therefore, I hope, the gentlemen who pretend to have so great a regard for the honour and dignity of the electors and princes of the empire, will drop the reason they have assigned for our granting the subsidy proposed, and furnish us with some other reason, before they desire our concurrence with their motion; for, I think, I have clearly shewn, that if the electors and princes of the empire are men of true honour and publick spirit, the election of a king of the Romans could neither be the object or the view of the treaty now under consideration, nor the principle upon which it was founded.

But, Sir, that I may consider this treaty in every possible light, I hope, I may now join with its advocates, without offence to any member of this house, whatever may happen as to others, in supposing, that the electors and princes of the empire, or some of them at least, would join with France against us and the true interest of their country, if we did not prevent it by granting them subsidies in time of peace as well as war. I confess, Sir, that in time of war we have long acted in such a manner, as if we alone were concerned in preserving a balance of power in Europe; but I think we never before last year began to act so in time of peace, and when no immediate rupture was so much as apprehended. In short, Sir, we have so long acted in this manner, and

have thereby so much exhausted our strength, that we can no longer continue to act in the same manner; therefore, if the princes of Germany, and some of the other princes of Europe, think of throwing always the labouring oar upon us, we must resolve to drop our oar, and betake ourselves to our own bottom, before our strength be so much impaired as not to be able to take care of ourselves. This, I trust in God! we may still do, if we confine ourselves to our own element, and resolve to carry on no war but by sea. If we cannot do this: If we cannot defend ourselves by sea both against France and Spain, should both join against us, we must be undone; for it is impossible for us to carry on a new land war upon the continent of Europe, at the same expence we did the last. *La dernière Guinée l'emportera* was an expression of Lewis XIV. who understood the methods of carrying on a war as well as any man; and by the high interest of money we are forced to borrow, the expence of transporting troops, paying subsidies, and often paying for troops which do us very little service, an army upon the continent of Europe will always cost us more than double the number costs the French and Spaniards; therefore, considering our present load of debt and mortgage of our publick revenue, we shall be in any such war reduced to the last guinea, long before our enemies. This we had like to have fatally felt in the last war; for had it not been for our great success at sea, and the difficulties and danger which the French colonies and commerce were thereby reduced to, we should have been obliged to have offered a *carte blanche* to our enemies, because it would have been impossible to have raised money for carrying on the war during another campaign, without seizing upon that fund which is appropriated to pay the interest, as well

well as that which is appropriated to pay the principal of our publick debts.

We must therefore resolve, Sir, never from henceforth to be the first to take the alarm at the balance of power's being in danger, nor to suppose that it is, when no state in Europe thinks so but ourselves, at least none but such as have some particular and private interest in view, which they disguise under the mask of that publick interest, called the balance of power. When this balance is in real and apparent danger, the princes of Europe will be ready enough to exert the utmost of their strength, without any subsidy from us, even in time of war; and when this balance is not in any real and apparent danger, no subsidy in time of peace can secure their concurrence with us in any future measure, which we may think necessary for guarding against a danger they are not sensible of. This we may learn from experience as well as common sense; for the late behaviour of the elector of Cologne is a proof of the little dependence we can have upon any previous subsidy; and some others may perhaps act with less candour than he has done; because he openly and candidly threw up his subsidy, as soon as he resolved not to concur with us, whereas some others may for years continue to receive our money, and yet find from time to time an excuse for delaying to concur in that measure, for which the money was granted.

Having now, Sir, considered this subsidy in every possible light, and having shewn, that in every one it must be deemed a squandering or worse than squandering the publick money of this nation, I hope, my assent to the motion will not be expected; for surely we are not to lay it down as a maxim, that we must grant every foreign subsidy which our sovereign may be advised by his ministers to promise, and a refusal

can never be attended with less dangerous consequences than in the case now before us.

*The next that spoke was L. Valerius Flaccus, whose Speech was to this Effect:*

*Mr. Chairman,  
S I R,*

**A**LTHOUGH the Hon. gentleman, who spoke last, was not pleased to give us his own opinion, whether he thought an immediate election of the archduke Joseph a right or a wrong measure, yet he found himself obliged to acknowledge, that its being a right measure seemed to be the unanimous opinion of this house; and indeed, the case is so clear, that I do not see how it could be otherwise; for if a vacancy in the Imperial throne be an event that must always be attended with the utmost danger of causing a civil war in Germany, two chances against that event is certainly better than one. Besides, Sir, that it is a right measure, and that it will tend to preserve the tranquillity of Germany, and consequently the peace of Europe, is evident from the monstrous subsidies granted by France to some of the princes of the empire: To whom does France grant her subsidies? Not to any of those princes that are for choosing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, but to those only who declare themselves against it. These two considerations, Sir, must convince every unbiassed man in Europe, that it is the interest of the empire to have the archduke Joseph elected king of the Romans as soon as possible: But princes are like other men; they are often biassed, and their understandings hoodwinked by their passions. Some of them are governed by their ambition, their jealousy, or their resentment; and this prevents their seeing what so clearly appears to

Sir W—— Y——.



to be the true interest of their country: These have been carefully culled out by France, and by large subsidies enabled to keep numerous armies on foot, in order to intimidate the rest, or at least to render it dangerous for them to pursue the true interest of their country, by proceeding to an election, and chusing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans.

These, Sir, are the true circumstances of Germany at present, and in such circumstances how are we to behave? Will any gentleman say, that it is not the interest of this nation to prevent a civil war in Germany? Will any one say, that it is not our interest to preserve not only the union but the activity of the Germanick body? Can it be supposed, that the empire is not more exposed to the danger of a civil war during a vacancy of the Imperial throne, than when it is full? Can it be supposed, that the Germanick body can be so well united or so active without a head, as with one? What are we then to do? Certainly, to prevent any such vacancy if possible. How are we to do this? The method is plain and obvious: By negotiation, by reason and argument, we must endeavour to remove the prejudices, to overcome the passions, and to convince the understanding of the electors and princes of the empire, that it is their own interest to proceed as soon as possible to an election of a king of the Romans, and to make that choice fall upon the archduke Joseph. But this is not all we have to do; When we have succeeded in this with any one or more of them, they will of course answer: We approve of what you say: We see that what you propose is right: but there is such a one has a great standing army on foot, and he will presently invade us, and swallow up our whole territory before we can possibly provide for our defence, should we comply with what you de-

fire, and what we ourselves allow to be right. What reply can we make? Can we make any other, than that we will by a subsidy enable you to keep up such an army as may be sufficient for your defence, until we and our allies can come to your assistance?

Thus, Sir, gentlemen may see, that the subsidy is not given, nor accepted, out of any mercenary view. It is given only to enable our friends to act freely, and to despise the menaces of those, who by their ambition, jealousy, or resentment are led to oppose the true interest of their country, and are hired by France to declare themselves enemies to this nation. As we desire nothing of any of the princes of Germany but what is for their own interest as well as ours, it is to be hoped that we shall soon engage such a party in Germany as will be able to despise the menaces of the French party in that country, and when we have done this, we have done our business; for they will be able to protect the rest, and then all true German patriots may act freely, and may without danger declare themselves in favour of an election of king of the Romans: Nay, even those who are now led by their passions to oppose that election, when they see that they can thereby gratify none of their governing passions, they may give up their opposition, and join with the rest of their countrymen in securing the future quiet of their country. But suppose, Sir, that we should not succeed in getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, do gentlemen think that the subsidies we now grant will be of no service? Sir, next to preventing a vacancy in the Imperial throne, the principal thing we are to take care of is, that if such a misfortune should happen, it shall be of as short a continuance as possible; and for this purpose the best thing we can do, is to engage beforehand a majority of the

the electors to chuse that prince for emperor, who will be least under the guidance of France, and most attached to the interest of this kingdom: and at the same time to fortify that majority, so as to render any forcible opposition to their choice A of the most dangerous consequence to the undertakers.

I think, Sir, it is unanimously agreed not only in this house, but by all the princes of Europe who are friends to a balance of power, that in case the present emperor should die before the election of a king of the Romans, the only method for preserving the peace and a balance of power in Europe, would be to chuse his son the present archduke Joseph to be emperor, even tho' he should be at that time under age. This choice, I am sure, it would be the interest of this nation to recommend and support; and I am as sure, that France will leave no stone unturned for the preventing this choice. As I am no way acquainted with the secrets of the cabinet, D I cannot positively say, but I shrewdly suspect, that she is already taking measures for this purpose. Perhaps she has already a prince in her eye, who by her influence, and under her support, is to declare himself a candidate for the imperial diadem. This may be the cause that she is already doling out her subsidies so bountifully to the princes of Germany; and we know, that unless the three ecclesiastical electors be secure of an immediate and powerful assistance, they must either fly their respective territories, or vote at the next election according to the orders sent them by the court of Versailles. When we know this, or at least when we have great reason to suspect such secret practices, would it not be madness in G us to think of no previous measures for defeating them? The house of Austria will certainly do all they can; but they are by themselves

alone as little able to withstand the influence of France in time of peace, as her power in time of war. We must give them our assistance in time of peace as well as war, if we are resolved to preserve a balance of power in Europe, and consequently our own independency. How are we to do this? Is there any other way than that of persuading as many of the electoral and other princes of Germany as we can, that it is their interest as well as ours to continue the imperial diadem in the house of Austria; and to enable such of them as yield to our reasons, to have always such a body of regular troops on foot, as joined with the armies of Austria, may prevent them or any prince in Germany from being forced by their powerful neighbours to act against the true interest of their country?

In this light, Sir, I consider the treaty and the subsidy now under consideration, and in this light I must look upon it as a most prudent step, whether we succeed or not in the design of getting the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, the present emperor. I should be glad that a balance of power could be preserved in Europe without our intermeddling in the affair, or being at any expence upon that account; but would France is at a great expence in time of peace as well as war, for carrying on her ambitious design of overturning that balance, and rendering herself the sole arbitress of all the affairs of Europe, we must be at some expence in time of peace as well as war, in order to defeat that design. As her design is contrary to the real and remote interest of all the princes of Europe, however much some of them may be blinded by an imaginary and immediate interest, she must carry it on with great art, and her expence must always vastly exceed any expence we may have occasion

to be at ; but still we must be at some, otherwise when her design comes to be ripe for execution, she may have such a number of the princes of Europe pre-engaged to assist her, that it will be impossible for us and the few allies we have left, to oppose, much less to prevent, the execution, which will certainly be immediately directed either against the house of Austria or against this nation ; because the destruction of either would be an accomplishment of her design, as it would then be impossible for any potentate of Europe, or even for any confederacy that could be formed in Europe, to withstand the power of France, or to dare to disobey her orders.

This, Sir, the house of Austria are fully sensible of, and therefore, if we should ever be attacked by France or Spain, or by both at once, we may depend upon it, that at our desire the whole power of that house, and of all the allies that either of us could engage, would be employed in attacking France, or the Spanish branches of the house of Bourbon settled in Italy, at land ; and whilst this continues to be the case, we have no occasion to be afraid of being attacked, not even by all the branches of the house of Bourbon together ; for when they are engaged in a heavy war at land, it will be easy for us to encounter them all together at sea. But I confess, I have not such an opinion even of our naval strength, as to imagine that we should be able to carry on with success a naval war against the united force of the house of Bourbon, if their force were no way diverted by a land war. And let us consider, Sir, that if they should, by any accidental misfortune happening to us, become superior to us but for one month or two at sea, we should be undone ; because in that time, France would pour in her numerous armies upon us, and by that means put it

out of our power to defend ourselves either by sea or land.

For this reason, Sir, whilst the several branches of the house of Bourbon continue to be so united as they seem to be at present, and whilst the two chief branches of that house are attempting to make such incroachments upon us, I think we should take care not to be obliged to stand alone in a war against the united power of that house ; and this we can only do by preserving the power of the house of Austria, by continuing that house in the possession not only of all its present dominions, but also of the imperial diadem, and by cultivating as much as possible a cordial union between the head and the several members of the Germanick body. This union it has always been the business of France to interrupt : For this purpose she has omitted no art, she has spared no expence ; and on this account she is now more diligent, and at a greater expence, than she ever was heretofore. Is this therefore a time for us to betake ourselves to our own bottom, or to grudge the expence of two or three small subsidies, when the fate of Europe, and consequently of this nation, hangs upon the single thread of the present emperor's life ; when it is almost certain that this fate would be determined against us, if we do not take care to attach to the house of Austria as many of the princes of the empire, as we can possibly prevail with to embark in that cause ?

This is so evident, Sir, and so obvious to every gentleman who considers the present circumstances of Europe, that I was surpris'd to hear the least objection made to the treaty or subsidy now under consideration ; and I am persuaded, that the opposition arises from gentlemen's not duly attending to the great change that has been occasioned in the state of affairs in Europe, by the whole Spanish monarchy's being

being brought under the dominion of a branch of the house of Bourbon. Whilst that monarchy was under the dominion of a branch of the house of Austria, that house was of itself a match for the house of Bourbon; and therefore it was not necessary for this nation, or any of the other powers of Europe, to give themselves much trouble about the quarrels between these two houses; but the Austrian scale is now become so light, and the other so heavy, that other states, and in particular this nation, must upon every occasion throw themselves into the former; and the more of the states of Europe we can get to join with us in doing so, the less of our own weight will it be necessary for us to throw in; consequently, this treaty, with the subsidy attending it, I must look on as a piece of the greatest economy, instead of being a piece of extravagance. It is a present expence of a few thousands, which may hereafter save us the expending of millions; for which reason I shall most heartily give it my concurrence.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

The following Experiments lately publish'd at EDINBURGH in a little Treat, intitl'd, A Dissertation on Quick Lime, and Lime-Water. By CHARLES ALSTON, M.D. very much deserve the Attention of the People of this Kingdom, and therefore we have given them a Place in our Magazine.

**L**IME-WATER, says this ingenious physician, prevents, or long protracts the putrefaction of animal substances. The 22d of January 1752, having in one phial stone lime-water, and in another fountain water, I put into each a little bit of fresh beef, and corked them up. I did not draw the corks till the 1st of February, when the fountain-water was become very foetid, but the lime-water not in the least rained. And thus it continued till the 1st of May, when I took both out. That in the fountain-water was corrupted and abominably foetid; but the other quite sound, and not at all putrid, more than when put into the lime-water. There were adhering to the sides of this lime water phial, numerous little crystalline bodies formerly described. Which are very different from what Leeuwenhoek calls a salt, in his *Observationes de figuris salis*, p. 137—143. Where he gives the figures of some small particles of the lime probably, which his glass discovered, both in water wherein he put some *calx lapidea quæ Lædæ adæbitur*; and also water with which

he mixed some *calx ex conchis marinis*. But at the same time he notices, that they do not, like other salts, dissolve in water. *Num quomodo (says he) diversæ particule salis, quæ ex cimeribus consistunt, pleræque omnes minime humore dissolvuntur, aut in aquosum commutantur substantiam, sic hæ particule salis, ex calce provenientes, e contrario in summo humore obdurantur sive rigeant, adeo ut easdem rursus in aquosum converti humorem rursus viderim.*

September the 7th I began the same experiment on fish, putting into each of the phials a dram weight of a fresh haddock; there being in the one five ounces of shell lime-water, and as much fountain water in the other. The fountain-water stunk in two days time; but the lime-water smelted only of fresh fish, and continued so to do till January 1752, when it was taken out as sweet as ever; while that in the common-water was putrid enough, as may easily be imagined.

I mixed one part of filtered ten months old herring brine, which was of a deep reddish brown colour, and very transparent, with two parts of lime-water. The mixture became immediately white and turbid, without any observable change of smell. But on adding two parts more of lime water, it smelted of the spirit of sal ammoniac. The mixture precipitated a white mucous substance, and became as clear as water above; And the volatile alkali being driven off, it smelted only of well and recently cured herrings. Old salted beef brine, treated the same way, gave the very same phenomena.

And again, in answer to another physician upon the same subject, he says, Although by renewing the lime water on it, I believe flesh might be preserved from corruption, I do not know how long; and the same lime water I found prevented corruption more than three months; yet it is not to be expected, that it would never become foetid. But that "when the putrefaction began, it became much more offensive in this than in common water," is what I never observed, but rather the contrary, in every experiment I made; and particularly in the following one.

April 10, 1752, I poured into one phial a gill of chalk lime water, and into another as much of an infusion of camomile flowers in water, made as strong as possible; and put into each a dram weight of fresh salmon. The infusion was very fine and transparent, and of the colour of a tincture of aloes. April 21, it was become turbid, somewhat foetid, and had some mouldy spots on its surface.

April 23, more turbid, still foetid, mouldy spots gone. May 1, it smelled less foetidly, and more of camomile; the smell of the flowers much lessening, and sometimes as it were overcoming the foetor. After five or six weeks, the scent became more disagreeable; the infusion precipitated a good deal of slimy stuff, but continued turbid. After they had stood macerating for sixty eight days, I took both out. That which was in the infusion, was of a dark brown colour, very tender and foetid; neither colour, smell, taste, nor consistence of salmon remaining: Whereas the piece that was in the lime-water, was quite sound, retaining its proper taste, smell, consistence, and colour, being still reddish, and only a little blanched, but not in the least foetid. When I had kept both liquors about six weeks longer, and the lime water began to stink, I filtered both; and observed, that the putrefaction of the infusion was much more offensive than that of the lime water. And having mixed one part of this foetid lime water with two parts of fresh lime water, observed also, though the mixture was in a close corked phial, that in a day's time it lost its foetor, retaining only a slimy smell, which some compared to that of crabs, others to that of lobsters. If therefore lime-water is more antiseptic than a strong infusion of camomile flowers, I leave to my friend to judge, whether it makes only "some small resistance to putrefaction."

I never thought the virtues of lime-water consisted only in correcting putrefaction; but I was very glad to find that it had that quality; and consequently was perfectly safe in such cases, wherein otherwise it might have been hurtful, and was generally reckoned so. And it gave me great pleasure to observe that a small quantity of quick-lime could prevent the corruption of a great deal of common water; and consequently be signally useful to mariners in long voyages, by contributing several ways to the health of that valuable part of mankind, on which the prosperity of the nation not a little depends, and for whose sake chiefly I have published this paper.

Besides what the author has observed, with respect to the preserving of common water on board our ships, these experiments deserve our attention, particularly at present, on two other accounts; for if herrings could be preserved fresh for five or six weeks, without altering their delicious taste or high flavour, it would be a great advantage to our herring fishery; and as the necessary experiments may be made at so small an expence, it is

to be hoped, the company will order them to be made this next season.

And as the game laws are now carried so strictly into execution\*, that those whose estates are at a distance from London, can never have any fresh game at their table, it would be worth their while to try this experiment; for if it holds, we might then have all sorts of game sent fresh to London, even from Ireland and the northernmost parts of Scotland. To which we shall add the advantage of our having fresh salmon, fresh trout, &c. at a very moderate price here at London.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is to be wished, that we had some publick paper of entertainment, that, free from politicks and party, might animadvert upon the irregularities, which from time to time are apt to creep into the manners of a people; I remember the days of good queen Anne, when I was more in the great world than I have been of late: I have heard it observed then, as well as often since, that the politeness, which distinguished that particular æra, was in a great measure owing to the genteel railery, which was conveyed to the town in papers then published weekly under the titles of Tatlers and Spectators; but as there are no checks of that kind now, every person, so disposed, plays the fool without fear or wit.

Gaming, which at best can produce no good consequences, is of late run into such a vice, that the happiness of the married state is in a great measure destroyed by it; the care of the family, and the education of the children while they are young, which is the province of the mother, are in hundreds of instances entirely given up, and sacrificed to a game at cards. There is no moderation in the pursuit of this pleasure, or let me call it by its proper name, of this vice. Those riotous meetings, not improperly called routs†, were first begun by people of quality. It is strange, that any thing, that has such an affinity to mobbing, should take its rise among those, from whom we should expect a better taste. But see the force of bad example, and how fond people are of imitating their betters in their worst fashions. These routs have been spreading lower and lower, till now they are come so low as among the buccaners: People of this denomination have their routs, but with some improvements; for out of particular ambition to affront religion and decency,

decency, they hold them on the Sabbath day. Perhaps nothing could happen so effectually to put an end to them among people of quality as this, which looks like a bulleſque upon routs; I wiſh it may, but if they continue to ſpread among the lower people, they will have ſeveral bad effects.

I am an inhabitant of a quarter of the town where this enormity has appeared, and I beg you would give this a place in your Magazine, to try if it may prove a hint to the parties to drop it, in which caſe I ſhall drop it alſo; but if it is continued, I hope you will give me leave to trouble you one more with ſome remarks upon a practice, which is ſo high an inſult upon religion and good manners.

I am,  
Sir, &c.

[The remarks our correſpondent mentions, will be very acceptable.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING already given you the hiſtory of the formation of a chick in the egg, and the various degrees by which it arrives at perfection\*, I ſhall next give you from the ſame author, the hiſtory of the formation of the human ſœtus in the womb, as far as it can be collected from the obſervations of anatomists. D

Our author, the learned Buſſon, begins with obſerving, that no ſuch exact hiſtory can be given of the formation of the human ſœtus in the womb, as of the formation of a chick in the egg, becauſe opportunities for obſervation ſeldom occur, therefore we can know no more of it, than what may be gathered from the writings of anatomists, ſurgeons, and midwives, from which he tells us, that in three or four days after conception, there appears to be in the matrix or womb an oval bubble, whole long diameter is ſix lines † in length, and its ſhortest four. This bubble is formed by a membrane which is extremely fine, and contains a limpid liquor very much reſembling the white of an egg. In this liquor there may already be perceived a few ſmall fibres united together, which are the firſt ſketches of the ſœtus; and upon the ſurface of this bubble we ſee ſpread a net of ſmall fibres which covers one half of this bubble from one end of the long axis as far as the middle of the bubble, that is to ſay, as far as the circle ſuppoſed to be formed by a revolution of the ſhort axis. There are the firſt traces of the placenta.

Seven days after the conception, we may with the naked eye diſcover the firſt lineaments of the ſœtus, but as yet without any form. At the end of theſe ſeven days we can perceive only what may be ſeen in an egg at the end of 24 hours of incubation, a little lump of jelly almoſt transparent, which has already ſome ſolidity, and in which we may diſtinguiſh the head and the trunk, as it is of an oblong form, and the upper part, which reſents the trunk, is longer and ſmaller than the lower. We likewiſe ſee ſome ſmall fibres like a bird's tuft, which grow out from the middle of the body of the ſœtus, and end at that membrane in which it is incloſed, together with the liquor that ſurrounds it. Theſe fibres afterwards form the umbilical veſſel or navel-ſtring.

A fortnight after conception, we begin to diſtinguiſh the head, and to diſcover the moſt remarkable features of the face: The noſe is as yet but like a little prominent thread, and perpendicular to that line which indicates the ſeparation of the lips. We may perceive two little black points in the place of the eyes, and two little holes in that of the ears: The body of the ſœtus has alſo grown a little bigger, and on the two ſides of the upper part of the trunk, and at the bottom of the lower part, we ſee little protuberances, which are the firſt traces of the legs and arms, and the length of the whole body is then about five lines.

A week afterwards, that is to ſay, at the end of three weeks, the body of the ſœtus has not grown but about a line longer, but the arms and legs, the hands and feet are apparent: The growth of the arms is quicker than that of the legs, and the fingers are ſeparated before the toes. At the ſame time the internal organization of the ſœtus begins to be ſenſible: The bones are reſented by little threads as fine as hairs, and the ribs may be diſtinguiſhed, which are as yet but like threads regularly diſpoſed upon each ſide of the ſpine. The arms, the legs, the fingers and toes, are alſo reſented by the ſame ſort of threads.

In a month's time the ſœtus is above an inch in length: In the ſituation which it naturally takes amidſt the liquor with which it is ſurrounded, it is a little bent: The membrane which contains the whole is increaſed both in bigneſs and thickneſs: The whole muſt be ſtill of an oval figure; and now its longeſt diameter is about an inch and a half, and its ſhortest about an inch and a quarter. The human ſhape of the ſœtus is no longer doubtful,

I a

\* See our Magazine for laſt year, p. 453.

† A line in meaſure is the 12th part of an inch.

doubtful, and all the features of the face are now distinguishable: The body is delineated, the hips and the belly elevated, the members are formed, the toes and the fingers are separated from one another, the skin is extremely thin and transparent, the bowels are already pointed out by a bundle of fibres, the vessels are as small as threads, the membranes extremely loose, the bones are as yet soft, it being only in some parts that they have begun to be a little solid, the vessels which are to compose the navel-string are as yet in a right line along side of one another, and the placenta covers no more than a third of the whole mass, whereas at first it covered a half; from whence it appears that the increase of its superficies has not been so great as that of the fœtus and the rest of the mass, but it has greatly increased in its solidity, its thickness being become much greater in proportion than that which wraps up the fœtus, and we may already distinguish the two membranes of which this wrapper is composed.

According to Hippocrates the male fœtus grows faster than the female: He pretends, that at the end of 30 days all the parts of the body of the male are apparent, but that those of the female are not so until after the 42d day.

In six weeks the fœtus is near two inches in length, the human form begins to be perfected, only the head is bigger in proportion than the other parts of the body, and about the same time the heart may be perceived to move: It has been seen to beat in a fœtus of 50 days old, and even continue to beat for a pretty while after the fœtus has been taken out of the womb of the mother.

In two months the fœtus is above two inches in length, and the ossification at the middle of the bones of the arms, thighs and legs is become sensible, as also at the point of the lower jaw, which is then extended a good deal farther than the upper jaw. These ossifications may as yet be said to be but points of bone; but by the effect of a more quick growth the breast bones are entirely ossified, the navel-string is formed, and the vessels of which it is composed begin to turn and twist themselves almost in the same manner as the threads of which a rope is composed; but this string is as yet very short in comparison of what it comes to be afterwards.

In three months the fœtus is three inches long, and about three ounces in weight. Hippocrates says, that about this time the mother begins to be sensible of the motions of a male fœtus, and he

asserts, that the motions of the female do not become sensible before the end of the 4th month. Nevertheless, some women have said, that they have begun to be sensible of the motions of their child from the beginning of the second month, but upon this head it is very difficult to arrive at any certainty, the sensations which the motions of the fœtus excite, depending at first, perhaps, more upon the sensibility of the mother, than upon the strength of the fœtus.

Four months and a half after conception, the length of the fœtus is from six to seven inches: All the parts of the body are then so much encreased, that we may easily distinguish them from one another, and the nails appear both upon the fingers and toes. The testicles of the male are inclosed in the belly just above the kidneys: The stomach is full of a thickish liquor, pretty like to that which is inclosed in the amnion: In the small guts we find a milky substance, and in the large a substance which is black and liquid. There is a little bile in the gall, and a little urine in the bladder. As the fœtus floats freely in the liquor that surrounds it, there is every where a distance between its body and the membranes in which it is wrapt up: These wrappers at first grow faster than the fœtus, but after a certain time the contrary happens: The fœtus grows in proportion faster than the wrappers, so that it may touch them with the extremities of its members, from whence it may be thought, that it is forced to draw or fold up the members of its body.

Before the end of the third month the head is bent forwards, the chin resting upon the breast; the knees are raised, the legs folded backwards, and often crossed, and the point of the foot turned upwards and close to the thighs, in such a manner that the two heels are very near one another. Sometimes the knees are raised so high as almost to touch the cheeks, the legs are folded under the thighs and the sole of the feet is always turned backwards: The arms hang downwards, and are folded upon the breast, and one of the hands, sometimes both, touch the face: They are sometimes shut; and also the arms are sometimes hanging down at full length by the sides of the body.

The fœtus puts itself afterwards in postures different from these: When it is near its birth, and even a long while before, it has usually the head downwards, and its face turned towards its mother's back; but it is natural to suppose, that it often changes its posture.

Ex-

Experienced midwives have pretended to be certain, that it changes its posture much oftener than is commonly thought. This may be proved by several observations; as, 1. We often find the navel-string twisted and turned round the body and limbs of the child, in such a manner as necessarily implies, that the foetus has moved every manner of way, and that it has successively put itself in postures very different from one another. 2. The mothers feel the motions of the foetus sometimes upon one side of the womb, and sometimes upon the other, and perceive it to strike with equal force against several different parts; from whence we must suppose, that it puts itself into different situations. 3. As it swims in a liquid with which it is on every side surrounded, it may very easily turn or extend itself, or bend itself, by its own proper strength; and also it must be in different situations, according to the different attitudes of the body of the mother; for example, when she lies, the foetus must be in a different situation from that in which it is, when she stands.

The greatest part of anatomists have thought, that the foetus is forced to bend its body, and to fold its limbs, because it is too much confined in its wrapper; but to me this opinion seems to be without foundation, for there is, especially during the first five or six months, a great deal of more room than is necessary for the foetus to extend itself, and yet in this very time it is bent and folded: We likewise see that a chick is bent in the liquor contained in the Amnion, even at the time when that membrane is large enough, and that liquor plentiful enough, for containing a body of five or six times the bigness of the chicken. Therefore we may believe, that this bended and folded posture into which the foetus puts its body is natural, and not at all constrained; and I am inclined to be of the same opinion with Harvey, who contends, that the only reason for the foetus's being in this attitude, is because it is most convenient for rest and sleep; for all animals put themselves in this position, in order to repose themselves and go to sleep; and as the foetus is almost always asleep in the womb of its mother, it naturally puts itself into the most convenient posture for that purpose.

Our author adds a great deal more for explaining the manner and the causes of the birth; but as this would be tedious, and is proper only for midwives, I shall add no more, but that

I am, &c.

*An Account of the new Entertainment called the GENII, now acting at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.*

AFTER a pretty overture the rising curtain discovers the scene of a grove, supposed to be formed by enchantment: It consists of leafy wings, intermixed with flowers forming arches, and terminates with an extensive continuation; the top of the same composition with the sides; four spirits in Arabian dresses lean against the wings; from the lower end enters Harlequin in the dress of an Arabian prince, the outside of the same party-coloured stuff as usual, and lined with silver tissue; a turban, richly fancied, adorns his head, and, his hand guiding a wand, he walks melancholy to the front of the stage; a little winged genius, clothed in blue and silver, endeavours by persuasions to dispel his gloom, and for a means recommends beauty.—At a wave of his little wand, four genii, who had been in search of a proper object for their master's love, fly down with pictures; he addresses himself to them, and selects one; the genii then fly up, and his particular genius advises him, in search of that fair one, to mix among mankind, and exert his magick power; a dance of the four spirits is then introduced as to divert his melancholy, and Mons. Ferrere representing another joins them; Harlequin appears divested of his state, and in his usual form dismisses his sprites.

A scene of a sumptuous street presents; the genius brings in Harlequin, and points to him the house his fair one inhabits; Harlequin knocks; the servant enters, refuses him admittance; a post-man brings letters to the house, and, while the servant is reading the superscription, Harlequin, who stands behind the post-man, discovers himself, and, fastening his cloaths to him, the post-man sinks, and leaves Harlequin in his habit, who as such is admitted.

We next see a hall; two tables covered with trunks and cloaths; the beauty enters attended with a servant, and presently her father; from their dresses we may conclude them Polanders. The father, who is a kind of Pantaloon, wears purple satin, edged with sable fur; the daughter (whom for the future we call Colombine) appears in yellow; her cloak, and each of the falls of her petticoat, are edged with white fur, the maid blue edged with black. The Pantaloon, packing up his cloaths, seems to have forgot something, and exits for it; mean while, the servant brings in Harlequin as the

poft



post-man, he gives letters, looks with rapture on Colombine, who goes out, and is followed by Harlequin.

A fine chamber with a large looking-glass and pictures seeming in the same house; Colombine enters, followed by her lover in his own dress; she seems shy, and rejects his suit, till musick playing in the air engages her attention, which is yet heightened by the voice of the genius, who from above urges her to fly with Harlequin; which as they do, the genius cries "too late." Pantaloon entering forces Harlequin to run through the waincot, which now appears full of books; Pantaloon gives Colombine to the care of her mother.—The next scene is a street, through which Harlequin is pursued, who, to avoid his pursuers, enters a beautiful garden; an arbour fronts the stage, covered with flowers, and among which a multitude of sun-flowers strike the eye. Harlequin being forced into the arbour, it turns into an elegant fishmonger's shop, and he appears the master. Pantaloon, missing Harlequin, comes to buy fish; many real ones are produced, some of which he buys; and, going out, his servant follows, after having been sufficiently bit by the nose by the lobster's claw, and made almost drunk in recompence by the fishmonger, who, putting the marketting in a tray, follows.

The chamber is discovered, Colombine is locked in by her mother, Pantaloon is followed by the clown and fishmonger; Colombine seeing his habit under his apron rejoices, and while the father goes for his purse to pay for the fish, escapes with him; Pantaloon returns, and, expressing great disorder, follows; after calling the maid and other little incidents, another pursuit of both Harlequin and Colombine, who cross the street and enter a tavern built of marble, designed and executed in an extraordinary manner; a sumptuous side board of china, &c. and, on a table, an elegant entertainment is set, for some of which Harlequin bargains, and sends the mistress out, but the returning informs them of the father just entering; the tavern is hereupon transformed into a water-mill with real water; Harlequin comes in like the miller; Colombine, looking inadvertently out of the window, is seized and carried off.

The street is next, and Colombine is forced along, and put safe into the house.

We next beheld a scene of cragged rocks, Harlequin, now despairing for his mistress, lies on the ground; his faithful genius heartens him, reminds him of his magick power, and, to amuse, raises four

furies, who bringing in four female partners form in a dance; monsieur Devise and madam Auguste, as the two principal, join them in dresses richly adorned; the genius goes out with Harlequin to try some means of gaining her.

Pantaloon is seen crossing the stage as going to another house, in the inside of which is discovered a new chamber scene; an old man, an old woman, their son and daughter, are drinking of coffee, a servant waiting; the young one in scarlet edged with fur, making a sop, even in that country, seems to be designed to marry Colombine; her father enters, they all seem to agree and go out to execute the writings, leaving Blakes and his man; after some display of foppery, a case is brought, from whence is drawn out an enormous muff, and through the case issues a figure dressed just like the sop, though in miniature; and from the black face, we may suppose it to be either Harlequin contracted to the stature of a child, or else his faithful genius; the sop sees him, is frighted, and, after beholding each other they draw and engage, the little sop eluding all his passes; Pantaloon enters, and cannot see the little one, who still terrifies the sop; they exit and cross the street, and enter Colombine's chamber; Colombine and her intended spouse are seated on each side a table, on which, when he would address her, the little sop appears and frightens him; Pantaloon entering, he absconds behind Colombine's petticoats, and, as the sop would kiss her, still stares in his face, and at length runs off with her.—Next, a pursuit; then behold a brick-kiln, brick-makers at work; Harlequin and Colombine enter and bribe the men, who, on the entry of the pursuers, besmear them with the clay, to elude their search. Harlequin, pulling off his dress, appears in that of a reaper, and the brick-kiln turns to a field of real barley, the flat scene continuing the view; some reapers are at work, who reap and gather into real sheaves, and Colombine, quite like a rural maid, glean after them; they all exit, and in a street the pursuers enquire of a carpenter carrying a deal; he points them out. Now drops a scene, containing a rural prospect, which exceeds any landscape yet shewn on the stage, a leather bottle hung out, the scene rises and leaves them in a field, where they all dance, till Pantaloon and the rest crossing put them in disorder. After some pursuits, we see a wood-yard, piles of deals, and a wharf with water running by; Pantaloon spies them there, comes to them; and by the help of Harlequin, the wood-yard

yard shews you Westminster-bridge, with all the prospect through the arches; they cross it several times, and, not succeeding, they come to the house of a conjuror, whom he employs to aid them, but all in vain. Colombine is discovered with Harlequin, she languishing falls on the ground, the genius enters to them, and tells them danger is near; they exit, and the pursuers entering are led by aerial musick caused by the genius, till they come to the scene of rocks; there Harlequin and Colombine are seated on a pile of them, but soon ascend on a sofa, that was before hid by the craggy rocks; the scene is hereupon changed to the palace of Harlequin, who now appears in all his grandeur, dismisses his rival with a frown, but retains Pantaloon with great courtesy; they seat themselves and are entertained with a dance of spirits, monsieur Ferrere at their head; and Pantaloon, giving his consent, closes the entertainment.

I must here reconsider the last scene, which beggars all description; the most romantic Eastern account of sumptuous palaces are but faint to this display of beauty, this glow of light, this profusion of glittering gems, which adorn the whole, and much exceeds all expectation.

*The INSPECTOR, in his Paper of Jan. 30, pursues his Subject relating to the Gold and Silver LACE Trade, (see p. 35.) and treats of the art of refining Silver.*

**I**F it be enquired, says he, whether there is a possibility of rendering silver, from whatsoever ore, perfectly pure, I am most certain that there is. If it be farther asked, whether the French obtain the advantage they have over us, from the use of the Indian silver only, or from their possessing this secret of refining in a greater degree of perfection; it is not easy to speak with so much certainty, but most probably it is from the latter cause; they are in general better chemists than the English; and there is this farther support of that opinion, that we know they have often bought of our own refiners, that very silver, of which they have made those laces so superior in quality. I make no question but there is a possibility of rendering any silver pure; and refining it so perfectly as to take off all false tinges, and all accidental occasions of tarnish, or in proper words, of rust; even that blue cast, to which the English silver extracted from lead has a way. It has been liable, not excepted; and as the sciences, altho' they have been the foundation of the arts, have not been properly applied to their improvement, nor are, in general

understood by those who practise the latter; I shall call in what little knowledge the experiments I have made in metallurgick chemistry may have given me, to the assistance of one of them in our own kingdom, which is undoubtedly at this time better practised by others.

**A** It is not without pleasure I see a new set of refiners attempting improvements in the profession. Their attempt seems to have succeeded so far as to produce silver of a better colour than the ordinary kind, but more harsh: It is not difficult perhaps to discern from this, what is the process by which these artists have made the improvement; but if they lose ductility while they gain colour, they throw away on one hand what they get on the other. Perhaps what I shall add on this occasion, may point them out a remedy to this objection, and they are not to be displeased if, in return, their secret be accidentally thrown open, among the methods I shall name for the improvement of the art of refining in England. Let us once lay down the method of rendering silver absolutely pure, and the French will not long excel us in their metal; nor will our own refiners any more complain of the uncertainty of their processes, or that they are not able at any time to make two bars exactly of the same colour.

**C** I am perfectly uninformed of the method which they use at present; it is probably a secret of their art, which they keep to themselves: What I shall advance is from experiments, which have been made with my own hands, in small quantities, but they may be easily extended to larger: And if those gentlemen will make a trial of such as are new to them, they will probably find the advantage.

**E** With regard to the production of silver from its several ores, the method varies according to their different nature: That which is naturally pure, and in large flakes and threads, requires only melting to separate any quantity of stony or other matter about it: This is effected by the same degree of fire which melts gold; and the metal thus produced is perfectly white, soft, and ductile. When the same pure native metal is scattered in the ore in lesser particles, quicksilver is put to it; this takes up the silver, and is afterwards distilled off, and the remaining metal purified by fire. These are the methods of obtaining the Indian silver. Where the ore is loaded with stony and other substances, and arsenick and sulphur have penetrated the metal and changed its appearance, it is powdered, and lead is added; it is then put into the fire; the sulphur and arsenick burn away, and the stones

stones are changed into a kind of glass : The silver is thus received into the lead ; and is to be separated afterwards by burning that lead away. This is the method used with the Hungarian and Norway ores, and it is plain that it reduces the metal to the same state with that which is extracted originally from lead in England. Lastly, when there are earths and other foulnesses in the ore, glass of lead is added, and this has the same effect. It is by one or other of these ways that most of the silver is separated from the European ores. They are therefore all, more or less, under the same disadvantage with that from the English lead ores ; and they prove in effect all bad in colour. Hence the reason appears why the Indian silver is preferable.

This is the original difference of silver from its several ores, but this might be all set aside in the refining : We are therefore to enquire how this is done, and how it may be done. The common method is by a strong fire encreased by a continual blowing, and by the addition of lead. This is an easy way, and it refines a great deal at a time ; but instead of mending, it encreases the disadvantage with regard to the lace trade ; for lead is the thing of all others to be avoided.

Silver will be excellently refined by only melting it with a fourth part of powdered nitre, in a covered crucible ; this purifies it from every thing but gold : If there should have been any of this metal in it, it is easy to separate afterwards. The silver refined by this method will be of a perfect white colour, but harsh. This fault however is to be remedied by only melting again in an open crucible, sprinkling a little more nitre over it. Thus it becomes tough and mellow, as well as white. If this be judiciously done, all the tinge of the lead is burnt off, and will be found at the top in a bluish glossy dross.

I shall close this paper with one method more, which I have found to produce a silver so perfectly pure, that no defect can be charged upon it ; and by which the metal, from whatsoever ore, will be the same. Silver, after it has been refined in the common way, is to be dissolved in aqua fortis : Some common sal ammoniac is to be melted in water, and this must be poured on the dissolution. The aqua fortis on this loses its power, and the silver falls to the bottom in form of powder. This powder is to be boiled in water several times ; then dried and put into a crucible ; half its weight of powdered salt of tartar is to be put over it : As soon as the whole is well melted, the process

is finished ; it is to be taken off the fire, and the silver is absolutely pure.

This is not a method for vast quantities, but all that is used for the wire trade might be thus prepared : And there would be then no fault at the door of the refiner.

**A** Observations on the PRUSSIAN MEMORIAL, concerning the SILESLIA LOAN, (See p. 4.) From the London-Evening Post.

S I R,

**A**s the stoppage of payment of the Emperor's loan by his Prussian majesty is a publick concern, and may be attended with very bad consequences, it will not be amiss to consider his Prussian majesty's reasons for so doing ; and how far it has the colour of justice, and where it is inconsistent with reason.

**B**is Prussian majesty says, " It is a rule founded both on reason and upon the law of nations, that when a sovereign denies the subjects of another sovereign that justice which he is required and solicited to render them, or when he does not do them due justice ; as well that sovereign, as his subjects, are answerable for it in their own special and personal name. Grot. de Jur. Bell. & Pac. This principle of the law of nations is founded on natural reason, because the subjects are held to approve of the acts of their sovereign, and subscribe to his judgment : Whence it naturally follows, that they are answerable for it ; and that when all other means are wanting, recourse must be had to their private properties."—Now if we can possibly suppose, that a British court of admiralty have unjustly, and contrary to the law of nations, condemned all the goods and merchandize of his Prussian majesty's subjects, as complained of, then the reasons of his Prussian majesty do so far seem to be right ; for it is both justice, and the common method of proceeding of all powers, to make reprisals on the subjects of each other, whenever the subjects of one are injured by those of another : And therefore, if the seizures complained of were illegal, there is no doubt but his Prussian majesty has a right to make reprisals. But then, what his Prussian majesty asserts, that he may make such reprisals, by stopping the payment of the loan on Silesia, without breaking the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, is not only contrary to common sense, but is even, by his own arguments, fully comuted.

**C**His majesty says, " It is difficult to comprehend the meaning of the English ministry, when they pretend, that England will think herself engaged from the

the guaranty of Silesia, the moment that his Prussian majesty stops the payment of the funds guarantied to the subjects of England, by the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, in consideration of which alone the guaranty of Silesia was granted. This would be again to lose sight of the law of nations: For neither the preceding peace, nor the motive upon which that peace was concluded, are here concerned; but the matter in question is a new offence, committed since the conclusion of the peace, by English subjects against those of Prussia; and it is this new injury that led the king to make use of reprisals, in order to obtain satisfaction. It was not till after the treaty of Breslau in 1742, and that of Dresden in 1745, that the English subjects committed the outrages complained of. The point in question therefore is a new offence, which did not arise from the preceding war, nor has any connexion with it; and therefore demands a new reparation. To obtain this reparation, the king, authorized by the law of nations, has recourse to the money of the English in his hands.—But this doth not invalidate the preceding treaties of peace; for, by the laws of nations, the reparation of a new offence may be used for without interruption of a peace.—“It is a question (says the illustrious Grotius) that occurs every day, and is often debated, when may a peace be looked upon as broken? For it is one thing to furnish a new subject for war by a new offence, and another thing to break a peace. If it happens, that after a peace concluded, one of the contracting parties commits violence upon the subjects of the other, and consequently offends that other afresh, the peace does not therefore cease to subsist; but the party offended may, without violating the peace (*sakva pace*) recommence war on this new ground.”

If then, according to his Prussian majesty's citation from Grotius, any new offence between nations, committed after a treaty of peace, tho' it may furnish subject for a fresh war, yet should not be any reason for breaking the articles of such a prior treaty; why does his Prussian majesty break the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, by stopping the payment of the Silesia loan, on account of a new offence, committed after the conclusion of those treaties? For even supposing the Prussians were really injured, as complained of; yet, according to Grotius, his Prussian majesty, tho' he might commence a fresh war upon it, ought not to violate the terms of the former treaties. His Prussian majesty seems desirous of applying this maxim

February, 1753.

of Grotius to his own use, but would refuse the same benefit to Great-Britain; he would not have the treaties of Breslau and Dresden broke by any new offence, as to the guaranty of Silesia; but at the same time would, contrary to Grotius, break those treaties, on account of a new offence, by stopping the loan of Silesia. Besides, the new offence complained of, by his Prussian majesty, has no manner of relation to those treaties; and therefore, according to Grotius, they ought not to be broke by him on that account. But the new offence complained of by the British nation, is the breaking of those very treaties in that material point, which was the sole cause of such guaranty; and which therefore does absolutely annul the same. His Prussian majesty cannot, with the least colour of reason, at once avail himself of this rule of Grotius, and deny the same to Great-Britain; nor expect that the guaranty of Silesia by this nation should subsist, after those terms, which caused such guaranty, have been by him broke.—But what Briton can read, without resentment, the following menace of his Prussian majesty! “But if, contrary to all reason, it should be said, that this attachment, makes void the guaranty promised in the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, still the guaranty, stipulated by the 22d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, will remain in full force; and, at all events, the Prussian king will be equally disengaged from his guaranty of the crown of England to the house of Hanover, and of the electoral dominions of that family.”—By this weak menace, his Prussian majesty seems to be ignorant, that the guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain, by any foreign power, rather weakens than supports the right of the wearer: The only true guaranty of the crown of Great-Britain to the king of it, is the affection of his people; of which no monarch ever possessed a greater degree than his present majesty.

Upon the whole; if the seizures complained of by his Prussian majesty were indeed illegal, and contrary to the law of nations, it would be but justice to make sufficient reparation; but if they were justly condemned (as is indeed most reasonable to suppose) and yet his Prussian majesty should still persist in stopping the payment of the loan, there seems to be no way so just or natural, as to apply to the Empress-queen for the payment of the remainder, who will thereupon have a just right to re-enter and re-possess Silesia.

BRITANNICUS.  
There

K

*There having lately been published, A Proposal for making an eternal Provision for the Poor, for amending their Morals, and rendering them useful Members of Society, by HENRY FIELDING, Esq; we shall give our Readers some Account of it, with an Abstract of the Proposal itself.*

**T**O this pamphlet is added a plan of the buildings proposed. It is dedicated to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Chancellor of his majesty's exchequer: In the introduction is shewn the necessity of some such scheme, from the present miserable condition of the poor, the little care that is taken of them, and the burthen they are upon the publick: And at the end are printed the arguments in support of his proposals for a county work-house, &c. which proposals are in substance as follows.

1. That there shall be erected, for the county of Middlesex \*, at some convenient place within the said county, a large building, consisting of three several courts. The two outermost of the said courts to be called the county-house, and the innermost court to be called the county-house of correction.

2. That the said county-house shall be large enough to contain 5000 persons, and upwards; and the said county-house of correction large enough to contain 600 persons, and upwards.

3. That both the said houses shall be so contrived, that the men and women may be kept entirely separate from each other.

4. That the said county-house shall consist,

1. Of lodgings for the officers.  
2. Of lodging-rooms for the labourers.  
3. Of working-rooms for the same.  
4. Of an infirmary.  
5. Of a chapel.  
6. Of several large store-rooms, with cellarage.

5. That the said county-house of correction shall consist,

1. Of lodgings for the officers.  
2. Of lodging-rooms for the prisoners.  
3. Of working-rooms for the same.  
4. Of an infirmary.  
5. Of a fasting-room.  
6. Of several cells or dungeons.  
7. Of a large room with iron grates, which shall be contiguous to and look into the end of the chapel.

6. There shall be likewise built one house for the governor, one for the deputy-governors, one for the chaplains, one for the treasurer, and one other for the receiver-general of the said house. There shall be likewise built on each side of the said county-house, 9 houses for providing

the labourers and prisoners with the necessaries of life.

7. That the said 18 houses shall be leased to proper persons, by the governor for the time being, for the term of 7 years, subject to a condition of forfeiture and re-entry on the breach of certain rules and statutes of the said house.

8. That the lodging-rooms of the county-house shall be furnished with beds, allowing one bed to two persons; one large joint stool, and two small ones, for each bed. And that the working-rooms of the said house shall be provided with all kinds of implements and tools for carrying on such manufactures, as shall from time to time be introduced into the said house.

9. That the lodging-rooms of the county-house of correction shall be furnished with a coverlet and blankets, for the prisoners, and matting to lie on; and the working-rooms shall be provided with implements for beating hemp, chopping rags, and for other of the hardest and vilest labour.

10. That A, B, &c. shall be commissioners for carrying this act into execution. That the said commissioners or three of them, shall meet once a week, at such places within the said county as they shall think most proper, from Lady-day 1753, to Michaelmas 1753; and once at fortnight from Michaelmas 1753, to Lady-day 1755; then to make up their accounts before a committee of the house of commons, if then sitting; if not, at the next session, after which the said commission to cease and be determined.

11. That, in order to defray the expence of the foresaid building, and provide the same with all necessary furniture, as well as to provide implements and materials for setting the poor to work, and for other expences during the first year, a sum not exceeding

shall be immediately raised.

12. That the following officers shall be appointed for the government and care of the said houses; and these officers shall be allowed the following salaries †:

County-house: One governor, two clerks. Two deputies, one clerk each. Treasurer, receiver, three clerks. Store-keeper, three clerks. Two chaplains. Six keepers. Six assistants. One superintendent to every room. Four watchmen. Clerk. Sexton.

House of correction: One keeper. Three

\* It is proposed to make the trial first in this County, and if the plan should be approved by experience, it will be easy, he says, to extend it over the kingdom. † Blanks are left for the salaries.

Three under-keepers. Six assistants. Superintendent to every room. Two watchmen.

Infirmary : Surgeon. Apothecary. Matron. Nurses.

13. That the governor shall sue and be sued by the name of the governor of the county-house of Middlesex. And that besides all other powers to be given him, he shall have power, as governor of the said house, to make contracts with all persons whatever, and to draw on the treasurer for any sums of money so contracted for, in payment for any imple-  
ments or materials of any kind of man-  
ufacture, trade, or mystery. He shall likewise have full power to exercise and carry on, in either of the said houses, any such manufacture, trade, or mystery, as may be lawfully exercised and carried on within this kingdom; and may once every month hold a grand market at the county-house, or in some convenient place near adjoining thereto, for the disposal of such wares and manufactures as shall be wrought by the labourers in the said houses.

14. That when any person shall be brought before a justice for the county of Middlesex, and shall be convicted before him, on the oath of one credible witness, of any offence by which he is made a disorderly person, or a rogue and vagabond, by a certain act passed in the 17th of his present majesty, called the vagrant act; or shall be so convicted of any other crime, for which he is liable to be committed to the house of correction for any fixed time, or at the discretion of one or more justices, by any law now in being, it shall be lawful for the said justice to commit such person to the county-house, or the county-house of correction, at his discretion.

In the 15th, 16th and 17th paragraphs, the same is proposed with regard to persons appointed to be committed to the county-goal by way of punishment for their offences; persons accused on oath of small thefts; and idle persons wandering about without a pass.

18. And whereas it may often happen, that poor persons have lawful occasions to travel above six miles from home, and into a foreign county, on errands of business for themselves or others, or to procure work, or sometimes to visit their near relations, who live at a distance from them;—That any magistrate of the county or place, or minister, or churchwarden of the parish, being applied to, and properly informed of the truth of such lawful occasion, shall deliver to such persons a pass in the following words, *mutatis mutandis*,

Parish of Permit A. B. the bearer here-  
Middlesex. of, to pass to the town of  
Shaftesbury in the county of  
Dorset, and there to remain  
during the time limited in this  
pass, he behaving himself or-  
derly and according to law.

Given under my hand this  
10th of Nov. 1752.

C. D. minister of the said  
parish.

This pass to continue in force one  
month from the date hereof inclusive,  
and no longer.

19. That it shall be lawful for any gen-  
tleman, farmer, artificer, or tradesman,  
to employ any journeyman, servant, or  
labourer, of any other parish or county  
besides his own, he having first obtained  
from such magistrate, minister, or church-  
warden as aforesaid, such pass as aforesaid,  
which the said magistrate, &c. are hereby  
required to grant, at the desire of such  
gentleman, farmer, &c. Such pass to be  
appointed to continue in force for so  
long time as such gentleman, &c. shall  
require.

20. And whereas many able and indus-  
trious persons, who are willing to get a  
livelihood by honest labour, are often, for  
want of such labour, reduced to great dis-  
tress, and forced against their will to be-  
come chargeable to the parishes to which  
they belong: That when any poor person  
shall apply to the minister, or church-  
warden of any parish, and shew to either  
of them such their inability to procure a  
livelihood in their own parish, or in any  
other parish in that neighbourhood, the  
said minister or churchwarden shall de-  
liver to such poor person a certificate in  
the words following:

To the governor of the coun-  
ty-house of the said county.

Parish of I recommend to your care C.  
Middlesex. D. the bearer hereof, to be  
provided for in your coun-  
ty-house, he being an honest,  
industrious person, but in-  
capable, at present, of pro-  
curing work in this neigh-  
bourhood.

Given under my hand this 10th Nov.  
1752.

A. B. churchwarden of the  
said parish.

The 21st and 22d paragraphs relate to  
the penalties to be inflicted on persons  
who counterfeit passes, or do not return  
at the expiration of their passes.

The 23d and 24th specify the manner  
of admission of those who come volunta-  
rily to the county-house, and how they  
are to be detained and discharged.

25. That every person who shall be brought by mittimus to the county house, shall be examined, entered, and set to work; a badge with these words, *county-house*, in large letters, shall likewise be sewed on the left shoulder of the said person; and whoever shall tear off, or otherwise destroy the said badge, shall be committed to the county-house of correction, there to remain till discharged by due course of law.

26. That when any person shall be brought to the county-house of correction, by a mittimus to the said house, he shall be immediately confined within the fasting-room, there to remain with no other maintenance than bread and water during the space of 24 hours; after which he shall be put to hard labour with the other prisoners, unless he shall give any marks, by his words or behaviour, of any outrageous degree of reprobacy; in which case the keeper of the said county-house of correction shall inform the governor or his deputy thereof, who shall convene the party before him, and may at his discretion remand the said person to the aforesaid fasting-room, or may confine him alone in a cell, to be supported with bread and water only, till such time as he shall behave in a more orderly manner; or, in default thereof, till the next sessions.

27. That the bell of the county-house shall be rung every morning at four throughout the year, and prayers shall begin in the chapel precisely at five; at the conclusion of which, on every Wednesday and Friday, some short lecture, or exhortation of morality shall be read to the people.

28. That the hours of work in the county house of correction shall be every day from six in the morning to seven in the evening, allowing half an hour for breakfast, and an hour for dinner; and in the county-house the said hours of work shall be daily from six in the morning till nine, from ten to one, and from two till six in the evening; that prayers shall again be read in the chapel every evening at seven.

29. That the bell of the county-house shall be rung every evening at nine, that all fires and lights shall be then put out, except in the infirmary and in the apartments of the officers; and all the gates and doors of both houses, except as aforesaid, shall then be shut and fastened, the keys delivered to the governor or deputy, and the watch shall be set.

30. That the keepers or under-keepers of both houses, shall by turns constantly attend and supervise the labourers, and

shall take an account of any neglect of work, or other misbehaviour; the keepers of the county-house shall likewise take account of any extraordinary diligence in any of the said labourers, and shall faithfully report the same twice in every week, to the governor or his deputy.

31. That as often as may be, the labourers in the county-house shall be permitted to refresh themselves in the inclosed ground, contiguous to the said house, in the presence of two at least of the keepers and under-keepers, particularly on Sundays and on every Thursday in the year, when two hours labour in the afternoon shall be remitted for that purpose; the same liberty shall be granted to any of the prisoners in the house of correction, provided that the surgeon or apothecary shall certify, that such refreshment is necessary for their health, who shall on all such occasions be sufficiently guarded, and none of the labourers to be present at the same time; provided that Christmas-day, and the 3 subsequent days, Twelfth-day, Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, Monday in Easter-week, Monday in Whitfun-week, Michaelmas-day, gunpowder-treason-day, and his majesty's birth-day, shall be holydays in the county-house, and the labourers may recreate themselves on those days; which shall likewise be days of rest in the county-house of correction.

32. That no person shall be removed from either of the said houses, to the infirmary, unless by an order signed by the governor or his deputy, to be obtained by the certificate of the surgeon or apothecary, that such person is in a sick and languishing condition.

33. And as often as any of the labourers or prisoners shall happen to die, the governor shall take order for their burial in the cheapest manner consistent with decency, in the burying-ground belonging to the said house; unless any of the relations of the deceased shall be desirous of removing the body to be buried elsewhere at their own expence.

34. That as often as any person shall be committed or admitted to the county-house, the receiver shall immediately advance to him or her, if desired, 2s. and so weekly the same sum, until the first sale of the manufacture wrought by such person. These advancements to be afterwards deducted by the receiver, after the rate of 4d in the shilling, out of the monies due to the said labourer from the sale of his manufacture, till the whole shall be repaid.

35. That to all persons committed to the county-house of correction, at their commitment thither, shall be advanced by

by the said receiver is. and so weekly during their continuance there.

36. That from all those who are committed to the county-house, the sum of 2d. in every shilling shall be deducted out of the nett profits arising from their labour; but from those who voluntarily come thither, no more than 1d. in every shilling.

37. That immediately after every sale the receiver shall make up the accounts thereof with the governor or deputy; after which the receiver shall presently distribute to the several labourers in the county-house, all such sums as shall by him be received for their several manufactures, having first made the deductions before appointed.

38. That the receiver and store-keeper shall keep an exact account of all implements, materials, &c. from time to time brought to the said house, of those which are delivered to the labourers, and those which remain in the hands of the said store-keeper, &c.

39. That all such accounts shall be examined by the governor, and shall be afterwards laid before every quarter-session; to which said sessions the treasurer shall likewise transmit an account of the monies then in his hands; and if there shall appear to be less than 1000l. remaining with the treasurer, the deficiency shall be made up by a county-rate. And if any considerable excess of the said capital stock, over and above what shall be necessary for paying the salaries of the officers, &c. shall be in the treasurer's hands, such redundancy shall then be applied in aid of the parochial rates.

The 40th and 41st articles concern the hiring of teachers of manufacture, and the letting out to service any labourers confined in the county house.

By the 42d and 43d paragraphs, conspirators endeavouring by force of arms to break either of the houses, by which means any officer of the said houses shall be killed, maimed or wounded; or beating and wounding any officer, to the danger of his life or limb, shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy.

By the 5 following articles, persons assaulting the governor, &c. privately conveying fire-arms, &c. into the houses, and absolutely refusing to work, and officers guilty of fraudulent practices, are to be transported, and in the mean time to be committed to the county goal. And the 4 following relate to the punishment of lesser crimes, such as introducing spirituous liquors, destroying goods, materials and tools for work, and escaping from either of the houses.

53. That on every Monday and Thursday in the forenoon, the governor or his deputy shall hold a court within the said county-house, in which the said governor or his deputy shall hear and determine any of the following offences, viz. 1. Quarrels amongst the labourers; 2. Profane swearing or cursing, &c. 3. Drunkenness; 4. Absence from chapel, or irreverent behaviour there; 5. Absence from work, idleness at it, or negligently spoiling the same; 6. Obdinate disobedience to any of the rules of the house. All which are hereby declared to be offences against the true intent of this act, and to be punishable by the said governor or deputy. They are also to enquire concerning several other matters, to be reported to the next sessions.

54. That on one of the days on every sessions to be holden at Hicks's-hall, the said sessions shall be adjourned to the county-house, there to be holden within five days next after such adjournment; at which sessions at the county-house the justices shall have power to enquire of all neglects, corruptions, or other misdemeanors, in any of the officers of the said houses, and to punish the same, (unless in the governor, or deputies, or chaplains of the said house,) by reproof, fine, or dismissal. They shall also enquire into the general conduct of the said house, and if they shall find any default in the governor, deputy governors, or chaplains of the same, they shall report such default before their brethren at the next ensuing sessions at Hicks's-Hall, where the governor, &c. shall have notice to appear, and make his defence; and if such default shall seem to the majority of the justices of the said sessions to be well proved, and to be of such a nature as to merit any severe censure, they may, if they please, report the same to the lord chancellor, who shall have full cognizance of the matter, and may remove the governor, &c. from his office, or fine him at his pleasure. They shall also enquire of the prices of provisions, &c. of the behaviour of the prisoners and labourers, and shall inspect the accounts relating to the house, and order rewards to the labourers who have behaved themselves well, &c.

55. Whereas the punishment of whipping is inflicted in some cases in this law, which whipping is always intended to be severe and exemplary, the governor, or his deputy, is always to be present at the inflicting the same.

56. That the governor, deputy-governors, chaplains, treasurer, receiver, keeper of the house of correction, and all



all other officers and ministers attending the same, shall be chose at the sessions at Hicks's-Hall, by the majority of the justices there present, by ballot.

57. That all fines and forfeitures to be imposed or to accrue by virtue of this act, not otherwise disposed of, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county-house, and be applied to the use of the said house.

58. The governor may make by-laws with the consent of the justices, the same to be approved by the lord chancellor.

59. Persons tried, &c. shall plead this act, &c.

The INSPECTOR, Feb. 6.

Of Gold and Silver WIRE-DRAWING.  
(See p. 71.)

WE will now suppose ourselves possessed of the silver in the bar, as the French have it; and it is then to be delivered to the wire-drawer. That the French have excelled us in this art is certain; and it is not much a wonder; the men of greatest genius in that country have employed their talents in its service: They have examined the works, and they have instructed the workmen. In Paris there is a Royal Society: All the men of abilities are of it, and scarce any others. The most considerable of these are paid by the sovereign for directing their talents to useful purposes; and what he has given in pensions, they have repaid in the improvement of his commerce. It is to these France owes its superiority in many articles of the manufactures; and in none more than this. The chemist alone could improve an art, the whole foundation of which is in chemistry.

One of the academicians invented the metal, of which they were to make their engines: Another discovered the true temper and condition of silver, for shewing of gold on its surface; and a third proportioned even the degree of heat, necessary to be employed in the working. There, every the minutest branch of the work was under the inspection of such as had talents, and could not only discover a fault, but see and remedy the occasion of it: With us, all is in the hands of ignorant persons, who go on mechanically; and having no knowledge of the principles of their business, can never alter any thing that is amiss.

The matter of which those plates are made, with holes that shape the wire, is a mixt metal. The composition is kept a secret in the country where it was invented; and we, with whom those

who have power to improve the arts are not called in to do it, are obliged to procure those engines from them. The exporting them from France is wisely made capital; but as we can draw no wire without them, we find means to procure them.

A When we have these, the difficulty is to imitate the use their inventors make of them. The French soon found that silver, which had some degree of hardness, was the brightest: They found this rendered it liable to inconveniences in the working; and they applied to their supervisors: the objection was plain, and the difficulty was easily removed. They were directed to give the bars the necessary heat in a particular manner; and they succeeded: The silver only altered its temper as it passed thro' the hole of the engine; and recovered it immediately after. To this is owing the excellency of the silver wire of Lions. With us, if an amendment in the quality of the silver be attempted, and this necessary consequence attend it, the wire-drawer throws it down: It will not do: He knows not how to remedy the fault: And there is an end of the improvement.

Thus much as to the silver, for in the wire this is all the difference: The gold wire of Paris does not at the first look so bright as ours, but it continues what it was, and ours in twice wearing in the lace, is inferior. The French use pure silver, viz. silver without any alloy, for the bars that are to be gilded; we put into it a little of the copper, and that is the source of all the difference.

It is not that this small portion of copper shews itself thro' the gold; that were idle to imagine: But it alters the quality of the silver. The circumstance is this: Gold laid upon silver in ever so small a quantity in the bar, will cover it equally when drawn into the finest wire: But the purer the silver is, the more closely it will cover it; the evenner the surface of that metal, the more smooth it will lie upon it: And on this smoothness depends in a great measure the gloss and lustre.

Pure silver is, next to gold, the most even on its surface of all metals; but the addition of copper renders it unequal: Ever so small a portion of that mixture will have this effect in some degree; and every degree of it will be perceived in this nice manufacture; the French made many experiments of silver, with different degrees of alloy, to know with succeeded best in the wire for gilding. Those persons of judgment and knowledge I have already named, were at their head: They were ready not only to propose the best

best methods, but to remedy inconveniences, It was discovered that pure silver shewed the gold to most advantage ; but the wire-drawers found the gold sunk into it in the working. The objection was no sooner made than the remedy was discovered. Some degree of heat is to be given to all the bars in drawing them into wire, and these required least. Here was all the mystery : The workmen were set right, and they have continued so : And to this is owing the superiority of the gold lace of Paris to that of London. The very means by which this is effected there, have been tried here ; and the objection has been found, but it was never remedied. Bars of pure silver gilded, were seen to preserve and shew the gold vastly better than those which had any degree of alloy ; but the wire-drawer found the gold apt to sink into them in the working. He gave his objection, and the attempt was no more heard of.

There are ways of decomposing all mixed metals ; there will be no difficulty in finding what is the composition of the French wire-plates ; and they may be made here. As to silver wire of Lyons, all that is wanting to our equalling it, is the drawing a proper silver ; silver obtained from the Potosi ores, or refined with nitre, or by dissolution, and hardened properly by the alloy. To equal the gold of Paris, there needs only to use pure silver for the wire, and to lay on a proper quantity of gold. All that remains is with the workman ; he must be taught to apply his fire in a proper manner to the silver, and to use a smaller degree of it than ordinarily is done to the gold.

N<sup>o</sup>. 497, of the Philosophical Transactions, lately published, is in a Manner wholly taken up with Letters and Papers concerning the two Shocks of an Earthquake felt at London on Feb. 8, and March 8, 1749-50 \*, and others that happened in England the same Year. We shall only insert here an Abstract of the Letter of the Rev. W. Stukely, M. D. and F. R. S. on the Causes of Earthquakes. It is dated, March 13, 1749 50.

**I**N the works of Nature and Providence there are no degrees of great and little ; nevertheless we ourselves are more affected with what seems great, in our own apprehensions ; but an Omnipotent Power, admits of no distinctions ; and whilst prodigious effects are produced from causes imperceptible, it rightly claims our serious attention, as well as wonder ; nor need

we lose sight of the theological purpose of these amazing alarms, whilst we endeavour to find out the philosophy of them.

Permit me, then, to throw in my thoughts on the cause of Earthquakes. I did not enter into the common notion of struggles between subterraneous winds, or fires, vapours, or waters, that heaved up the ground, like animal convulsions ; but I always thought it was an electrical shock.

When we reflect on the unusual winter now past, beyond what occurs to any one's memory, that has been dry and warm to an extraordinary degree, the wind generally S. and S. W. and that without rain, we may, with much reason imagine, that the earth has been in a state of electricity, ready for that particular vibration wherein electricity consists.

And that it has been so, we may further conclude from the extraordinary forwardness of vegetation, from the frequency of the northern lights, and especially of that called Aurora australis, which are with us infrequent, and twice repeated, just before the earthquakes, (being of such colours as we had never seen before) and removed southward, quite contrary to those common with us.

Add to this, that some foreigners among us from Italy, and those parts, where earthquakes are frequent, observing these lights, and the particular temper of the air, did actually foresee the event of an earthquake. All these matters concur, in shewing, that the earth was in a state of electricity, beyond what has ever been in our memory.

Admitting this, there is nothing wanting, to produce the wonderful effect of an earthquake, but the touch of any non-electrick body ; and that must necessarily be had *ab extra*, from the region of the air, or atmosphere.

We had lately a very pretty discourse read here, from Mr. Franklyn of Philadelphia, concerning thundergusts, lights, and like meteors. He well solves them by the touch of clouds, raised from the sea, (which are non-electricks) and of clouds raised from exhalations of the land (which are electrified) : That little snap, which we hear, in our electrical experiments, when produced by a thousand miles compass of clouds, and that re-echoed from cloud to cloud, the extent of the firmament, makes that thunder, which affrightens us.

From the same principle I infer, that, if a non-electrick cloud discharges its contents

tents upon any part of the earth, when in a high-electrified state, an earthquake must necessarily ensue. As a shock of the electric tube in the human body, so the shock of many miles compass of solid earth, must needs be an earthquake; and the snap, from the contact, be the horrible un-south noise thereof.

The reason is obvious, why earthquakes are not so frequent with us, and the northern regions in general, as in Italy, and more southern climes: All electricity requires great dryness and warmth; and I doubt not but earthquakes, of a small degree, have and do frequently happen.

All that we have said upon the subject receives great strength from this particular, that water strengthens and conveys the force of electricity. From whence we may account for that observation, that the most dreadful effect of earthquakes are always felt in maritime towns; as Port-Royal in Jamaica, Lima in Peru; Messina in Sicily, &c. And here, we find plainly, that the shock went along the river, both upwards and downwards, farther than by land; like the bottle of water held in the hand, in electrical experiments.

But from hence it is highly worthy of remark, that the finger of Providence is notoriously discernible herein;

— of Him,

*Who guides the thunder, and directs the storm.*

For, tho' the coasts of the sea are most liable to this mighty shock, which we call an earthquake; yet the chastening rod is directed to towns and cities, where are inhabitants, the objects of its monition; not to bare cliffs, and an uninhabited beach. And there cannot be a more direct proof, that earthquakes are divine judgments, than this observation: For, in all ancient history, earthquakes are ever found in great cities, A. D. 17, no less than 12 flourishing cities in Asia Minor were destroyed in one night. In A. D. 1456, at Naples, 40,000 people perished by an earthquake. In 1531, in the city of Lisbon, 1400 houses were thrown down.

We see and admire the effects of electricity, and its stupendous properties every day; which seems as it were an animating soul to matter. The ancients had a notion that the earth was a great animal, probably from some observations of electricity; but certainly, when in our days we feel these unusual and extraordinary convulsions of nature, it is a lesson to us, to do our duty toward that great Being, who, by a drop of water can produce effects so prodigious.

*An Abstract of the LIFE of Bishop BURNET, by Sir THOMAS BURNET, Knt. late one of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas. (See the HEAD curiously engraved.)*

DR. Gilbert Burnet was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 18, 1643. His father was the younger brother of a family, very considerable for its antiquity as well as interest in the shire of Aberdeen; and his mother was sister to the famous Sir Archibald Johnstoun, called lord Warriestoun. The doctor's father having been bred to the law, was called to the bar in Scotland; but was obliged to give over practice, and even for some time to live in exile, for not complying with the governing powers during the usurpation, tho' he might have had any encouragement by means of his brother-in law, the said Sir Archibald, who was a chief leader among the Presbyterians; therefore, upon the restoration he was made a lord of session, but died in 1661.

His son Gilbert was so early a proficient in learning, that at ten years old he was master of the Latin, and was sent to the college of Aberdeen, where he commenced master of arts at 14, and then applied himself to the law, with a design to be called to the bar; but after studying the civil and feudal law for a twelvemonth, he altered his design, and resolved to dedicate himself to the church; whereupon he began to study divinity, and with such success, that before he was 18, he was admitted a probationer or expectant-preacher, after a trial as to his parts and learning, which was usually at that time very severe in Scotland.

Soon after Mr. Burnet's being thus admitted a preacher, his cousin-german, Sir Alexander Burnet, gave him a presentation to a very good benefice; but as he thought himself too young for a cure of souls, he absolutely refused to accept of it, and continued his study of divinity at Edinburgh, in which he was assisted by Mr. Nairn, at that time a famous extempore preacher, who put him upon attempting the same method of preaching, which he continued to practise all the rest of his life.

In 1663, he made a tour to London for about six months, and during 1664, he made a tour through Holland, Flanders, and France; in all which places he made himself acquainted with the most noted learned men of the time. In 1665, Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun gave him a presentation to that church, which he would not absolutely accept of, until the parishioners had all unanimously joined in requesting him to do so; whereupon he





he accepted, and was ordained priest by the bishop of Edinburgh. Here he not only performed exactly and diligently all the duties of the pastoral office, but often by his charity assisted or relieved such of his parishioners as were in any distress; and observing that the bishops then in Scotland were very negligent of their duty, he drew up a memorial of their abuses, which brought upon him some very harsh treatment. However, as his cure was near Edinburgh, he was often sent for and consulted by the chief men intrusted with the government of Scotland, and was appointed one of the managers for the church, in the scheme then on foot, for an accommodation between the episcopal and presbyterian parties, which introduced him to the acquaintance of the then dutches of Hamilton, who not only invited him to Hamilton, but engaged him to undertake the writing of the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, from the materials with which she furnished him.

Whilst he was at Hamilton, he was, without his knowledge, chosen professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, which with some difficulty he accepted, but as he thought it inconsistent with his cure at Saltoun, he resigned the latter, and removed to Glasgow in 1669, where he was more than usually diligent in instructing the young students of divinity in that university. Upon the duke of Lauderdale's hearing that he was employed to write the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton, he pressed him to come to court, to receive such informations as he was able to furnish; whereupon he went to London, and four bishopricks in Scotland, becoming vacant whilst he was at London, he was offered his choice of them, but he thought himself too young for such a high dignity in the church, and therefore refused the offer, making no other use of the confidence which Lauderdale reposed in him, than to negotiate a reconciliation between that minister and the duke of Hamilton, which he effected, and obtained for the latter an assignation upon the revenues of the crown of Scotland, for what was due to him by the crown.

Soon after his return to Glasgow he married lady Margaret Kennedy, a daughter of the earl of Cassile, and an intimate friend of the dutches of Hamilton; and so flew that this match was wholly owing to inclination, he delivered to the lady, the day before their marriage, a deed whereby he renounced all pretension to her fortune, which was very considerable tho' she had never asked or desired any such thing.

February, 1753,

In 1672, whilst the duke of Lauderdale was in Scotland, as king's commissioner to the parliament, he published his *Vindication of the Authority, Constitution and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland*, wherein he so strongly maintained the cause of episcopacy, and the illegality of resistance, merely on account of religion, that he was again courted to accept of a bishoprick, with the promise of the next archbishoprick that should become void; but he still persisted in his refusal.

In 1673, he was again obliged to take a journey to London, to obtain a licence to print his *Memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton*, when he was often sent for both by the king and the duke of York, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, which was the only favour he could he prevailed upon to accept, as he was far from approving the measures pursued by the court.

After having obtained a licence for publishing his book, he returned to Scotland, and finding that a new breach had happened between Lauderdale and Hamilton, and that the animosity between them had risen to a height not to be composed, he retired to his station at Glasgow, and refused to stir from thence all that winter; but as the measures of the court had proved unsuccessful in parliament, and as Lauderdale threw the whole blame upon him, he was obliged once more to return to court in 1674, in order to vindicate himself, where he was not only received coldly by the king, but ordered to be struck out of the list of chaplains. However, the duke of York endeavoured to reconcile him with Lauderdale, but the latter insisting on such terms as he disdained to comply with, a reconciliation became impracticable, and therefore his royal highness was so kind as to warn him, that if he returned to Scotland he would be chapped up in prison, and detained there perhaps as long as the same interest prevailed at court; whereupon he found himself under a necessity to resign his professorship at Glasgow, and to resolve to settle in England, which he accordingly did.

Soon after his settling at London, he was offered the living of St. Giles's Cripplegate by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; but as they had before designed it for Dr. Fowler, he thanked them for the favour, but said he did not think himself at liberty to take it, as he heard they had intended it for so worthy a divine. Thus he remained for some time without any settlement, but in 1675, Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the Rolls, appointed him preacher at the Rolls chapel,

L

and

and persisted in his appointment, tho' expressly enjoined by the court to revoke it; and he was soon after chosen lecturer at St. Clement's, having become one of the most followed preachers in town.

In 1679, he published the first volume of his History of the Reformation, which procured him the thanks of both houses of parliament, with a desire that he would prosecute his undertaking and complete that valuable work. And as he was not only become a famous preacher, but had great credit among the people of London, King Charles, during the enquiry into the Popish plot, often sent for and consulted him upon the state of the nation, and offered him the bishoprick of Chichester then vacant, on condition he would entirely come into his interests; to which he answered, that he knew the oaths he was to take upon such an occasion, which he would religiously observe, but as he did not know how far such a general condition might be thought to extend, he could accept of no preferment upon such a condition. However, his free access to the king, tho' it procured him no preferment, engaged him to write a letter to his majesty, wherein he gave him his advice, as well with regard to state affairs as to religious matters, in so sincere and free a manner, as plainly shewed he did not aim at preferment, but at a strict discharge of his duty both as a faithful subject and true churchman. And yet, tho' he was one of the keenest advocates and most successful writers against Popery, he used his endeavours to save the lives of the lord Stafford and other Papists; and his temperate conduct in regard to the exclusion of the duke of York, and the scheme of a prince regent proposed by him, in lieu of that of an exclusion, very much offended all the zealous exclusivists.

About the same time an accident furnished him with an opportunity of making a convert and sincere penitent of the famous and witty earl of Rochester, who had been a most lewd liver, and a professed free thinker, rather from want of thinking, as most of such men are, than from thinking freely: but tho' the doctor had no parochial cure, yet he never refused his attendance upon any sick person who desired it; and amongst others he was called on to visit a sick lady, who, he soon found, had been engaged in a criminal amour with the earl of Rochester: The manner in which he treated her during her illness, gave that lord a great curiosity of being acquainted with him; and his lordship's profligate character was so far from being with him a motive to reject, that it made him readily embrace

the opportunity, the consequence of which was, that he not only convinced the earl's judgment, as to the genuine truths of the Christian religion, but made him a sincere penitent, as appears from a letter under his lordship's own hand still extant.

In 1682, he was offered the mastership of the temple, on condition of his breaking off correspondence with some of his old friends, which he rejected; and as he had before lost the favour of the earl of Shaftesbury and the exclusionists by his moderation, and his connection with the earl of Halifax; so now he chose to sacrifice all the advantages he might have expected from the earl's great interest at court, rather than to abandon the earl of Essex, the lord Russell, and Sir William Jones; soon after which the earl of Essex offered him a presentation to a living worth 300l. a year, upon condition he would promise still to reside in London; but as he thought residence absolutely necessary for a cure of souls, and as his friends at London could not part with him in the then posture of affairs, the living was given to another.

Tho' he never would engage in any plots against the government, yet his behaviour at and after the trial and execution of the lord Russell<sup>e</sup> raised the resentment of the court so high against him, that he was soon after discharged from his lecture at St. Clement's, by the king's express mandate to Dr. Hiseard, rector of that parish; and in 1684, by an extraordinary order from lord-keeper North to Sir Harbottle Grimston, he was forbid preaching any more in the chapel of the Rolls.

Upon king James's accession, by the means of his friend the then marquis of Halifax, he obtained the king's leave to go out of the kingdom, and went to Paris, where he lived very retired until after the defeat of Monmouth's rebellion. He then ventured to travel into Italy; and in his passage through Geneva, he remonstrated so strongly against forced subscriptions to articles of faith, that they altered their church government, so that their clergy were no more obliged to subscribe their belief of any doctrine, but only to be subject to punishment or censure, in case of writing or preaching against that which was established.

After a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and some parts of Germany, he arrived at Utrecht in 1686, and was presently invited by the Dutch ministers to come and pay his respects to the prince and princess of Orange, which he accordingly did, and not only met with a most gracious reception, but was admitted into

to their most secret councils, and his advice following in many of their future transactions.

In a little time after his arrival at the Hague, he became acquainted with, and was soon after married to Mrs. Mary Scot a Dutch lady of a large fortune, and noble extraction, being originally descended from a younger brother of the family of Buccleugh in Scotland, and related to several of the noblest houses in Zealand. In order to this marriage he was naturalized in Holland, which furnished the Dutch with good reason for not delivering him up, when required so to do, by the court of England, upon a prosecution for high treason being commenced against him here; and when our court found that they could not get him delivered up, a design was formed to get him assassinated, and an order for 1000*l.* actually lodged in the treasury here, to be paid to any person that should destroy him; but he escaped all the machinations for this purpose, and attended the prince of Orange in his enterprize upon England, where he greatly contributed to his success.

Upon the establishment of the revolution, Dr. Crew, bishop of Durham, thought, that the least punishment he could expect, for the part he had acted in the high commission under king James, was the loss of his bishoprick; therefore, to secure a friend, and at the same time a subsistence for himself, he proposed to resign his bishoprick to Dr. Burnet, and that he would trust to his generosity for an allowance of 1000*l.* a year out of the episcopal revenue during his the doctor's life, which proposal he sent by the lord Mountague to the prince of Orange; but when the message was carried to the doctor, he rejected the proposal as being of a simoniacal nature; and even when the bishoprick of Salisbury became vacant by the death of the incumbent, the doctor solicited king William for it, in favour of his old friend, Dr. Lloyd, then bishop of St. Asaph, to which the king coldly answered, that he had another person in view, and next day in council nominated the doctor himself for that see.

As Dr. Burnet had been the first who by letter gave notice to the court of Hanover of the designed enterprize upon England, and at the same time intimated, that the success of that enterprize would naturally end in an entail of the British crown upon that illustrious house \*, it brought on a correspondence between him

and the princess Sophia, dutchess, afterwards electress of Hanover, which lasted as long as she lived; and as he was now bishop of Salisbury, and as such introduced into the house of lords, when the bill for settling the succession of the crown was brought into that house, king William appointed him to be the person, that should propose the naming of the princess Sophia and her heirs, next in succession after the princess Anne and her issue; but this farther limitation the parliament would not agree to until 1701.

As soon as the first session of parliament after the accession of king William and queen Mary was ended, the bishop repaired to his diocese, where he formed such a plan for executing the duties of his episcopal office, as he seldom after had occasion to alter, and he diligently pursued it through the whole course of his life. This plan we have not room to give an account of here, but it is such a one as ought not only to be formed but practised by every bishop in England; and tho' he was always zealous and steady in his own principles, yet he was extremely mild towards the dissenters, and often employed his whole interest, which was very great, both with king William and queen Mary, in favour of those whose principles were widely different from his, as appears by letters to him from the earl of Rochester, Sir John Fenwick, Dr. Beach, a nonjuring clergyman, who kept a private meeting-house in the very city of Salisbury, and several others.

As he beheld with concern the destitute condition of many poor benefices attended with a great cure of souls, he was the first who formed the scheme for augmenting the maintenance of the poor clergy, which he first laid before queen Mary, and after her death before king William, but could not get it made effectual until the second of queen Anne, when an act of parliament was passed for that purpose.

During the life of queen Mary, the affairs and promotions of the church passed wholly through her hands; but upon her death, a commission was granted to the two archbishops, the bishop of Salisbury, and three other prelates, whereby they, or any three of them, were appointed to recommend to all preferments in the church, signifying the same to his majesty, under their hands; and in his majesty's absence, to present to all benefices, in the gift of the crown, under 140*l.* a year; which commission was re-

L 2

newed

\* From hence, it seems, that the exclusion of king James and his infant son was resolved on at the Hague, before the prince of Orange embarked for England, and some months before that king's abdication.



newed in 1700, and the bishop of Salisbury still continued to be one. It would be tedious to enumerate the many marks of favour he received from king William; and yet there is not one single instance wherein he solicited a favour for himself or his family.

In 1698, the king, with the approbation of the princess, afterwards queen Anne, appointed him preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, which with great difficulty he was prevailed to accept of on condition that he should either have leave to resign his bishoprick, or that the duke should reside all the summer at Windsor, from whence he could easily go at any time to Salisbury, and that he should have ten weeks allowed him every year to visit the other parts of his diocese; which last was agreed to.

A little before this he had, to his great sorrow, lost his lady, and his children being young, made it necessary to look out for a proper mistress to his family: According y, he soon after married Mrs. Berkeley, a lady of uncommon learning, as well as piety and virtue.

The last five or six years of his life, he grew more abstracted from the world, and to avoid the distraction of useless visits, he settled in St. John's court, Clerkenwell, where he kept up an intercourse only with his most select and intimate acquaintance; and he just lived to see that settlement take place, to which he had so much contributed; for in March, 1714-15, he was taken ill of a cold, which turned to a pleurætic fever, and put an end to his life on the 17th of that month, in the 72d year of his age.

*The following Contrast of Characters, as it is not very uncommon, may be agreeable to our Readers.*

Dear EUGENIO,

IF you remember, in a visit we lately made to Eusebius, when we fell in with some mixt company, you was struck with the very different behaviour of two gentlemen: Being a stranger to the company yourself, and finding me very well acquainted with them, you pressed me to let you into their characters; or, to use your own words, draw their pictures; in obedience to your commands I have undertaken the office.

Euphronius, the eldest of the two, and who rendered himself remarkable at that time for his loquacity, is a man of slender education, and pretty extensive superficial reading, by which, joined with a ready elocution, and uncommon assurance, he is able to pass upon common company for a thorough master of all the arts and sciences. He smother's truth,

conveyable to the meanest understandings by the simplest terms, in a profusion of words. His vanity and conceit force him upon an eternal egotism; these accompanied with a strong flow of spirits, and great natural warmth of constitution, render him impatient of contradiction; and when he opposes you, it is not with reason, but declamation, and he does not argue but harangue. As his natural capacity is superior to that of the bulk of mankind, he has the art of conciliating himself to persons of known inferiority of parts, by falling in with their sentiments; and taking the topick out of their hands, will display it with all the art of oratory, all the figures of rhetoric, for he loses no opportunity of talking; he will oppose for the sake of triumphing, and talk against his own sense of things merely for the sake of victory: How often have I seen him with an impudent torrent of words, bear down a man of superior knowledge, whose modesty has rendered him unequal to the contest! Notwithstanding this, Euphronius hath the power of pleasing, and frequently doth, where he meets with no contradiction, and in company whose inferiority induces them to revere him as an oracle. It is true, I have seen Euphronius silent, but it has been when he could not maintain the character he had assumed in the presence of a man, whom as he knew to be wiser than himself, so he knew likewise he had boldness enough to detect him.

The reverse of this gentleman is Camillus, who, tho' young, has made mankind his study, and is an admirable judge of human nature; but an excessive modesty, that frequent attendant upon true merit, prevents his appearing what he really is, to any but a few intimate acquaintance: He hath not the quickness of apprehension of Euphronius, but he hath abundantly more judgment; he has a thorough knowledge of ancient and modern history, and a judicious manner of introducing and applying it. You justly observed, that his taste was excellent, and that he was no bad judge of poetical and dramatick compositions; his praises were always just, and his censures delivered without ostentation, and with a degree of candour, that spoke a heart overflowing with tenderness and humanity; Camillus is indeed possessed of every talent that can render him entertaining and edifying; but by an insuperable modesty is prevented from doing either, and is constantly silent where Euphronius appears, who with small knowledge, supported by an unparalleled impudence, is constantly triumphing over him.

• He lies buried in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell.

# A MIDNIGHT THOUGHT. A New Song. 85

The Words by a LADY.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The second system also has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The music is in 3/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments.

No more, oh! then my soul, At dis—appoint—ments  
grieve, Can flow—ing tears my fate con—troul, Or  
fights my woes re—lieve? Ad—ver—sity is  
virtue's school, To those who right discern? Let me ob—  
serve each pain—ful rule, And each hard les—son learn.

2.  
When wintry clouds obscure the sky,  
And heavens the earth deform;  
If fix'd the strong foundations lie,  
The castle braves the storm.  
Thus fix'd on faith's unfailing rock,  
Let me endure awhile.  
Misfortune's rude impetuous shock,  
And glory in my toil.

3.  
All fortune cannot always last,  
Or tho' it shou'd remain;  
Yet I each painful moment haste,  
A better world to gain.  
Where calamity no more shall wound  
Nor faithless friends destroy;  
Where innocence and truth are crown'd  
With never fading joy.

4.  
Tumultuous days, and restless nights  
The guilty ever knows;  
A stranger to the calm delights  
Of study and repose.  
Keep me from envy, care, and strife,  
Guard me, ye pow'rs divine;  
That pleas'd, when ye demand my life,  
I may that life resign.



Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1753.

**PROLOGUE to the GAMESTER.**  
a Tragedy, as it is now acted at the  
Theatre-Royal in Dury-Lane. Written  
and Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

**L**IKE fam'd La Mancha's knight, who  
lawnce in hand,  
Mounted his steed to free th' enchanted land,  
Our Quixote bard sets forth a Monster-taming,  
Arm'd at all points, to fight that hydra

GAMING.

Aloft on Pegasus he waves his pen,  
And hurls defiance at the catiff's den.  
The first on fancy'd giants spent his rage,  
But this has more than windmills to engage,  
He combats passion, rooted in the soul,  
Whose powers at once delight ye and controul!  
Whose magic bondage each lost slave enjoys,  
Nor wishes freedom, tho' the spell destroys.  
To save our land from this MAGICIAN's  
charms,

And rescue maids and matrons from his arms,  
Our knight poetic comes—And Oh! ye fair!  
This black ENCHANTER's wicked arts beware!  
His subtle poison dims the brightest eyes,  
And at its touch, each grace and beauty dies.  
Love, gentleness and joy to rage gives way.  
And the soft dove becomes a bird of prey.

4

May this our bold advent'rer break the spell,  
And drive the demon to his native hell.

Ye slaves of passion, and ye dupes of chance,  
Wake all your powers from this destructive  
trance!

Shake off the shackles of this tyrant vice:  
Hear other calls than those of cards and dice:  
Be learn'd in nobler arts, than arts of play,  
And other debts than those of honour pay.  
No longer live insensible to shame,  
Lost to your country, families and fame.

Could our romantick muse this work atchieve,  
Wou'd there one honest heart in Britain grieve?  
To attempt, tho' wild, wou'd not in vain be  
made,

If every honest hand would lend its aid.

**EPILOGUE.** Written by a FRIEND.  
And spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

**O**N ev'ry gamester in th' Arabian nation,  
'Tis said that Mahomet denounc'd dam-  
nation;

But in return for wicked cards and dice.  
He gave them black-ey'd girls in Paradise.  
Should he thus preach, good countrymen, to you,  
His converts wou'd, I fear, be mighty few.  
So much your hearts are set on sordid gain,  
The brightest eyes around you shine in vain.

Should

Should the most bewo'ny beauty bid you take  
ber,

You'd rather bold—two axes and a maker,  
By your example our own sex drawn in,  
By guilty of the same unnot'ed sin;  
The study now of every girl of parts  
Is how to win your money, not your hearts.  
O! in what sweet, what ravishing delights,  
Our beaus and belles together pass their nights!  
By ardent perturbations kept awake,  
Each views with longing eyes the other's—state.  
The smiles and graces ore from Britain flown,  
Our Cupid is an errant sharper grown,  
And fortune sits on Cythera's throne.  
In all those things the women may be blam'd,  
Sure men, the wiser men shou'd be sham'd!  
And 'tis a horrid scandal, I declare,  
That four strange querns should rival all the  
fair,

Four jills with neither beauty, wit nor parts,  
O shame! have got possession of their hearts;  
And those bold flirts, for all their queenly pride,  
Have play'd loose tricks, or else they're much  
bely'd.

Cards were at first for benefits design'd,  
Set to amuse and not enslave the mind.  
From good to bad how easy the transition!  
For what was pleasure once, is now perdition.  
Fair ladies then these wicked gamblers scorn,  
Whoever weds one, it, you see, undone.

A SONG introduced in the GAMESTER,  
and sung by LUCY.

1.  
WHEN Damon languish'd at my  
feet.

And I believ'd him true,  
The moments of delight how sweet!  
But ah! how swift they flew!  
The sunny hill, the flow'ry vale,  
The garden and the grove.  
Have echo'd to his ardent tale,  
And vows of endless love.

2.  
The conquest gain'd, he left his prize,  
He left her to complain;  
To talk of joy with weeping eyes,  
And measure time by pain.  
But heav'n will take the mourner's part,  
In pity to despair;  
And the last sigh that rends the heart,  
Shall wait the spirit there.

To the Author of the GAMESTER.

THO' writhings may cavil, away with  
thy fears, [my tears;  
I judge from my heart, and I speak from  
I feel thee, I praise thee.—Whatever thy  
name, [friendship and fame:  
Thou deserv'st from thy country both  
Who thou art, whence thou cam'st, let  
other folks scan; [the man.  
I pronounce on thy merits, and not on

An Enquiry after CONTENTMENT.

O Thou reserv'd celestial fair!  
Come, and my sorrows heal;  
I seek thee with assiduous care,  
Thy pleasing haunts reveal.  
Dwell'st thou with them that rule the  
globe,

Or with the rustick race?  
With them that wear the ermin'd robe?  
Or those who spurn a place?  
With the thrice beneficed priest,  
Who basks in opulence?  
Or with his curates, who subsist  
On a bare competence?

Art thou the sage physician's guide,  
Who takes the enormous fee?  
Or join'st thou on his patient's side,  
To alleviate misery?

Dost thou attend the hero's sword,  
Support the ribbon's blaze?  
Brood on the miser's countless hoard,  
Or tag the poet's lays?

Ask these, and ask ten thousand more,  
Who own thee as a guest;  
Some absent good they all deplore,  
Some wish still racks the breast.

Endless my search to find thee out,  
Thro' fogs and mazes here;  
Turn'd sceptick, I thy being doubt,  
Confute me, and appear.

From youth to age, smit with thy charms,  
I've lur'd thee to my cot;  
But thou elud'st these eager arms,  
And wilt not be my lot.

A smile is all my soul can hope,  
In this unstable state;  
Yet let me give my fancy scope,  
When time shall terminate.  
Then wilt thou yield to my embrace,  
Grant favours all divine;  
Unveil the beauties of thy face,  
And be for ever mine.

EURYCLÉS.

EPITAPH in the Church-Yard of Hempstead  
in Hertfordshire.

Here lies JOHN BRANCH,  
The husband of SARAH BRANCH,  
Who died — 1741, aged 88.  
Farewel, vain world, for I'll be gone,  
Thou art no rest nor home for me;  
I'll take my staff and travel on,  
Till I a better world can see.

The LADY and the PIMPLE. A Fable.

DAPHNE in shape, in face and air,  
Might with the brightest belle com-  
pare;  
But wh' exempt from pains and woes?  
Upon her cheek a pimple rose;

The

The blemish fill'd her soul with grief,  
From physick's arts she sought relief ;  
In vain their skill the doctors try'd,  
The pimple all their pow'r defy'd.  
With pining woe she sunk oppress'd,  
And peace forsook her anxious breast.

Thou hideous cruel scab, she said,  
Thus to deform so fair a maid !  
What, could'st thou find no other place  
To shew thyself, but in my face ?  
A face so blooming, smooth and bright,  
The women's, envy men's delight.  
Alas ! the men will gaze no more ;  
No more they'll praise, no more adore ;  
No more the women's spleen will rise ;  
No more they'll view with envious eyes :  
Men will neglect and women scorn ;  
O shocking ! 'tis not to be born.  
Know, hateful thing, I'll make thee  
fly,

Or in the glorious contest die.  
With this she call'd a surgeon's aid ;  
The pimple's gone, the plaster laid ;  
But ah ! no art could heal the wound,  
And rankling humours spread around.  
More wretched now she loath'd the  
light,

She pin'd by day, nor slept by night ;  
Vexation, physick, grief and pain,  
Soon brought consumption and her train ;  
Who never left her, hapless prey,  
Till in the arms of death she lay.

Remem'ring this was Delia's fate ;  
She fancy'd that the single state  
On female merit much reflected,  
'Cau' e folks might thank, the men neglect-  
ed,

And laughing cry, in spiteful prate,  
Poor girl, she cannot get a mate.  
Of death the scarce was more afraid,  
Than that dire epithet, *old maid*.  
She tain would do like other folk,  
And, like her neighbours, wear a yoke ;  
For, O ! she must expire with shame,  
If call'd by such an odious name.

Thus fancy in her brain hath wrought,  
The name, a real ill she thought ;  
And when a worthless swain apply'd,  
Devoid of love, became a bride :  
Herself to fancy sacrific'd.  
And took a mate her soul despis'd ;  
Scar'd by an idle bugbear name,  
A real wretch for life became.

Thus oft some trifling ill to shun,  
We into fatal mischiefs run ;  
And to avoid one woe, tho' small,  
We into twenty great ones fall :  
That one, perhaps, some trifling stain,  
Or even merely of the brain,  
Which only fancy makes a pain,  
Nay, oft the fear of future ill  
Our souls with secret terror fills ;  
Ills which may never be our fate ;  
Ills which wild fancy does create ;

Which to avoid, like fools we fly,  
And plunge in certain misery.  
'Tis not the real ill of life  
(Tho' ev'ry state with woes is fill'd)  
That pierce us with continual pain,  
And daily make the world complain :  
Our own opinions give the smart,  
Imagination wounds the heart.

Happy the breast where reason reigns !  
Its tears are few, and few its pains ;  
Few ill, few cares, few griefs it knows,  
And only smarts for real woes.

S Y L V I A.

To Mr. LAMBERT.

O H, Lambert ; tho' untought I sing,  
My muse demands thine ear :  
She draws from nature's articles spring,  
Unvenal and sincere.

Felt I that all that all-creative glow,  
Still animating thee ;  
Then honour might my verse bestow ;  
But now you honour me.  
Tho' faint the ray that prompts my thought,  
It brightens at thy fire ;  
And while thy works mine eyes have caught,  
I warm as I admire,

What magick pow'r ! what wond'rous  
skill !

Compleats thy fancy's birth !  
How just thy pencil calls at will,  
The face of nature forth !

When sol the summer's morn bestows,  
Not lovelier looks the glade ;  
Than prospects which thy canvass shows,  
By dint of light and shade.

The rural cot, the fleecy flock,  
The clouds, the hills, the sea ;  
The lawn, the grove, the rill, the rock,  
Who represents like thee ?

While at the theatre,—the seat  
Of sense of taste, and wit ;  
Where sister arts in union meet,  
Th' enraptur'd audience sit ;  
Applauding all that glads the sight,  
Or moves to mirth the heart ;  
The crowded house thy toil requite.  
And bless the painter's art \*.

“ Where rocks o'er rocks their fronts ex-  
tend,”

While winter glooms the skies  
While warbling birds in song contend,  
Or cloud-topp'd hills arise.

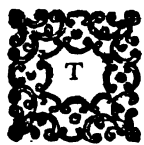
Each landscape charms e'en envy's frowns,  
Each scene confirms thy fame.—  
While publick praise shall merit crown,  
So long shalt live thy name.

For bright'ning promis'd genius most,  
Greece, Italy may shine ;  
Nor envy Britain ! thou canst boast  
A Lambert and a Pine.

BOYCE.  
T H E

\* Alluding to the scenes in Mr. Rich's yet unival'd entertainment, the *Sorcerer*.

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE lord Cadogan and the other executors of the late Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. having desired the trustees, who were appointed by Sir Hans to take care and keep to-

gether his museum, to meet at the manor-house of Chelsea, at ten in the morning on Saturday, Jan. 27, they met there accordingly, above 40. Lord Cadogan was there, and received them in the politest manner; and having caused the galleries, libraries, and all the other apartments to be shewn, they assembled in the great room, where his lordship produced Sir Hans's will, and acquainted the trustees with the codicils, which contained Sir Hans's disposition for continuing his collection together at Chelsea, and to give a small part of the value thereof to his family; and for that purpose, to make an offer of the said museum to the king, or parliament of England, for 20,000*l.* to be paid to the family: And in case the same was accepted and continued at Chelsea, to give the manor-house at Chelsea, with the museum, as it is now disposed, which would save the expence and hazard of removing the same, and to be kept open at proper hours for the access of the studious and curious. Then Mr. Sloane acquainted the trustees, that the executors being apprehensive of danger, the medals, of which there were great quantities of gold and silver, besides a series of curious copper ones, and the precious stones, such as pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c. and the vases of gems, &c. had been removed for safety to the Bank of England, and that two of the executors had seen them all packed up. The earl of Macclesfield, having been desired by the trustees to take the chair, the will and codicils were read. (See p. 43, 44.) Lieut. Gen. Oglethorpe gave an account of the intention of Sir Hans, of the nature and the value of the museum, and produced an abstract of the articles it contained; and desired that Mr. James Empson, who had taken care of the museum for many years past, by Sir Hans Sloane's order, should read the abstract, and explain the articles that should be asked, which he did accordingly, and was appointed their secretary by the trustees. Sir George Littleton then moved, and Mr. West seconded, that a memorial should be presented to his majesty relating to this matter; and a com-

February, 1753.

mittee was appointed to draw up the said memorial, and to lay the same before a general meeting of the trustees; of whom the following is a list.

Rt. Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq; Hans Stanley, Esq; William Sloane, Esq; Rev. Sloane Elfemere, D. D. The rector of Chelsea for the time being. Martin Folkes, Esq; The president of the Royal Society for the time being. Sir Paul Methuen. James West, Esq; The treasurer of the Royal Society for the time being. The two secretaries of the Royal Society for the time being. Samuel Clarke, Esq; Hon. Richard Arundell, Esq; Joseph Andrews, Esq; Mr. Joseph Ames. Mr. Henry Baker. Rev. James Bradley, D. D. Mr. Peter Collinson. Sir John Evelyn, Bart. John Fuier, of Sussex, Esq; Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D. Theodore Jacobson, Esq; Smart Lethcullier, Esq; Sir James Lowther, Bart. George Littleton, Esq; Rev. Charles Littleton, D. D. dean of Exeter. Rev. Henry Miles, D. D. David Papillon, Esq; Sir George Saville, Bart. Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. Charles Stanhope, Esq; Rev. William Stukely. James Theobald, Esq; Sir Peter Thompson, Knt. Hon. Horatio Walpole jun. Esq; Hon. Philip York, Esq; Sir William Cdrington, Bart. Charles Gray, Esq; Hon. Gen. James Oglethorpe. John Ranby, Esq; Mr. George Ball. Rt. Rev. George lord bishop of Exeter. Rt. Rev. Zachary lord bishop of Bangor. Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq; Sir John Heathcote, Bart. John Mitre, Esq; Mr. William Watson. Sir John Barnard. Sir William Calvert. Shingby Fethell, Esq; Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. count of Zinzendorf, lord advocate of the Unitas Fratrum. Rt. Hon. Henry XXVIII. count of Reuss. Hon. the baron of Watteville. Hon. the baron of Gersdorff, chancellor of the Unitas Fratrum. Rev. Henry Costart de St. Aubin d'Espiez, agent of the Unitas Fratrum. Hon. John Hampden, Esq; Col. Sutherland. Mr. Taylor. Mr. Hallet. Mr. James Empson.

*Extract of a Letter from Dunkirk.*

On Dec. 2. last died, at the sign of the Burgundy crofs in Fumes, a town belonging to the queen of Hungary, about 15 English miles East of this place, Capt. William Henry Claiborn, aged 65. (See p. 4.) His illness did not continue above 9 days, but the last 2 his pains were so very great, and he was swollen so

such a degree, that it was thought by the physician and apothecary that attended him, that he would have burst, and by the great agonies he expired in, he was thought to be raving mad. As he had just before his death embraced the Roman Catholic religion, he was buried in great solemnity, the corporation attending the funeral, and a grand mass was said over the corpse in the cathedral church, which was finely illuminated, and in which he was buried. Some little time before he died he made a will, which was sealed up in the presence of one Mrs. Rofs (whose maiden name was Dunbar, and which name he went by) and two other persons who were also his acquaintance. The will he signed with his own name, and gave all his fortune which was in his brother's hands to his child, who is now living at Hexham in Northumberland, with her mother, to whom he had so villainously denied being married, and for which he often said, a curse had attended him for injuring the character of so good a wife. When he was asked concerning Mr. Blandy's murder, he often reflected on himself greatly, yet said, that Miss Blandy ought not to have blamed him so much as she did, but the particulars of which he said should never be known till his death. He first made his escape out of England the latter end of last February to Bologne; but as soon as he was known to be there, was obliged to be kept concealed by Mrs. Rofs, some relations of his wife's, who were in that country, threatening revenge for his base usage to her; so that Mrs. Rofs and he were obliged at last to fly from Bologne by night, which was on the 26th of July last, and lived in Furnes from that time. The fortune in his brother's hands, which he has left to his child, by his will, is 1000*l.* his patrimony, which he formerly received 5 per cent. for; but on his being cast before the lords of the session in Scotland, in the cause concerning the validity of his marriage, which was confirmed, 50*l.* out of the 70*l.* was ordered by their lordships to be paid the wife annually for the support of her and the child, which she received, and has lived ever since with some of her own relations in Hexham aforementioned. It was further said, that before he died he declared, that he and Miss Blandy were privately married before the death of her mother, which was near two years before Mr. Bandy was poisoned. (See our Mag. for last year p. 180.)

The following account of the success of ventilators, by the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, was printed in the General-Evening post.

This is to inform the publick, that ventilators, worked by a windmill, having been fixed in Newgate; and the branching trunks to 24 wards been finished about 4 months, whereby all the wards have the foul putrid air drawn out of them in their turns; upon making inquiry of Mr. Akerman the keeper, I have the satisfaction to find that this ventilation is of great benefit to the health and lives of the prisoners: For, by comparing the last 4 months with the like 4 months of the preceding years, it appears, that there died 7 in the 4 months to the end of last Jan. Whereas in the same months of the six preceding years there died 99; which is, at a medium, at the rate of between 16 and 17 every 4 months; so that more than 9 lives every 4 months have been saved by this means.

Newgate has the peculiar disadvantage, above all other goals, of having the infectious goal distemper brought there, by the great number of prisoners which come every session from other very nasty, noxious goals; an evil, which, it is to be hoped, will for the future be prevented by ventilation and cleanliness.

Upon the like inquiry at the Savoy prison, where ventilators were fixed near 4 years since, by order of the Rt. Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; secretary at war, I find they have enjoyed so good health, that in 1749, of 200 men, but one died, and he of the small-pox: And in 1750, of 240, which were there 3 months, but 2 died. In 1751 none died; and in 1752 only one person died, who was a great plutton. Whereas, before the ventilators were put up, there often died 50 or 100, of the infectious goal distemper: And this, notwithstanding they have not only a paved open area or court to walk in, which was washed thrice in a week in the evening, and the wards as often in the morning, in warm weather, and every 14 or 20 days in cold damp weather. Yet, before ventilation, the foul air of the wards, which became putrid by long continuance in a stagnant state, for want of being often changed for fresh air, became infectious and deadly.

And what contributes the more to the present healthiness of the place, is, that Mr. Hayward, the master of the prison, continues with the same care and zeal to keep it clean: And, the more effectually to cure the wards of any infection, he burns, as I have desired him, every six weeks, two pounds of brimstone in the larger wards, and one pound in the smaller. And Mr. Akerman informs me, that the wards in Newgate are cleaned every week.

Ven-

Ventilators were many years since put into Winchester goal, to the great comfort and benefit of the prisoners; and are lately also put into Durham county goal.

By capt. Wright of the Endeavour, from the coast of Guinea, we had the following account of the loss of the Marlborough, capt. Codd of Bristol, by an insurrection of the Negroes the beginning of October last. Capt. Codd having indulged 48 Gold-coast Negroes with their liberty on deck to assist in navigating the ship, they behaved for sometime in a very tractable, civil manner. But on the 3d day after he sailed from the bar of Bonny, while most of the crew were below cleaning the rooms, and none but the captain and two white men armed with cutlasses, left above to take care of the ship, all on a sudden the Negroes on deck snatched the arms from them, wounded the captain, and forced him up the fore shrouds, where they shot him dead. The rest of the Negroes securing the quarter deck and small-arms, became soon masters of the ship, and spent the rest of the day in most cruelly butchering the crew (who were in number 34) except the boatwain and cabin-boy, whom they saved to conduct the ship back again; which they did after 8 days, and came to an anchor within the bar of Bonny. About the same time the Hawk, capt. Jones, of Bristol, arrived at that place, and hearing of the affair, bore down upon her, with an intent to re-take her; but the Negroes were so expert at the great guns and small-arms, that they soon repelled him. After putting the Bite Negroes ashore that chose it, in number 270, the remainder, consisting of 150, weighed anchor, set their sails, and stood to sea, with intent, as is supposed, to go to their own country, tho' the undertaking was extremely hazardous, as they had no one to navigate the ship, the boatwain having jumped overboard the night before they sailed, and got to the hawk; and it is supposed, that on his escape, the poor cabin-boy fell a sacrifice to their revenge.

Some malicious person or persons having in the night between Jan. 20, and 21, come upon the grounds of William Smith, farmer and dairyman in the parish of Bathwicke, in Somersetshire, and maimed and wounded one of his best milk cows, by cutting off her teats and tail, and at divers times before maimed and wounded four other of his milk cows in the like manner: His majesty has been pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any of them except the person who actually cut off the cows teats and tails) who shall discover their accomplices. And as a farther encouragement, the earl of Bath promised a

reward of 25l. to be paid upon conviction.

In the last will of judge Burnet (who died last month, p. 43.) is the following declaration: "I think it proper in this solemn act to declare, that as I have lived, so I trust I shall die, in the true faith of Christ, as taught in the scriptures; but not as taught or practised in any one visible church I know of; tho' I think the church of England is as little stuffed with the inventions of men as any of them; and the church of Rome is so full of them, as to destroy all that is lovely in the christian religion."

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

At a general court of the South-Sea company it was resolved, that application be made to parliament, to get the number of directors of that company reduced, at the next election, to 18, exclusive of the three governors; and the savings by such reduction to be applied to the benefit of the proprietors.

FRIDAY, 2.

At the quarter session of the peace held by adjournment at Guildhall, the petition of the journeymen tailors was taken into consideration, and after several arguments of council in behalf both of the masters and journeymen, the court ordered, that the journeymen's wages shall be 2s. 6d. per day from Lady-Day to Midsummer, and 2s. per day the remaining part of the year, and that they shall work from 6 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

SATURDAY, 3.

Sir Richard Adams, knt. and ——— Willson, Esq; were called to the degree of serjeants at law in the court of Common-pleas in Westminster-hall, with all the usual ceremonies. The motto of the rings given to the lord chancellor, judges, &c. on that occasion, was, *Imperio regis unus æquo*.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Was held a general court of the Free British Herring Fishery, when a petition to parliament was read and agreed to, for improving and amending the act and charter, whereby the society was established. Then Mr. alderman Bethell, the president, acquainted the court, that there had been caught and cured the last year 9627 barrels, and all disposed of.

His majesty in council appointed the following sheriffs for 1753, viz. for Berks, Humph. Adams, Esq; Bedford. Fra. Herne, Esq; Bucks, Cha. Woodnoth, Esq; Cumb. Hen. Curwen, Esq; Chesh. J. hn Leeche, Esq; Camb. and Hunt. Sir Sam. Clarke, Bart. Cornw. Will. Morhead, Esq; Devon, Sir John Chichester, Bart. Dorset. Humph. Sturt, Esq; Derby. Goodere Fletcher, Esq; Essex, Will. Hunt, Esq; Glouc. Tho. Kemble, Esq; Hertf. Caleb Lomax, Esq; Heref. Tho. Dunne, Esq;



Kent, Sir John Shaw, Bart. Leic. Will. Herrick, Esq; Linc. Cha. Amcotts, Esq; Monm. Will. Jenkins, Esq; Northum. Rob. Fenwick, Esq; Northamp. Armstead Parker, Esq; Norf. Hambleton Cuffance, Esq; Notting. Mundy Musters, Esq; Oxf. Tho. Horde, Esq; Rutl. Will. Bruthfield, Esq; Shrop. Rowland Wingfield, Esq; Somer. John Macie, Esq; Staff. Richard Dakeford, Esq; Suff. Rob. Sparrow, Esq; Southamp. James Ward, Esq; Surrey, Edw. Langton, Esq; Suffex, Rob. Randall, Esq; Warw. Benj. Palmer, Esq; Worc. Tho. Phillips, Esq; Wilts, Edw. Polhill, Esq; Yorks. Sir Ralph Milbank, Bart.

For South-Wales, viz. Brecon, David Williams, Esq; Carm. Will. Thomas, Esq; Cardig. Lewis Rogers, Esq; Glam. Tho. Rouse, Esq; Pemb. John Smith, Esq; Radnor, Rich. Lloyd, Esq;

For North Wales, viz. Angl. Bodychan Sparrow, Esq; Carn. Owen Hughes, Esq; Denb. Kenrick Eyton, Esq; Flint, Edw. Pennant, Esq; Merion. Rob. Price, Esq; Montg. Will. Powell, Esq;

## THURSDAY, 8.

Vertue Hall, a servant to one Mrs. Wells, who kept a house of ill fame near Enfield-wash, was taken into custody, by virtue of a warrant from justice Fielding: After a very strict examination, she acknowledged that Eliz. Canning, a young woman, who had been robbed by two fellows in Moorfields, about ten in the evening, last New-year's day, was afterwards brought to Mrs. Wells's house, and confined there near a month, and that several menaces were made use of to induce her to become a common prostitute; but that she would not comply. After so long confinement, the said Elizabeth Canning took an opportunity of pulling down some boards, which were nailed before a window, and made her escape, and came in a very miserable, naked condition, and almost deprived of her senses, to her mother, a poor widow, who lives in Aldermansbury postern. An old gypsy in Mrs. Wells's house stripped her of her stays, and during her confinement she had no other subsistence than about a quartern loaf and a gallon of water. Mrs. Wells and the gypsy had been apprehended before and committed to prison.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt tax bill.

## MONDAY, 12.

Eight malefactors, condemned the two last sessions at the Old Bailey, were executed at Tyburn. Lee and Nugent were respite. See their crimes in our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 474. and J.n. p. 42.

## TUESDAY, 13.

Sir Richard Adams, now a baron of the Exchequer, came to the court of alder-

men, and in a handsome speech resigned his office as recorder. And two days after, William Moreton, Esq; senior judge of the sheriff's court, was chosen recorder in his room.

## THURSDAY, 15.

Among the papers read this day at the Royal Society, was a very curious account of a most extraordinary thunder storm, that happened last December in Cornwall; one of the flashes of lightning which discharged itself on a hill, bored several holes thro' banks, and into the ground, cut several channels, like plough-furrows, along the hill, and shattered several parts of a rock, as if blown to pieces with gunpowder: Another flash discharged itself on a farm-house, beat down a large chimney of about 4 feet square, and moved it to a considerable distance from the house, made several fractures in the partitions and windows of the upper rooms, besides rending the roof to pieces, broke into the kitchen where the farmer and his family then were, and struck down and sturned most of the persons present. The farmer's son, who had just before retired by his father's direction, from a window, to a seat in one corner of the kitchen, was killed, his clothes almost rent to shivers, his shoes very much scorched, and one of his toes cut so nearly off, as to hang by a bit of skin; also his dog, which lay between his feet, was struck dead: What was most remarkable, the son continued in the position he was before the stroke, and his countenance not in the least altered; neither the man nor dog stirred on the shock: One person in another room was thrown 12 feet from her place. The gentleman, who sent this account, went to the house and examined every particular himself, and has given a most circumstantial relation of the extraordinary havoc caused by this flash, which, for the variety of ways wherein it acted, is perhaps as considerable as were ever remarked before, in any of the most tremendous thunder storms.

## MONDAY, 26.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Charles Sickamore, for a burglary; Mary Squires, the gypsy, for robbing Eliz. Canning of a pair of stays in the dwelling-house of Susannah Wells, at Enfield Wash; Edward Mac Manning, for stealing wearing apparel, &c. out of a dwelling-house; John Jetter, for returning from transportation; Grace Weedon and Isabella Roe, for a street robbery; and John Higgins, for a burglary, received sentence of death. Mrs. Wells, as an accessory to the gypsy after the fact, was branded, and ordered to be imprisoned six months.

MAR-

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. **A**UGUSTINE Talbot, Esq; to Miss Montague, a 20,000l. fortune.

31. Hon. George Bridges Rodney, Esq; to Miss Jane Compton, niece to the earl of Northampton.

Feb. 2. Charles Gibson, Esq; of Kensington-Gore, to Miss Francis Poole, a 30,000l. fortune.

5. Rt. Hon. the lord Abergavenny, to the Hon. Mrs. Henrietta Temple, with a fortune of 12000l. per ann. and 20,000l. in money.

6. Mr. William Marshal, oilman in Newgate-street, to Miss Caroline Thomson, an heiress.

9. Edward Tyson, Esq; of Bariston-lodge in Essex, to Miss Shelly.

11. Joseph Tatum, Esq; of Gallowsgreen, to Miss Watkins of Bow, a 20,000l. fortune.

Philip Reginald Ryley Taylor, Esq; to Miss Baylis.

15. Lionel Simpson, Esq; to lady Kitty Bridges.

18. Mr. Benj. White, partner with Mr. Whiston, bookseller, to Miss Yalden.

22. Samuel Norman, Esq; of Henley upon Thames, to Miss Brooksbank, daughter of Stamp. Brooksbank, Esq; of Hackney.

Jan. 25. Her grace the dutchess of Hamilton, delivered of a daughter.

26. The lady of Richard Syer, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of William Chetwynd, jun. Esq; of a son and heir.

Feb. 7. The lady of Mundy Musters, Esq; of a son and heir.

23. Countess of Hillsborough of a son.

25. The lady of the late Dr. Twissden, bishop of Raphoe, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Jan. 25. **R**EV. Mr. Joseph Simmons, a dissenting minister at Hampstead.

Martyn Sandys, Esq; uncle to the lord Sandys.

The late Mr. Alderman Perry, who had served the office of lord-mayor, and was formerly one of the representatives of the city of London, in parliament.

Mary countess dowager of Roxburgh, who had been a widow 70 years.

Sir Wm. Napier, of Dorsetshire, Bart.

Hon. Wm. Tempest Widdrington, Esq; 25. Lady Anne Boys, at Canterbury, relict of the late Sir William Boys, M. D.

30. Joseph Smith, Esq; formerly an eminent grocer in Cannon street.

Feb. 2. Mr. Henry Dodson, an eminent surgeon.

Anthony Kempe, Esq; aged 85, at Slindon, in Sussex.

John Burrigge, Esq; formerly memb. of parli. for Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire.

8. Sir Ch. Areskine, Bart. in Scotland.

13. Robert Tothill, Esq; in Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, senor clerk of the privy-seal, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

15. Rev. Mr. John Stuart, prebendary of Chichester, lecturer of St. James's Garlickhithe, and one of the lecturers of St. Antholin's.

Capt. Wilson, an old experienced officer in the army.

16. Dr. Thomas Deacon, an eminent physician at Manchester.

17. Rev. Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey.

18. Francis Mitchell of Pall-Mall, Esq; who, during the whole time our troops were abroad, was chief surgeon to our hospitals.

24. Hon. Mrs. Crawford, sister to the late earl of Dartmouth.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**J**AMES Stonehouse, L. L. B. presented, by Sir Richard Atkins, Bart. to the rectory of Clapham, Surrey.—Mr. Hethrington, by the society of Eton-college, to the rectory of Fernham Royal near Windsor.—Mr. Evans by the bishop of Ely, to the living of Great-Finborough, in Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Gascoyne, by lord Sandys, to the rectory of Everholt, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Richard Head, to the rectory of Chively, Berks.—James Stopford, D. D. dean of Kilmacduagh, made bishop of Cloyne, in the room of the late bishop Berkeley.—Mr. Robert Bathurst, presented by the bishop of London, to the living of Wennington, in Essex.—Mr. John Cherbury, to the vicarage of Great-Marlow in Bucks.—John Frankland, M. A. by the archbp. of Canterbury, to the living of Sundrich, in Kent.—John Denne, M. A. by ditto, to the living of Maidstone, in Kent.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**H**ENRY Charles Sommers, Esq; made a captain in the first reg. of foot-guards.—Frederick Frankland, Esq; made a commissioner of the Excise; and the Hon. William Monson, Esq; commissioner of the revenues in Ireland, in his room.—Sir William Lowther, Bart. made lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Westmoreland.—William Herbert, Esq; made colonel of the queen's reg. of dragoon guards.—Philip Thicknes, Esq; made lieut. gov. of Languard fort.—Mr. baron, now Mr. justice Clive had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Edward Williams, Esq; chosen judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of the new recorder. (See p. 92.)

[Bankrupts in our next.]

IN consequence of the resolutions of the parliament of Paris, which we gave in our last, the peers were again summoned to come and take their seats in parliament, on the 29th ult. but his most Christian majesty issued fresh orders commanding them on their allegiance not to attend, which they found it necessary to obey.

In the mean time the poor nun St. Perpetua, who had the courage to refuse acknowledging the bull Unigenitus, as well as the nunnery of St. Agatha, to which she belonged, are like to be great sufferers, if not martyrs; for on the 24th of Dec. at nine at night, the exempts of the guards seized her, and carried her away prisoner to the monastery of Port-Royal; and on the 2d inst. an arrest of the council of state was issued, ordering the nunnery of St. Agatha to be dissolved, and the sisters to quit the house in a fortnight; which looks as if the court of France had resolved to support and enforce the bull Unigenitus at all hazards; and this is the more probable, as the court of Rome have lately issued a bull not only condemning a book entitled, An Apology for the Conduct of the Parliament, but expressly enjoining submission to the bull Unigenitus.

Upon these disputes the parliament have resolved to present very strong remonstrances to his majesty, but no day has yet been appointed by the king for receiving them; however, some copies of them are handed about at Paris, containing in substance as follows:

That the king's supremacy, his authority over all his subjects without distinction, the obedience of the people, and their just liberties are the essence of every monarchy, and cannot subsist but by maintaining the laws.

That this parliament is bound by its constitution and oath, to observe, and cause to be observed, all the laws and maxims of the kingdom, and to regulate the general polity of the state, which is committed to them conformably to these.

That an essential branch of this duty is to administer supreme justice in his majesty's name; to maintain the good order, honour and jurisdiction of his majesty's inferior courts; and to represent in general to the king all abuses of his name and authority, and oppose any derogation of them.

That, in different centuries, the clergy, in opposition to these invariable principles, have discovered a spirit of independence; and it is of importance to inform his majesty of their system.

That this system, which has always been disapproved by the sovereign,

always opposed by the parliament, at present shews it self more openly than ever, in the numberless writings and judiciary declarations of many ecclesiastics; and is openly avowed by the archbishops of Paris and Tours in the answers which they have presumed to make.

That an answer, perhaps less reprehensible than these, in which two ecclesiastics disowned the supremacy of one of his majesty's predecessors, pretending to be subject only to his majesty's person, was censured by parliament, who, with his approbation, prosecuted the authors.

That those prelates who assume this independence at present, exercise an arbitrary power over the inferior clergy, by commands that are irregular both in matter and form, and by other abuses of their authority; and that the inferior clergy, by their blind, servile, selfish submission, help to establish this authority.

That this system, and this conduct have given rise to the schism, of which his majesty himself has seen the danger, and which will not be healed if the superior clergy, who promote it, be not curbed by his majesty's courts, and the inferior clergy find a protection there under which they may execute the canons of the church and the laws of the state, notwithstanding any order to the contrary.

That the authors and fomenters of schism execute the letters *Pasorali Offici*, which the parliament even by the king's orders, have always declared to be an abuse.

That, nevertheless, these ecclesiastics pretend to be authorized by different arrests of the council, particularly that of the 23d of August last: That if these arrests were carried into execution, they would establish the very principles of schism; annul the most important judgments of his majesty's supreme courts, and throw contempt on the inferior judges; and invest the clergy with an unalienable part of the royal prerogative, to the prejudice of the unalterable laws of the realm.

That the schism makes still new progress by means of the evocations, which (except in certain cases, foreseen by the laws) are contrary to public order, justice, the rights of the subject, prejudicial to the courts of justice, and prohibited by ordinances, especially in criminal cases: That his parliament cannot better set forth to his majesty the consequences of those evocations, than by putting him in mind of what the parliament said, in 1524, in a like case, of evocations.

That the evoking the cause of a peer, whatever might be the motive, directly attacks the essence of the Peerage, and of

of the parliament, the sole court of peers, and the rights of all who have a seat in it. That the evocation in question, whatever may be the issue of it, is injurious to the honour of the peers, the parliament being the only court where their innocence can be sufficiently cleared and established.

That the prohibiting them to be sum-

moned strikes at the right of the princes and peers to take their seats in parliament whenever they please; and at the right of the body, of which they are members, to summon them, on any occasion, to discharge the duties and functions of their dignity.

[*The rest is our next.*]

## *The Monthly Catalogue for February 1753.*

### **DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.**

1. **THE** Blessing of Judah by Jacob considered. By J. Bate, A. M. pr. 1s. Withers.

2. The Principles of the Methodists considered, pr. 6d. Buckland.

3. Animadversions on the Free and Candid Disquisitions, pr. 1s. Payne.

4. Christianity and Deism stated, pr. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

5. The state of the printed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament considered. By B. Kennicott, A. M. pr. 6d. Rivington.

### **HISTORY.**

6. The Universal History, Vol. XXI. pr. 3s. sewed. Osborne.

7. The History of the Peloponnesian War: Translated from the Greek of Thucydides, in 2 Vols. 4to. By W. Smith, A. M. pr. 3os. Sandby.

### **PHYSICK and SCIENCE.**

8. Curvilinear Gauging illustrated. By W. Speakman, pr. 1s. Innys.

9. The plain English Dispensatory. By R. Colborne, pr. 5s. Clark.

### **MISCELLANEOUS.**

10. D. of Newcastle's Letter to the K. of Prussia's Secretary, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 53.)

11. A Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor. By H. Fielding, Esq; pr. 2s. Millar. (See a large Abstract p. 74.)

12. An Enquiry whether the Stage is, or can be made, a School for forming the Mind to Virtue.

13. A Defence of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters. By M. Voltaire, pr. 1s. Nourse.

14. The Diatriba of Dr. Akaiā. By the same, pr. 1s. Nourse.

15. A View of the Manufacturers Complaints against the Growers of Wool, pr. 1s. Osborne.

16. A Speech at the Enthronement of the Bishop of Durham. By S. Cowper, D. D. pr. 6d. Innys.

17. \* Youth's Friendly Monitor. By the Author of Britain's Remembrancer, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

18. Expeditious Penmanship; or Short-Hand improved. By P. Annet, pr. 4s. Baldwin

19. The first Principles of Short-Hand. By T. Gurney, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

20. Youth's Companion, pr. 1s. Cooper.

21. Considerations concerning the taking off the Bounty on Corn exported, pr. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Beauties of the Spectators, Tatlers and Guardians, connected and digested under Alphabetical Heads, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Baldwin.

23. A particular Account of the French King's large Brilliant Diamond, with a Copper-plate. By D. Jeffries, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

### **POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.**

24. The whole Duty of Woman. By a Lady, pr. 2s. Baldwin. (See p. 56.)

25. Memoirs of Sir Charles Goodville, and his Family, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Browne.

26. A Collection of Jests and Maxims, pr. 6d. Newbery.

27. The Hilliad; An Epick Poem, Book I. By Mr. Smart, pr. 2s. Newbery.

28. The Gamester, a Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Franklin. (See an Account of it, p. 51.)

29. The Story of the Gamester, pr. 6d. Reeve.

30. A Collection of Poems. By a Gentleman of Cambridge, pr. 1s. Whiston.

31. The Humours of Whiff, pr. 6d. Cooper.

32. The upper Gallery, a Poem, pr. 6d. Owen.

33. Memoirs of Count Fathom, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Johnston.

34. The Smartiad, pr. 6d. Job.

35. The Spectacles, a Tale, pr. 6d. Gorin.

36. The Silk-Worm, a Poem. By S. Pulletin, A. M. pr. 4s. Doddsley.

37. The Paquinade, pr. 1s. Montfort.

### **SERMONS.**

38. A Sermon at the Consecration of the Bp. of St. David's, Jan. 28, 1753. By C. Jenner, D. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

39. A Sermon before the House of Lords, Jan. 30, 1753. By Edmund Lord Bishop of Chester, pr. 6d. Dod.

40. A Sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1753. By E. B. Blackett, L. L. D. pr. 6d. H. S. Cox.

41. A Sermon before a large Congregation, on Old Christmas-Day, pr. 6d. Millar.

42. A Sermon at the Opening the new Chapel in Wakefield. By T. Walker, M. A. pr. 6d. Griffiths.

PRICES

# PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in FEBRUARY, BILLS of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK INDIA SOUTH SEA SOUTH SEA B. ANNU. B. ANNU. 1st. Cent. S. S. Ass. Ind. Bond B. Cr. P. Wind at										Weather	
STOCK. STOCK. STOCK. Ann. old Ann. new 1746. 1747-8-9 B. Annu. 1751. prem. l. s. d. Deal.										London.	
1 143 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 168	1 15 0 W. S. W.
2 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 183	1 15 0 W. S. W.
3 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	61. 198	1 15 0 N. by E.
4 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 18	1 15 0 E. by N.
5 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 15 0 S. E.
6 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 58	1 15 0 S. E.
7 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 58	1 15 0 S. W.
8 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 15 0 S. W.
9 143 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 48	1 15 0 N. W.
10 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 48	1 15 0 W.
11 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 48	1 17 0 E. S. E.
12 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 S. by W.
13 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 18	1 17 0 S. W.
14 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 18	1 17 0 W. S. W.
15 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 S. by W.
16 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 S. W.
17 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 S. W.
18 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 S. W.
19 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 48	1 17 0 S. W.
20 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 38	1 17 0 W. S. W.
21 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 W. by N.
22 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 S. W.
23 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 S. by W.
24 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 N. by W.
25 Sunday	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 W. S. W.
26 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 S. W.
27 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 N. W.
28 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	71. 28	1 17 0 N. W.

MARK-LANE EXCHANGE. BALDINGFLOKE. READING. FARNHAM. HENLEY. GUILDFORD. WARMINGFLOKE. DEVICES. GLOUCESTER. BIRMINGHAM.										Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.	
Wheat 3 1/2. Oats 4.0d. Barley 18s. to 19s. 6d. Oats 16s. to 18s. 6d. Beans 22s. to 23s. 6d.										Peafe 19s. to 22s. per Quar. Tares 22s. to 25s. per Quar.	
1 143 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
2 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
3 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
4 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
5 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
6 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
7 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
8 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
9 143 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
10 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
11 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
12 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
13 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
14 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
15 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
16 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
17 144 1/2	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
18 Sunday	192 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
19 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
20 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
21 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
22 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
23 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
24 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
25 Sunday	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
26 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
27 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel
28 143 1/2	193 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4s 6d	butnel

Within the Walls  
Without the Walls  
In Mid. and Surrey  
City & Sub. Weft.

Weekly, Aug. 3  
10 — 42  
17 — 39  
24 — 45  
170.

Bills of Mortality for  
Jan. 21. to Feb. 20.  
Males 629  
Females 599  
Total 1228  
Buried 874  
Died under a Year old 55  
Between 2 and 5 — 13  
5 and 10 — 3  
10 and 20 — 3  
20 and 30 — 12  
30 and 40 — 17  
40 and 50 — 17  
50 and 60 — 16  
60 and 70 — 12  
70 and 80 — 7  
80 and 90 — 5  
90 and 100 — 1

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.  
Peafe 19s. to 22s. per Quar.  
Tares 22s. to 25s. per Quar.



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> N account of the new tragedy, called, <i>The Brothers</i>	99
The dispute, occasioned by seeing that play	101
To Oxymel Busby	ibid.
Contents of Sir Hans Sloane's museum	ibid.
The famous great Bell at Moscow, with a cut	ibid.
An account of the great river Volga in Muscovy	103
Description of Uxur castle in Kent, and the neighbouring torts	104
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	105—112
SPEECH of C. Popilius Lænas against the subsidy treaty with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony	105
Several instances of our late bad politicks	ibid.
Why the German princes are always shy of chusing a king of the Romans before the emperor's death	106, 107
SPEECH of a Posthumius against subsidy treaties in general, in time of peace	110
Conclusion of the report, annexed to the duke of Newcastle's letter to the Prussian minister, concerning the Silesia loan	113
Remarks on a pamphlet, intitled, <i>Some reflections upon the 7th, 8th and 9th verses of the 2d chapter of Genesis</i>	114, &c.
Of the gradation from vegetables to animals	117
A rhyming question proposed	ibid.
Remarks on the character of the late Mr. Whiston	118
Dispute on a mathematical question	119
Extract from Mr. Horne's state of the case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson	119, 120
A question put to him	121
Of the lunar eclipse which will be on April 17, with a type	ibid. A.
Of the transit of Mercury over the sun, which will happen on May 6, with a type of it	ibid. C.
An account of the new tragedy of the earl of Essex	121—123
Extracts from Mr. Alcock's remarks on two bills for the better maintenance of the poor	123—126
A large account of the trial of Mary Squires the gypsy and Mrs. Wells for the extraordinary affair of Elizabeth Canning	126—130
Canning's evidence	127
Virtue Hall's evidence	128
Wells's and Squires's defence	130

Journal of the late war in the East-Indies	130—132
Account of the Nabobs there	130
Dialogue between a horse and an ass	132
An elegy occasioned by shooting a black-bird on Valentine's day	133
Considerations on Sir Hans Sloane's collection of curiosities	134
POETRY. Anson and Warren, a song set to musick	135
A country dance	136
To Mr. Henry Jones, on his tragedy of The Earl of Essex	ibid.
Prologue and epilogue to The Earl of Essex	137
Prologue to the tragedy of The Brothers	ibid.
Historical epilogues to the same	138
A humorous epistle of a facetious young lady be-rhymed	ibid.
<i>Officium nostrum erga Deum</i> , from Holt school in Norfolk	ibid.
Imitated in English heroicks	139
Colin and Phoebe, a new song	ibid.
To the author of The Earl of Essex	ibid.
To the Rev. Dr. Young, on his excellent tragedy, called The Brothers	140
Hearing Miss Davies practising on the harpsicord, &c.	ibid.
An epilogue designed by Mr. Foote, for the tragedy of The Earl of Essex	141
A dialogue between the Rt. Hon. H—— P—— and Madam Popularity, in imitation of Horace	ibid.
A further account of the affair of Elizabeth Canning	142
Account from the Inspectors on that subject	ibid.
Abstract of Mr. Fielding's Clear State of the Case	142, 143
Virtue vindicated from Brutus's slander of it	144
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	145
A melancholy relation of distress at sea	ibid.
Acts passed	146
Virtue Hall retracts her evidence	ibid.
Trial of a farmer on the game laws	147
Memorial concerning Richmond park, presented to his majesty	ibid.
Receipt for the bite of a mad dog	ibid.
Marriages and births	148
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	149
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declar'd bankrupts	ibid.
Abstract of Dr. Hill's pamphlet in relation to Elizabeth Canning	150, 151
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	152
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*The king's senior chaplain, another copy of verses from Holt school, verses from Oxford, &c. shall be in our next; and other pieces we have received, the first opportunity.*

*As the many various pieces we had received from our correspondents, and the great variety of other important affairs, have occasioned the addition of one half sheet, which is right proper to the present quantity.*



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. M A R C H, 1753.

*An Account of the new Tragedy, intitled,*  
**T H E B R O T H E R S.**

*The Tragedy of THE BROTHERS is found-  
ed upon a Grecian plan, and its moral in-  
culcates the Mosaic principle of Punish-  
ment from Heaven entailed upon Chil-  
dren for the Crimes of a Parent.*

**The CHARACTERS are,**

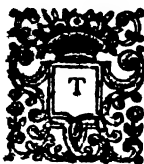
Philip, king of Macedon, Mr. Berry.  
Perseus, his eldest son, Mr. Moskop.  
Demetrius, his younger son, Mr. Garrick.  
Pericles, the friend of Perseus, Mr.  
Blakes.

Antigonus, a saviour of state, Mr.  
Burton.

Dymas, the king's favourite, Mr. Simfon.  
Posthumus, } Roman } Mr. Winstone.  
Curtius, } ambaſſ. } Mr. Mozeen.

Erixene, the Thracian princess, Miſs  
Bellamy.

Her attendant, Miſs Hippisley.



**T**HIS Macedonian mo-  
narch, I think, accord-  
ing to Plutarch, in his life  
of Paulus Emilius, is the  
sixth in succession since  
the reign of Alexander  
the Great, and the poet  
has drawn his plot in the

following manner.

Philip is represented to have formerly  
invaded Thrace, taken its capital, mas-  
sacred its king, murdered his two sons,  
seized his kingdom, and taken Erixene,  
his young daughter, captive to Macedon,  
where he treats her like his own child,  
intending her for one of his sons, both  
of whom are enamoured with her, par-  
ticularly Demetrius, who is also favour'd  
by the princess.

Philip is the inveterate foe of Rome,  
which held the king of Thrace as its ally ;  
and having at this time subdued the Car-  
thaginians, she has turned her arms  
March, 1753.

against Greece, the greatest part of which  
she has taken under her protection : In  
derision of royalty, she has scattered king-  
doms away like acres, by investing the  
brows of their regal slaves with diadems,  
or the gewgaws of majesty ; and now in  
the vigour of her strength, sends ambas-  
sadors to Philip to curb his ambition,  
and to insist upon the restoration of Thrace  
to Erixene, the daughter of their injured  
ally.

Philip, in the first act, declares his  
hatred to Rome, and his affection for  
his two sons, in these words :

Two passions only take up all my soul,  
Hatred to Rome and tenderness for them.

But he observes, that " they two are not  
brothers," and endeavours to bring them  
to a fraternal-reconciliation, which after  
a beautiful scene between Perseus and  
Demetrius, is effected ; when Philip con-  
cludes the act with these elegant lines :

—If leagu'd worlds' superior forces  
bring,

I'd rather die a father, than a king.  
Fathers, alone, a father's heart can know,  
What secret tides of still enjoyment flow,  
When brothers love ; but if their hate  
succeeds, [bleeds."

They wage the war, but 'tis the father

Perseus is of a bold, rough, ambitious  
disposition ; a mortal foe to the name of  
Rome, envious of his brother's superior  
power over the affections of their father,  
and a suitor to Erixene only for the sake  
of accumulated dominion. But Demetrius  
is of an amiable temper, with a delicate  
form and a generous mind ; inclinable  
to maintain a friendship with the Ro-  
mans, and greatly in love with Erixene,

In the second act, Pericles lays before  
Perseus the inconvenience of supporting  
that friendship he has promised to main-  
tain with Demetrius, by insinuating it must  
deprive him of Erixene ; which induces  
Perseus to declare his renunciation of that



amity he had plighted before his father. There is an address between Perseus and Erixene, who is cold to his passion ; but, in the next scene, favours the address of Demetrius, which gives Mr. Garrick an opportunity of exerting all the powers of love and tenderness, in the most pathetic and elegant manner. After this, Philip and his attendants are represented at the head of a procession, assembled, as Philip says, for, "the great lustration of our martial powers," where they are to exercise their military genius in a counterfeit engagement, wherein Pericles prevails on Perseus to engage and kill Demetrius ; which scene affords Mr. Mossop the greatest applause.

In the third act, we understand that Perseus has not succeeded in his design against Demetrius, tho' he had also prepared a poisoned bowl, which is discovered by Philip, when Perseus has the address to charge Demetrius with a design on his life ; which so inflames the king, that he orders both in chains, resolves to punish the guilty, and brings them to an immediate trial before himself and his senate. This is a noble scene, between the father as judge, and the two sons as suspected delinquents ; the three performers are all excellent ; Mr. Mossop carries a noble air of confidence ; Mr. Garrick strongly depicts the very soul of injured innocence ; and Mr. Berry, in a very beautiful manner, supports the character of the father and the king, the rigid judge and the tender parent. It is impossible to give any particular specimens of the two beautiful speeches from Perseus and Demetrius, the whole is so singularly great in both the actors ; but I thought the speech of Perseus somewhat too long, both for the actor and the audience, who were all highly pleased, as well with the actor as the poet, when Mr. Berry addresses his sons before the trial in these lines :

If I'm a monarch, where is your obedience ?

If I'm a father, where's your duty to me ?  
If old, your veneration due to years ?

But I have wept, and you have sworn  
In vain.

When the two princes have gone thro' their difference, the father is still doubtful, but seems to think Demetrius the offender, whom Perseus charges with a friendship for the Romans ; on which account Philip proposes to Demetrius a marriage with the daughter of Dymas, one of his courtiers, and a foe to Rome, as a proof of his faith to Macedon : This Demetrius is going to reject, but is persuaded by his friend to embrace it, as

the only means of preserving himself from immediate death ; in consequence of which both are released. In the next scene, Demetrius acquaints Dymas, that he cannot marry his daughter, and prevails upon him to let Philip know that he himself has an objection against marrying his daughter to Demetrius ; after which Demetrius has a soliloquy on his love, and concludes it with this charming line,

The love of beauty is the love of heaven.

In the 4th act, Erixene considers her love for Demetrius, and disclaims him her affection on account of his engagement to the daughter of Dymas ; after which Philip enters, and prevails upon her to wed Perseus. Dymas then enters, and acquaints Philip how Demetrius has refused to marry his daughter, which exasperates him. A beautiful scene is then introduced between Erixene and Demetrius, who finds his love neglected by her ; and, while he is fondly striving to regain her affection, he is interrupted by the appearance of Perseus, who tells him that Erixene is to be his wife, and as such he leads her off ; which brings on a fine scene between Perseus and Demetrius, who falls at his feet to conjure him to relinquish his right ; but when Perseus insults his passion, he vehemently rises, and seizes him by the throat ; at which instant Philip enters, and concludes

His darling son found criminal in all ;

in consequence whereof, he orders his death the same night ; in which resolution he continues ; tho' the pity of the father is most strongly and sensibly intermixed with the rigour of the judge, whose severity works him up to a pitch of frenzy, which is finely observed by Mr. Berry ; while his inflexibility affords Mr. Garrick an opportunity of shining in the character of a son, suffering for the delusion of a father, and dying beneath an unjust and cruel sentence ; which leaves us in the greatest uncertainty and perplexity for the fate of Demetrius.

The fifth act opens with Philip giving audience to the Roman ambassadors on his throne ; when the ambassadors clear Demetrius of a charge laid against him by Perseus, of corresponding, and entering into disloyal engagements, with the Romans. The audience terminates in a declaration of war from the ambassadors ; when Mr. Berry in a very majestic manner, replies, "eternal war ;" and when the ambassadors say, "next time we meet,"—he cuts them off by saying, "'tis in the capitol ; after which, he begins to imagine that Demetrius is innocent.



Printed for R. Baldwin in Paternoster Row 1753.

His dread decrees the strictest balance  
keep ;  
The father groans who made a mother  
weep ;  
But if no terror for yourselves can move,  
Tremble ye parents, for the child ye  
love ; [bleed,

A For your Demetrius ; mine is doom'd to  
A guiltless victim, for his father's deed.

Some people might be of opinion, that  
Perseus is not brought to poetical justice ;  
but for my part, I was very well satisfied  
with the reflexion of his defeat by Emi-  
lius, his mean condition behind the tri-  
umphal car of his victor, and his death  
B in slavery ; which terminated the line  
and reign of the Macedonian monarchs,  
the descendants of that hero who conquer-  
ed the universe.

*The Dispute, occasioned by seeing the Tragedy,  
called, The BROTHERS.*

C WHO acted the Brothers ? what  
man ? let me know ? [how so ?  
One man acted both—pry'three tell me ?  
Why, Demetrius was Garrick in powder,  
like curd, [the Third.  
And Perseus was Garrick in Richard  
I heard 'twas one Mossop in Perseus's  
shape ; [or his ape :

No, 'twas Garrick himself, I am sure,  
Indeed you're mistaken—then, I'm an  
D old gossip, [rick for Mossop ;  
And took Mossop for Garrick, and Gar-  
But I'll lay a wager,—and here is my self,  
That if either was Mossop—'twas Gar-  
rick himself ;

For if it wa'n't Garrick in Perseus's shape,  
O Garrick, take care you a'nt bit by your  
ape ; [steals,  
E He's cunning, and fly, as behind you he  
The audience all saw he was close at your  
heels.

*To OXYMEL BUSBY.*

THE rod of old Busby could make his  
boys caper, [quire of paper ;  
And they say, could fetch blood thro' a  
F But under thy scourge, weak Busby, we  
laugh, [hail ;  
You can't make us feel thro' a sheet and a  
By which we may learn from your first to  
your last, Sir, [master.  
That Busby your namesake was never your

G *The Names and Numbers of the several Things,  
contained in the Museum of Sir HANS  
SLOANE, Bart.*

THE library, including about 347 vo-  
lumes of drawings and illuminated  
books, 3516 volumes of manuscripts, to-  
gether with the books of prints, consists  
of

And learn the dread decrees of Jove to  
fear :

of about 50,000 volumes. Medals and coins, antient and modern, about 32,000. Antiquities, viz. urns, instruments, &c. 1125. Seals, &c. 168. Camea's and intaglio's, &c. about 700. Precious stones, agates, jaspers, &c. 2256. Vessels, &c. of agates, jaspers, &c. 542. Chrystals, &c. 1864. Fossils, flints, stones, &c. 1275. Metals, mineral-ores, &c. 2725. Earths, sands, salts, &c. 1035. Bitumens, sulphurs, ambers, ambergreece, &c. 399. Talcs, micæ, 388. Testacea, or shells 5843. Corals, sponges, &c. 1421. Echini, echinites, &c. 659. Asteriz, trochi, entrochi, &c. 241. Crustacea, or crabs, &c. 363. Stellæ marinæ, &c. 173. Fishes, and their parts

1355. Birds, and their parts, eggs and nests of different species 1172. Vipers, serpents, &c. 521. Quadrupedes, &c. 1886. Insects 5439. Humans, as calculi, anatomical preparations, &c. 756. Vegetables, as seeds, gums, woods, roots, &c. 12,506. Hortus æccus, or volumes of dried plants 334. Miscellaneous things, natural, &c. 2098. Pictures and drawings, &c. framed 310. Mathematical instruments 55.

All the above particulars are entered and numbered, with short accounts of them, and references of several writers, who have hitherto wrote about them, in thirty-eight volumes in folio and eight in quarto. (See p. 134.)

Mr. HANWAY, in his *Historical Account of the BRITISH TRADE over the CASPIAN SEA*, lately published, gives the following Account of this famous BELL: Speaking of the City of Moscow, he says:

THE most remarkable thing I saw, is the great bell, which is indeed stupendous, and surprizes equally on account of its size, and the folly of those

who caused it to be made: But the Russians, for time immemorial, have had a strange ambition of this kind. The bell in question weighing near 12,327 poods \*, was cast in the reign of the late empress Anna: The sound of it rather amazed and deafened, than delighted the inhabitants. It cost a very great sum; for every one, ambitious to contribute towards it, threw some gold or silver into the

\* 443,772lb. English value at 3s. is 65,681 l.

the furnaces, which were four in number; these furnaces had cocks, which let off the metal into the mould. The geometrical dimensions are as follows: The piece by which the bell was hung to the beam, from the top of the bell to the beam, 3 feet 1 inch: Length of the bell, from the beam to the bottom, 21 feet 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches: Diameter of the bell at the top, 7 feet, 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches: Diameter at the bottom, 22 feet, 4 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The bell was now in a pit, over which it had been hung; but the beam which supported it being burnt, on occasion of a great fire, it gave way, and the fall made a breach in it, as expressed in the figure.

*The same Gentleman gives the following Account of the Great River VOLGA in Muscovy.*

THE river was anciently called the Rha, and is reputed for extent and depth one of the noblest in the world. It derives its source from the lake Fernoff in the province of Reskoff, running, according to general computation, near 4500 wersts \* before it empties itself into the Caspian sea. It takes in the river Twersa which comes from Twere, the Moscwa from Moscow, the Occa from Columna, the Kama which divides the Nagay and Kooban Tartars, the Samar at Samara, and many others. It is of the utmost utility to the greatest part of the vast empire of Russia, not only with regard to commerce, but as it has been a means of reducing the different tribes of Tartars who frequent its borders. The immense quantities of water it receives from other rivers, and from the many hilly countries from whence descend great torrents, particularly when the snow melts in the spring, are the cause of its swelling at different times and places. It begins usually to rise in March, and increases in April and May, continuing above its usual mark, till the end of June; and then it decreases very fast. There is often another rise in September by autumnal rains; but this is not so constant, nor near so considerable. It varies in different places; at Astrachan it is only seven or eight feet, unless the southerly winds blow in the water at the same time from the Caspian. About Zaritzen, which is above 400 wersts higher, I saw a mark at about 20 feet, as already mentioned; and at Casan, which is 1250 wersts yet higher, the rise is said to be much greater. As there are so many different climates in the course of this river, the ice breaks up at different times; as at Astrachan about

the end of February, and at Casan generally a month later. Here the banks alter almost every year, partly by the force of the current, and partly by the sands which are blown into the river from the adjacent country. The danger arising from these shifting banks is not very great; but they create delays. The common course of the stream can hardly be reckoned above a mile an hour, but in the time of the floods it is generally three miles.

The navigation is very difficult for vessels drawing above five feet water, except in the flood times, when the largest flat-bottomed vessels find sufficient water. I have seen a vessel afloat in the month of October, said to have 600 tuns of salt and fish aboard; and in some seasons they have barks of greater burthen. The trade from many parts is great and extensive, but from no place more considerable than from Zarislav and Casan. The sailors who navigate this river, are remarkable for their dexterity in warping. They have three boats to carry out the warps, which they take in forward; and at the same time they coil the warp from the stern into the boat, while the other two boats are ahead laying fresh warps; for as soon as they have run out one, the end of the other is ready. These vessels sometimes carry from 150 to 200 men, and as their bigness prevents their sailing, except the wind be very fair, they warp 30 English miles a day against the stream, which, as we have already observed, is sometimes very rapid. Besides the vast abundance of fish taken in this river, and sent either salted or frozen to distant parts of the Russian empire, there is a considerable commerce carried on in Cavare †.

The method of preparing this commodity is to take away the stringy part, then to mix it with salt well cleaned and made into brine; and when drained from the oily parts and pressed, it becomes of such a consistency as to keep two or three years. The grain is of a darkish grey colour, almost as big as a pepper corn, and cuts transparent. In the winter it is sent fresh to all parts of the empire, and is much esteemed by the natives as well as foreigners, being well known to partake of the nature of oysters. There is also a large quantity made for exportation, which is consumed in Italy and by the christians in the Levant. The Armenians have the skill of preparing it best, and usually make above 6000 poods ‡ every year. In 1749 they brought 20,000 poods to market.

\* 3000 English miles. † Roe of Surgeon and belluga, the Russians call it Lera. ‡ About 100 tuns.

*As we have here presented our Readers with a beautiful View of UPNOR-CASTLE in Kent, we have thought fit to give the following Description of that and the neighbouring Forts, from the occasional Notes of the Author of A Natural and Historical Account of the Islands of Scilly; printed for R. Manby on Ludgate-hill, and H. S. Cox, in Peter-Nofter-Row.*

**A**T Upnor-Castle, he says, there is not a gun mounted for service, nor yet a platform, as some have asserted. Nor is there any platform of guns at the Swamp, nor yet at Cockham wood. The fort at the Swamp is now called Birds-nest fort, where guns can hardly be remembered, and where the embrasures of earth are long since moulder'd away, and over-run with bushes and brambles, and the ground behind this fort turned into a profitable brick-kiln; the vestigia or marks of a fort there, only remaining.

Cockham wood fort, about a mile beyond Birds-nest fort, going from Upnor castle, on the same side of the Medway, is yet to be seen, but with all the guns dismounted, and thrown by on the ground, viz. several 42 pounders; the shot and ordnance stores lying in the master-gunner's house, just at hand, which, as well as the fort, is become very ruinous: But as there is a salary annexed, it serves for the support of some deserving person, and his family, who has spent his youthful time in his majesty's service. There is a very fine prospect from the leads at the top of the house, commanding the river up as far as Rochester, and down as far as Sheerness, comprehending the contiguous hills and valleys, which in the summer appear like a Paradise. It is conveniently situated for an astronomer to take his observations of the heavens, and for a poet to engage his fancy and attention.

Gillingham-fort is lately improved as a garrison; a master-gunner, and two other gunners, belonging to it: And new barracks are built there. It stands on the contrary side of the Medway to that whereon stands Upnor-castle and Cockham wood fort, below the latter, so called from the adjacent wood; yet almost opposite to Upnor, by the winding of the Medway.

Hoe-nefs fort is situate on the Medway's brink, below Gillingham fort, on the side next Hoe marshes. No guns are mounted at this fort, to which only a master-gunner belongs, who lives absent: But a quarter gunner from Upnor castle lives on the spot, for a week at a time; a boat being allowed for the transporta-

tion of each gunner, weekly, from Upnor castle to Hoe-nefs aforesaid.

Upnor-castle is pleasantly situated, on high rising ground, next the banks of the Medway, almost opposite to Chatham new dock on the other side. There is a large powder magazine at Upnor-castle, for the service of the navy; and belonging to the garrison there, for the service and security of this magazine, are a master-gunner, and 12 other gunners, a storekeeper and clerk; an officer's command of soldiers on detachment: Which, with all the adjacent forts, Gillingham, Cockham-wood, and Hoe-nefs forts, aforesaid, every one subordinate to this garrison, are under the command of lieutenant. John Guise, the present governor.

The governor's house is built of stone in the castle, being the south tower, at which, on account of its unfitness for his reception, he never resides. But there are very good barracks, in which the gunners, soldiers, and officer commanding on the spot, are well accommodated; and a beautiful and magnificent storekeeper's house and garden, for the accommodation of that gentleman. Coals and candles are also allowed for the use of this garrison. The colours are hoisted at the top of the castle.

The air here, and throughout the whole hundred of Hoe, is subject to so many changes in 24 hours, that agues are complained of the year round, in summer as well as winter. And besides the sudden changes of air in this part of Kent, the other causes contributing to agues here, more than in any other parts of the county, are the salt exhalations from the adjacent marshes, overflowed by the Medway tides, and left swampy twice every 24 hours. And the hundred of Hoe (near which stands Upnor-Castle) being so closely embraced by the Thames and Medway, next the sea, whose arms in some places, are not above a mile or two asunder, where the hundred lies low, and subject to be overflowed, must needs produce an increase of the same effects.

The soil about Upnor is very clayey, and the roads and paths very slippery and troublesome after rain. There are several monuments of wit extant in these parts, especially at the quarry house, or Kentish Vaux-hall, situated on a fine prospect, at a convenient distance from Chatham, Rochester, and Stroud, from whence these towns, and the river are finely beheld, with the Gothick bridge of Rochester, supported on eleven separate arches, and sterlings, where the tide rises and falls with great rapidity.







# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 65.

*The last Speech I shall give you in the Debate continued in your last, was that made by C. Popilius Lænas; which was in Substance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,  
S I R,

**W**HETHER the immediate election of the archduke Joseph as king of the Romans, be a right or a wrong measure, is not the question now before us; for a measure may in itself be right, that is to say, it may be the interest of this nation to have it brought about, and yet it may be wrong in us to attempt it, or at least it may be wrong in us to become the chief actors, and to be at the chief expence in bringing it about. To prove this I need not dive very deep into the history of past times, or the politicks of future. To have had the pragmatick sanction of the late emperor religiously observed, and all his dominions transmitted entire to his next successor, was in itself a right measure; but in the circumstances Europe was thrown into by his death, it became impossible to be accomplished, and our intermeddling in it so much as we did at the beginning, that is, when the king of Prussia first invaded Silesia, not only brought on the last war, but brought the house of Austria to the very brink of destruction; for if we had then plainly told the court of Vienna, that we could not intermeddle in their dispute with the king of Prussia, that court would probably have come to an agreement with him at the expence of a small part of Silesia; and if they had done this, I am persuaded, no war would have happened in Europe, because, if these two powers had by such an agree-

L—S—.

March, 1753.

ment been firmly united, no other prince in Europe would have ventured to attack the queen of Hungary, nor would France have ventured to prompt any of them to do so by a promise of her assistance;

**A** for the Dutch and we, with the assistance of Prussia, would have been able to support that house against any confederacy that could have been formed against it; but by the promises we made to the court of Vienna, and the projects we at first formed against Prussia, we prevented any such agreement, and thereby occasioned such a confederacy to be formed against the queen of Hungary, that we ourselves were obliged to agree to a neutrality, which we were forced to observe, until by the bad conduct of the French generals, we got that agreement brought about, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia, which we ought at first to have insisted on.

But this agreement, Sir, was far from having the same good effect it would have had at first: It put an end, it is true, to the war between those two powers, but it did not establish a friendship between them, tho' the king of Prussia got by it a greater part of Silesia than he would have been at first satisfied with. On the contrary, he was now engaged in a defensive alliance with France, and he foresaw, that his quiet enjoyment of what he had got would depend upon his preserving that alliance. Tho' we were fully apprised of this circumstance, yet we soon after engaged in a measure, which was likewise right in itself, but it was very wrong, it was even ridiculous in us to engage in it at that time; and we certainly would not have engaged in it, if we had not been governed, and I may say blinded, by an interest which was

far

far from being the interest either of Britain or of Europe. The measure I mean was that of conquering and taking from France some territory, to be given to the queen of Hungary as an equivalent for what she had yielded to the king of Prussia. This, I say, was in itself a right measure; but considering the alliance then subsisting between France and Prussia, it was ridiculous at that time to think of it, as we soon found by experience; for the moment we made an impression upon France in Alsace, the king of Prussia, in pursuance of his alliance, renewed the war, and attacked the queen of Hungary in Bohemia.

Thus, Sir, from a very late part of the history of past times it appears, that a measure may in itself be very right, and yet it may be wrong in us to embark in it; and now with regard to the politicks of future times, it would be right, that is, it would be for the interest of this nation, not only to have the Imperial diadem continued, but to have it made hereditary in the family of Austria. Nay, I will go further, I believe, it would be our interest to have that family established in an absolute sovereignty over the whole German empire; and however much this might be contrary to the interest of the princes of Germany, I believe, it would not be repugnant to the interest of the people in general; for they might, perhaps, live more happily, and extend their trade more easily, by means of their great navigable rivers, than they can do at present; and if the emperor was as absolute in Germany as the French king now is in France, I am sure, we should have nothing to fear from the overgrown power of the house of Bourbon. If it were possible, therefore, to render the house of Austria the absolute and hereditary sovereigns of the whole German empire, the measure would be right in itself; but will any one say, it would be right in us to attempt it? So far

otherwise, Sir, that we should most cautiously avoid engaging in any project that may seem to tend this way; because it will always give France a great advantage over us. The princes of Germany know as well as we do, that it is our interest to render the emperor their absolute master, and that, on the other hand, it is the interest of France to preserve their independency. We should therefore be extremely cautious of engaging in any measure, that may but seem to have a tendency towards overturning what they call the liberties of the Germanick body, because in that case it will be easy for France to persuade many of them to accept of subsidies from her, and to join in her measures, under pretence of her having no other view but that of preserving their independency, which it is so much her interest to take care of, because, whilst that is preserved, they will never assist the house of Austria in any ambitious projects against her.

Now, Sir, I shall leave to gentlemen to consider, whether our being so very solicitous about having the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, may not seem to some of the princes of Germany as a step towards overturning their liberties; for we all know, that for the preservation of their liberties they depend very much upon the capitulations, that are to be signed and sworn to by every emperor at his election. If any thing has been practised during the former reign, if any innovation has been introduced, that may seem of bad consequence towards their liberties, they take care to provide against it by a capitulation at the next election. But they say, and rightly say, that were the son to be chosen in the emperor his father's life-time, the reigning emperor might have so much influence as to prevent any such capitulation's being insisted on, and thus their liberties might by degrees be rendered precarious, and at last

last utterly subverted. This is the reason, Sir, that the princes of Germany have always been so shy of choosing a king of the Romans before the death of the emperor ; and this reason will, I fear, now prevail, notwithstanding all the subsidies we have granted, or can grant. The measure may perhaps be right ; but our interposing in it so earnestly and so openly is wrong. Nay, if any thing should occasion a contest about the election upon the present emperor's death, it will, in my opinion, be our having appeared so strenuously for the election of his son during his life. Besides, I really doubt whether it be the interest of the present emperor to have his son chosen king of the Romans during his life-time. It is not the interest of any sovereign prince to render his son and heir apparent entirely independent of him ; for in history we often find the son endeavouring to dethrone the father ; and if we consider what circumstances the present emperor would be in, if the present empress should die before him, we must conclude, that it would not be very safe for him to have his son chosen king of the Romans previous to that event ; for the son would then of course succeed to all the dominions of Austria, so that the emperor would be reduced to the single duchy of Tuscany, where the son, if he were then likewise king of the Romans, might tell him, he must go and reside, and leave the government of the empire to him. Nay, perhaps he might tell him, that as he was then grown old and unfit for this world, he must follow the ex-

For this reason, Sir, I think, I am well grounded in doubting, whether the court of Vienna itself be sincere and hearty in this project of an election. To be sure, that court will not oppose our granting subsidies to as many of the German princes as we please, upon this or any other account ; and it is as certain, that few, if any, of those princes will refuse our subsidies, as nothing more in return is required of them, than to keep a number of regular troops on foot, which they would keep on foot without any such subsidy, and to promise to concur with us in what they may think for the interest of their native country. But I do not think, either that the court of Vienna will for our sakes attempt to bring on the election of a king of the Romans sooner than they think proper, or that any prince in Germany will for the sake of our subsidy vote for the bringing on of that election sooner than he thinks the safety of his country necessarily requires ; and as soon as that necessity exists, he will vote for bringing it on, and will give his vote for whom he thinks the most proper candidate, without the least regard to the subsidy he has had from us.

This, Sir, is my opinion of the sovereign princes of Germany, and I hope no gentleman will find fault with me for having so good an opinion of their honour and publick spirit ; tho' I find that the two Hon. gentlemen upon the floor over-against me, both of whom, I shall allow, are well versed in the business of elections, seem to differ from me in opinion : They both think, that a subsidy, or if you please, a bribe, will have great weight at the next election ; but they differ in the method of applying it. The Hon. gentleman who spoke first, and who moved the question now under our consideration, seemed to place some confidence in the honour of the elector, and therefore he was for granting

ing the subsidy before the election ; but the other gentleman was for making sure work, and therefore he was not for parting with his money until after the business was done. Now of these three opinions it must be admitted that mine is the most charitable, and it is attended with this further advantage, that if it be agreed to, we shall save our money. But says the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, these subsidies are not to be granted for engaging the votes of the electors, but for enabling them to vote freely at the next election, by assisting them to keep up such a number of regular troops as may defend them against any that shall attempt to put a force upon them.

I shall grant, Sir, that this is a new and a most ingenious conceit ; but unluckily there does not appear to be any such stipulation in this subsidy treaty, nor in that we agreed to last year. They are indeed obliged to have a certain number of troops ready for our service ; but every one knows, that both those princes always did keep up a much greater number of troops than they promise to have ready for our service : Whereas, if the design of the treaty had been such as the Hon. gentleman represents, the stipulation should have been, that they should for the future keep up so many thousand more than they have usually done in time of peace, and that the additional number should always be ready for our service. Besides this, Sir, there is another misfortune attends this conceit, which I fancy will alarm some gentlemen amongst us ; for if this be the design of the subsidy, it must be continued until a king of the Romans be chosen, which may not be for these forty years to come, as the present emperor may live till he be 84 years of age ; and I doubt much, considering the important question now started in Germany, if we shall be able with all our subsidies to bring on an election before his death.

This, Sir, would be such an expence as even our ministers, I believe, never imagined the nation would bear, notwithstanding the ready compliance they have so long met with, as to every expence they have been pleased to load us with ; therefore I cannot suppose, that this was any of their reasons for agreeing to this subsidy ; and in short, Sir, every reason that has been assigned by our ministers, or their friends, for our granting this subsidy, appears upon examination to be so chimerical, that I must suppose, there is a reason in petto, which has not been, nor ever will be mentioned by them. If we had before us a list of all the important affairs now depending before the diet of the empire at Ratibon, we might perhaps be able to discover and point out the true reason for granting these subsidies. By numerous assemblies the problem among civilians, *num datur casus pro amico*, is always determined in the affirmative : Friendships and connections always add great weight to the arguments that are made use of, in such assemblies, for either of the contending parties ; and tho' a subsidy could not procure the corrupt vote, it may procure the friendship, and that friendship may bias the judgment, even of a sovereign prince of Germany. In this light therefore a subsidy may be wisely and usefully granted ; but the misfortune is, that if we should obtain a decree of the diet in our favour, I am afraid, an appeal would be made to the *ultima ratio regum* ; and how this appeal might be determined I shall not pretend to foretel ; tho' I may venture to prophesy, that the subsidies we now grant would contribute very little towards its being determaind in our favour ; and if it were, the prize would, to this nation at least, be like a Newmarket plate, not near worth the expence of obtaining it ; consequently, even this reason, which is the best that can be assigned,

signed, ought not to prevail with us, in our present circumstances, to put ourselves to any expence.

Before I sit down, Sir, I must beg leave to consider a little that hoggoblin, the danger of our being involved in a war with the whole house of Bourbon, and the necessity we should then be under of calling upon our allies to attack some of the branches of that house by land, whilst we carried on the war against them by sea. In the first place, I believe, no gentleman will say, that the subsidies we now grant can render us certain of our allies being ready to answer our call: Some of them, I am convinced, would not: Nay, some of them might perhaps do as they did in the last war, accept of the subsidies from, or join with the house of Bourbon. But supposing they should be all ready to answer our call, if they would agree to carry on the war by land at their own expence, or to require but a small share of the expence from us, I shall admit, that we should be very much obliged to them; but when we consider their behaviour in the three last wars, in which we generously engaged as principals against the house of Bourbon at their desire, can we expect, that when they engage at ours, they will not insist upon our being at the chief expence of carrying on the war by land, and the whole expence of carrying it on by sea? And if they should do this, their assistance would do us more hurt than good, because it would disable us from carrying on the war by sea and in America with any effect; and should we, by an extraordinary exertion of our naval strength, make any conquests in America, the issue of the war would probably be the same with that of the last, we should be obliged to restore our conquests in America, in order to recover what our allies had by their indolence or misconduct lost in Europe.

Whether we are now in danger of being involved in a war with the two chief branches of the house of Bourbon, is what I do not pretend to know, Sir, as I never had the honour of being let into the secrets of the cabinet. 'Tis true, we have been for these thirty years past endeavouring to unite those two branches in interest as much as they are in blood; and so far have we been from embracing any opportunity for disuniting them, that upon a certain famous occasion, which most gentlemen remember, and all have heard of, we put ourselves to a great expence for dissolving an union that had been accidentally made up, between the Spanish branch of that house and the house of Austria, and which by our concurrence might have been so cemented as to have held to this day. Therefore, if we are in any such danger, we owe it entirely to our own misconduct; and granting that we are, I will say, that if we should be involved in any such war, it were better to trust to our own natural strength at sea, than to engage with our allies in a land war upon the same terms we did, in any of the three last wars we have in conjunction with them been engaged in; because, as has been already observed by my Hon. friend below me, the support of an army upon the continent of Europe will always cost this nation as much as double the number will cost the French nation, as a great part of the expence of their armies is either in, or soon returns to their own country; whereas almost every shilling expence we are at is gone for ay, and never returns, unless it be to purchase a share in our publick funds, and thereby add to our outgoings in time of peace, as well as in time for war.

I think, I have now shewn, Sir, that this subsidy cannot in any supposable case be of advantage to this nation; and therefore I shall certainly give my vote against the question,

tion, whatever may become of the credit of our ministers in their future negotiations ; for as to our sovereign, he is no way concerned in the question, and to mention his name in our debates is a parliamentary transgression, which our ministers are but too often guilty of, tho' they must know, that nothing can be more derogatory to the dignity of their master, and to the liberties and privileges of that assembly, of which they have the honour to be members.

*In a few Days after this Question had been debated in our Club, we had another Debate upon the following Question, viz. Whether an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, beseeching him, in the most humble Manner, that, during this Time of publick Tranquillity, his Majesty would be graciously pleased not to enter into any subsidiary Treaties with foreign Princes, which are so Burthensome to this Nation ? This Debate was opened by A. Poethu-*  
*mius, whose Speech upon this Occasion was to the following Effect.*

*My Lords,*

**A**S I am to move you a question, which I think, and all your lordships must think of the utmost importance, I must beg your attention, and your leave to explain my reasons for the motion with which I am to conclude. Although his majesty has by his prerogative the sole power of making peace and war, and of concluding such treaties as he may at any time think necessary, yet no one doubts, but that by our constitution this house, which is our sovereign's supreme and highest council, may interpose, and may advise his majesty to make such treaties as we may think necessary, or not to conclude any treaty, which may then be supposed to be upon the anvil. And even after a treaty is concluded, by which his majesty

engages to pay a subsidy, or sum of money, either house of parliament may refuse to grant money for enabling him to make good that engagement. This train of thinking I was led into by the treaty with the king of Poland as elector of Saxony, which your lordships have now upon your table, and which I have not only perused but considered with all the attention I was master of. I have likewise, my lords, considered all the probable circumstances which,

**B** in my opinion, could render that treaty necessary, and all the possible consequences of it ; and after the most mature consideration I cannot suggest to myself any one probable circumstance, which could render such a treaty necessary, nor any one possible consequence which can be of advantage to this nation, and which would not have been the same, if no such treaty had ever been made, nor any such expence ever incurred.

I know very well, my lords, what is pretended, which is the circumstance of the present emperor's death, and the consequence of getting his son, the archduke Joseph, chosen king of the Romans, either before or after his death ; but, in my opinion, the circumstance is far from being probable, and the consequence of getting the son chosen king of the Romans, during his father's reign, at present almost impossible. Now to determine with some precision between probable and improbable, we must call the doctrine of chances to our aid : When the chance is exactly equal, whether any accident shall happen or no, that accident may properly enough be said to be in an equilibrium ; so that it can well be said to be probable or improbable : When the chance is but one of a great number of degrees against its happening, it then begins to be improbable ; and, on the contrary, when the chance is in the same degree in favour of its happening, it then

D— of B—.

then begins to be probable : And thus any accidental event may be, by what number of degrees you will, probable or improbable. To apply this to the accident of the emperor's death within the term of this treaty : Let us consider, that **A** his Imperial majesty is but just entered into the 44th year of his age, and has as good a constitution as any man : Then let us look into the exactest calculations that have been made of the vitality of mankind, and we shall from thence find, that **B** he has an equal chance for living near 20 years \* ; consequently, we must conclude, that the accident of his dying within the term of this treaty, is a circumstance which is highly improbable.

The next thing, my lords, I am **C** to consider, is the possibility of what is said may be the consequence of this treaty, which is that of the archduke's being chosen king of the Romans in his father's life time. Your lordships all know, that it is one of the fundamental maxims of **D** the empire, never to chuse a king of the Romans during the life of the reigning emperor, unless when the immediate safety of the empire requires it : This maxim, I shall grant, has been sometimes broke thro', but never without great mur- **E** murings and heart-burnings, which, I am sure, it would not be prudent to give any occasion for at present. Is there at present the least pretence for saying, that the immediate safety of the empire requires an election of a king of the Romans ? Does **F** not the chance which, I have shewn, the present emperor has for living this 20 year evince, that no such necessity can at present exist ? But this is not all, the dispute now started about who shall be the judges of this necessity, is a dispute that **G** cannot be determined, and consequently must render an election of a king of the Romans impossible in the present circumstances of the empire.

Now, my lords, with regard to the advantage this nation is to reap from this treaty, it is impossible to suggest any without first supposing, either that the emperor is to die within the term of this treaty, or that it is possible to get the archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans in his father's life-time ; and even granting either the one or the other of these improbable suppositions, it will not be easy to shew any advantage we could reap, which we should not have reaped, tho' no such treaty had ever been made ; for first, supposing the emperor to die within the term of this treaty, can we imagine, that there would be any dispute about chusing his son, tho' under age ? My lords, it is so much the interest of Germany to have the Imperial diadem continued in that house, as it strengthens their barrier both against the Turks and the French, that every prince in Germany would chuse to have the Imperial diadem in that house rather than any other, except his own ; and in particular, it is the interest of the king of Poland to have the Imperial diadem continued in the house of Austria, because, considering the connexion between that house and Russia, it will be the most effectual means for continuing the crowa of Poland in his own family. Upon this supposition, therefore, we could expect no advantage from this treaty, but what we might have depended on, had this treaty never been made ; and upon the other supposition the argument will be the same ; for if it be the interest of the king of Poland to have the Imperial dignity continued in the house of Austria, the sooner and the firmer it is settled there, the better for him, so long as the constitution of the empire is preserved, and the electoral privilege no way incroached on.

But, my lords, supposing, that there were a probability of the emperor's dying in a year or two, sup-  
posing,

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 417.



posing, that there were a possibility of getting his son chosen king of the Romans in his life-time, and supposing, that in case this were not done, there would probably be upon the present emperor's death a contest about the election, and a new war thereby kindled up in Europe, are we at all times to grant subsidies, and to be at the chief expence of preserving the peace of Europe, as well as of carrying on every war that happens in Europe? This would be a most ridiculous undertaking, were we now in as happy and flourishing circumstances as this nation ever was. How much more ridiculous then must it be in our present unhappy and distressed circumstances? Our people are loaded already with such a number and variety of taxes, that it is hardly possible for the wit of man to invent a new one: Those taxes lie so heavy upon our navigation and manufactures, and have so much enhanced the price of all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, and consequently the wages of workmen, that foreigners are able to undersell us at every market, and to navigate their ships at a cheaper rate than our people can easily do. By this means both our trade and navigation are going to decay in every branch of business, except that between us and our own plantations, where foreigners cannot legally interfere with us, tho' I am afraid they have already begun to do so in a smuggling way, and this will increase in despite of us, for even our own people will go to the cheapest market, as soon as they have learnt where it is, let us do what we can to prevent it. And to all this let us add, that our publick revenue is so deeply mortgaged, that what remains free is not, with the best oeconomy, sufficient to defray the expence of our government in time of peace; for this very year we shall be obliged to lay violent hands upon that sacred fund, which was originally dedicated to the discharge of our publick debt, notwithstanding our having loaded the landed interest with 3s. in the pound; which is a higher tax than most of them can well bear, and higher than they ever ought to be loaded with in time of peace.

It is with regret I give your lordships such a melancholy account of the circumstances of your country, for to tell any man, that he is in the high road to ruin, can never be a very grateful message; but if he is not told of it in time, he will at last come to feel it; and upon seeing such an extravagant, such a wild project of expence undertaken, as this treaty now before us, I could not avoid setting our circumstances in their proper and true light. But this is far from being the only piece of extravagance we have subjected ourselves to. I could mention many others: We have for the ensuing year charged ourselves with at least 2000 seamen more than we had any occasion for; and by our mismanagement we have rendered the affair of Nova-Scotia a heavy and an annual article of expence. Economy itself is upon some occasions extravagance, and was never more so than in this affair of Nova-Scotia; for when we resolved upon that settlement, we should have considered the obstacles we were probably to meet with, and should have sent such a force there at first, as would have been able to remove all obstacles at once: If we had at first sent two or three regiments thither along with the settlers, and had fixed those regiments in proper places, with a company of rangers well equipped to scour the country, I am persuaded, all the French inhabitants would have at once submitted, and none of the French Indians durst have ventured into the Peninsula, to have molested our planters. If we had done this, the inhabitants might by this time have been able not only

to have provided for, but to have defended themselves; but in the method we have managed, it is become, and, I fear, will long continue to be a heavy annual charge.

By such mismanagements and extravagancies as these, my lords, we have been reduced to the necessity of inroaching upon the sacred sinking fund, without considering how highly we have lately taxed the creditors of the publick, by a reduction of their interest. They, 'tis true, consented to it, but they consented upon the supposition, that the sinking fund would be, at least in time of peace, religiously applied to the payment of the principal; because such an annual application would make them some amends, by raising the price of their capital. But they have already found themselves disappointed; and shall we in such circumstances engage to grant subsidies to German princes for the sake of getting that done, for which there is at present no absolute necessity, and which we have by our own neglect rendered impossible to be done? I say, my lords, our own neglect; for this of electing a king of the Romans should have been thought of at the time the treaty of Breslau, or that of Dresden was concluded, and we granted to the king of Prussia our guaranty of Silesia. If in lieu of that guaranty we had at that time insisted upon his promising to concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, he would probably have agreed to it; and if he had, I believe, no other prince of the empire would have opposed it. Nay, even at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he would probably have agreed to concur in this election, in consideration of the guaranty of Silesia stipulated by that treaty; but upon all these occasions we threw away our guaranty of Silesia without any consideration; and he has now started a difficulty which, I am afraid, will render the election of a king of the Romans impracticable, during the life of the present emperor.

However, my lords, let it be practicable or impracticable, it is ridiculous in us, in our present circumstances, to become the purchasers of its practicability; and tho' either house of parliament might refuse to grant any sum of money for this or any other such purpose, yet when our sovereign has concluded a treaty, and has engaged to pay such a subsidy, or such a sum of money, there are many gentlemen in the other house, and I am persuaded, many of your lordships, who would be under a very great difficulty, and would be extremely sorry to refuse to

March, 1753.

enable his majesty to make good an engagement, which he had charged himself with by a solemn treaty. Therefore, to prevent our being brought under any such dilemma for the future, I shall conclude with moving, That, &c. (as before mentioned.)

A [This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Conclusion of the Report, annexed to the Duke of Newcastle's Letter to the Prussian Minister, concerning the Silesia Loan. (See p. 53—56.)

B AS to the declarations made by our ministers, it is shewn, that they import no more than that Prussia should be put upon the foot of other neutral powers, with whom there was no treaty; and that if they had imported any thing more, they could have been of no force; because ships of war are bound to act, and courts of admiralty to judge, only according to the law of nations, and treaties.

And after having made all these things plainly appear, the Report adds as follows, viz.

The king of Prussia has engaged his royal word to pay the Silesia debt to private men.

D It is negotiable, and many parts may have been assigned to the subjects of other powers. It will not be easy to find an instance, where a prince has thought fit to make reprisals, upon a debt, due from himself to private men. There is a confidence that this will not be done; a private man lends money to a prince, upon the faith of an engagement of honour, because a prince cannot be compelled, like other men, in an adverse way, by a court of justice. So scrupulously did England, France and Spain adhere to this publick faith, that, even during the war, they suffered no enquiry to be made, whether any part of the publick debts was due to subjects of the enemy, tho' it is certain, many English had money in the French funds, and many French had money in ours.

F This loan to the late emperor of Germany, Charles VI. in January, 1734-5, was not a state transaction, but a mere private contract with the lenders, who advanced their money, upon the emperor's obliging himself, his heirs and posterity, to repay the principal with interest, at the rate, in the manner, and at the times in the contract mentioned, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatsoever; and, lest the words and instruments made use of should not

P be

be strong enough, he promises to secure the performance of his contract, in and by such other instruments, method, manner, form, and words, as should be most effectual and valid, to bind the said emperor, his heirs, successors and posterity, or as the lenders should reasonably desire.

As a specifick real security, he mortgaged his revenues, arising from the dutchies of Upper and Lower Silesia, for payment of principal and interest; and the whole debt, principal and interest, was to be discharged in the year 1745. If the money could not be paid out of the revenues of Silesia, the emperor, his heirs and posterity, still remained debtors, and were bound to pay. The eviction or destruction of a thing mortgaged, does not extinguish the debt, or discharge the debtor.

Therefore the empress-queen, without the consent of the lenders, made it a condition of her yielding the dutchies of Silesia to his Prussian majesty, that he should stand in the place of the late emperor, in respect of this debt.

The seventh of the preliminary articles, between the queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia, signed at Bresslau, June 11, 1742, is in these words; "Sa majesté le roi de Prusse se charge du seul paiement de la somme hypothéquée sur la Silesie, aux marchands Anglois, selon le contract signé à Londres, le 7me de Janvier, 1734-5."

This stipulation is confirmed by the ninth article of the treaty between their said majesties, signed at Berlin, July 28, 1742.

Also renewed and confirmed by the second article of the treaty between their said majesties, signed at Dresden, Dec. 25, 1745.

In consideration of the empress-queen's cession, his Prussian majesty has engaged to her, that he will pay this money, "selon le contract," and consequently has bound himself to stand in the place of the late emperor, in respect of this money, to all intents and purposes.

The late emperor could not have seized this money, as reprisals, or even in case of open war between the two nations, because his faith was engaged to pay it, without any delay, demurr, deduction, or abatement whatsoever. If these words should not extend to all possible cases, he had plighted his honour to bind himself, by any other form of words, more effectually to pay the money; and therefore was liable at any time to be called upon, to declare expressly, that it should not be seized, as reprisals, or in case of war; which is very commonly expressed, when sovereign princes, or states, borrow

money from foreigners. Therefore, supposing, for a moment, that his Prussian majesty's complaint was founded in justice, and the law of nations, and that he had a right to make reprisals in general, he could not, consistent with his engagements to the empress-queen, seize this money as reprisals. Besides, this whole debt, according to the contract, ought to have been discharged in 1745. It should, in respect of the private creditors, in justice and equity, be considered, as if the contract had been performed; and the Prussian complaints do not begin till 1746, after the whole debt ought to have been paid.

Upon this principle of natural justice, French ships and effects, wrongfully taken, after the Spanish war, and before the French war, have, during the heat of the war with France, and since, been restored by sentence of your majesty's courts, to the French owners. No such ships or effects ever were attempted to be confiscated, as enemies property here, during the war; because, had it not been for the wrong first done, these effects would not have been in your majesty's dominions. So, had not the contract been first broke, by non-payment of the whole loan in 1745, this money would not have been in his Prussian majesty's hands.

Your majesty's guarantee of these treaties is entire, and must therefore depend upon the same conditions, upon which the cession was made by the empress-queen.

But this reasoning is, in some measure, superfluous; because, if the making any reprisals, upon this occasion, be unjustifiable, which we apprehend we have shewn, then it is not disputed, but that the non-payment of this money would be a breach of his Prussian majesty's engagements, and a renunciation, on his part, of those treaties.

All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty's royal wisdom.

January 18,  
1753.

GEO. LEE.  
G. PAUL.  
D. RYDER.  
W. MURRAY.

REMARKS on a Pamphlet, intitled, Some Reflexions upon the 7th, 8th, and 9th Verses of the IIId. Chapter of Genesis.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAD the pleasure of reading Mr. Holway's originals soon after they were published,

published, in which I found a great many curious and useful instructions; and on hearing that there was a pamphlet published, wherein the author had endeavoured to prove Mr. Holloway's notions of the soul to be false, I was desirous of seeing it, in order to be convinced of my erroneous opinion thereon, if I was in the wrong.

As soon as I got this pamphlet, I began to read it with great attention, having, at the same time, Mr. Holloway's originals before me; that I might thereby be able to judge on whose side the truth lay.

This author tells us, the reason wherefore he attacked Mr. Holloway, was, that some time ago, he had drawn up a paraphrase on Gen. ii. 7, 8, 9, wherein he thought he had given a clearer light of the original sense than had been yet done; but finding Mr. Holloway to give a different sense to some of the words in these verses, from what he had done, he thought it incumbent on him, to prove his own interpretation to be the true one, against what Mr. Holloway had said to the contrary.

The thing about which these two gentlemen differed, is concerning the sense of נשמה ריח; for which reason, in the following observations, I shall confine myself to these two words only.

This gentleman says, that by נשמה we are to understand the spiritual, or immaterial part of man only. On the contrary, Mr. Holloway says, that נשמה signifies, strictly and properly, the animal soul, or the material power or expansion within, but is sometimes applied, in a more extended and higher sense, to represent the immaterial or spiritual soul; particularly in Isai. lvii. 26, and this explication of Hebrew words is agreed on by most, (even by the author himself, p. 144) viz. that all words in the sacred language were first applied to material things; after which they were used to represent spiritual, or mental; of which we can form no ideas but only by the help of material.

In order to understand the meaning of these words the better, I shall first consider what each word signifies apart; after which we shall be the better able to know their true sense when united.

Mr. Holloway, as this author observes, has not analysed נשמה, as he has done a great many other words; but from the number of examples he has given of others, it will not be a difficult matter to do the same by this; and, as this gentleman seems to lay some stress upon that method, let us see to which of these authors it will lend its assistance.

This author says, it is derived from נון. to break, *irritum facere*, & *annihilare* (to which he might add, to subvert, to overthrow) and שמים; from which "it will signify to break the heavens or air, which all animals may with propriety enough be said to do by the act of breathing." So here, we find, he does from his own etymology assure us, that by נשמה we are to understand the animal act of breathing, or animal soul. This he thinks is the primary or proper sense, and when it is applied in an intellectual or spiritual sense it is secondary, from whence, he says, "it may be concluded, and that pretty strongly too, that the component parts of נשמה are נון (in Hiphil, to break or alter the consistence of) and שם the singular of שמים, the heavens or air, and the ה feminine, together taken נשמה."

Was I to give its etymology, I should derive it from נחם, to impel or drive by force, נון, to break, to subvert, to overthrow, and שם the singular of נשמה the heavens or airs. So by נשמה, I think, we must understand the animal soul, or that material expansion or *balitus* within, which has a power, by its action, to force out of the lungs that gross air or שם *hem* which is there, and by its heat and force to break to pieces, and so subvert or alter the consistence of the gross air; after which, by being broke into smaller particles, it is made incapable to condense this נשמה proceeding from within, and so to assist and support the action of breathing; (this quality of the air may also be destroyed by any power that will break to pieces or make smaller the particles of air, as fire, &c.) For, as Mr. Holloway has well observed, the action of breathing is performed from the reciprocal powers of the air without, and the animal or material expansion or steam from within. The weight of the atmosphere presses the air into the lungs; where it remains till the expansion or *balitus* from within, is of a sufficient strength to overpower the weight of the atmosphere without, and thereby to force it out of the lungs; which power from within, continues acting till its strength is so far spent that the atmosphere overcomes it, and so forces itself again into the lungs; where it continues till the animal expansion or *balitus* within, is so far recruited as to perform the same action as before; which two actions therefore Mr. Holloway has called the reciprocal action of breathing.

As to ריח, this author observes, that this word, when plural, is peculiarly applied to man, and never to other animals

but where man is concerned; therefore, its being plural must be, because man has a life superior or more excellent than animals.

In the above observation, I think, this author is right, and has well observed, that the reasons that authors have given why נַפְשׁ is plural, is not at all satisfactory; but then I cannot help observing, but that I think, the reason our author assigns has its objections as well as the rest.

This gentleman thinks it is plural, when applied to man, because his immaterial or spiritual soul is capable of two lives, one here and the other hereafter: But, I think, he seems a little conscious, that, as it was applied to man before he sinned, and therefore, if man had continued in his state of innocence he would not have died; so this must be an insuperable difficulty to his interpretation. But, says he, "it were reasonable to expect, that after a certain term, man would have been transferred from this present habitation to some other mansions, altho' he had never sinned, and from hence incurred a temporal death. In this case indeed the thread of life would never have been broken by a mortal dissolution, and consequently in that view, it would have been but one; yet if we consider how totally different the future life must have been from the present temporal one, even in this case we may notwithstanding, I think, look upon them as two lives, or widely different states of existence."

The above quotation is so full of inconsistencies and contradictions, that I shall make no farther observations thereon; but that I think it is of itself sufficient to overthrow his interpretation of the plurality of נַפְשׁ; but still farther, it is generally allowed, that the spiritual or immaterial part of a good man does not die; and, I think, in this sense the scriptures describe it; for it is said, John vi. 51. *If any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever*, and in this sense the author himself seems to agree, p. 6. "For, says he, does not soul generally imply in it the idea of life? and therefore, is not a *living soul* a palpable and useless tautology?" Now, therefore, נַפְשׁ cannot be plural to express the double life of the immaterial soul here and hereafter, because it must not be considered as *two*, but *one* life.

I shall now beg leave to offer what I take to be the reason why נַפְשׁ is only applied to man, or where man is concerned, tho' this is, to use the author's phrase (as to Mr. Holloway) *ex abundantia*;

because I do not know, that he has given any reason for the plurality of it. What I imagine to be the reason of נַפְשׁ being plural is, because man is compounded of two souls or lives, an animal and a spiritual, or a material and an immaterial, i. e. an immaterial or spiritual, more than animals; and a material one, the same as animals; notwithstanding this author has declared, in so peremptory a manner, that the souls of brutes are immaterial; which I think, to use the author's expression, "is certainly not so exact as one could have wished in so learned a writer."

As this gentleman says he cannot believe that brutes have material souls, without some appearance in the material world sufficient to support this opinion, or some passage of sacred writ expressly revealing it, so I shall endeavour to give him some satisfaction in both these points; but will first make one observation; which is, that the reason he is so confused when he speaks of the soul of man, seems to be because he talks of its spiritual nature only; not considering it is joined to a material one, that we may thereby have proper ideas of material bodies.

Now, that the souls of the beasts are material, seems to be expressed in Ecclesi. iii. 21. where it is said, *Who knoweth the spirit of the sons of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?* This text expressly tells us, that the souls of the beasts are different from the soul of man; and we have great reason to conclude man's to be immaterial or spiritual, by being represented to ascend, and beasts to be material by being represented to go downward to the earth; and that man has two souls, a material and a spiritual, seems plainly expressed by Job xxvii. 3. *All the while my breath is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils.* Here then we have mention made of both the souls of man, the material and spiritual; the material one is here represented by נֶפֶשׁ, which is the very word this author would have always to point out to us the immaterial or spiritual; and the immaterial or spiritual is mentioned directly after it by רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים.

Voluntary motion and the sensations in the inferior animals, may not be so much above the properties of matter as this author imagines; only the reason wherefore we are not commonly so well able to account for them, or understand them, is, that we want to know the properties of matter better; whereby these, perhaps, as well as a great many other things,

things, would be better accounted for; and will be so when philosophy is more understood.

Voluntary motion by *instinct* seems not at all inconsistent with matter; for if we consider the gradation from animals to vegetables, we shall find that there are some animals, which exceed vegetables but very little in sensation, motion, &c. And, I think, few or none ever yet thought vegetables to have immaterial souls; for instance, as to voluntary motion, we find many animals which have little or none, as an oyster, muscle, &c. And, on the contrary, we see vegetables that have so far a power of motion as to direct their growth to things or places the most convenient for them, as ivy, and all the climbing kind; and it is observed in gardening, that trees or shrubs, that have stood a long time in one place, have always longer roots than others; which is absolutely necessary; for after they have fed on and consumed all the vegetable matter in the place they were first planted in, it seems necessary they should send their roots at a distance from the tree or shrub, in order to fetch in proper food for the support of the said tree or shrub.

Then, as to sensation, an oyster seems to have little more sensation than the humble or sensitive plant; for, on touching the oyster, when it is open, it immediately contracts or closes its shells; and so the sensitive plant, on being touched, immediately contracts itself; and what the moving or acting cause of the contraction of the sensitive plant is, has been proved to demonstration, to be *light* or *heat*; for if in summer-time you leave the plant in the open air, which is then warm enough in our climate to subsist the plant, yet it loses that quality of contraction or sensation; but put it on a hot bed, under a frame, and the plant will soon recover its sensitive quality. This shews us, that the sensitive quality of that plant, proceeds from *material light* or *heat*; and that, whenever this plant has a sufficient quantity of *light* in proportion to its other fluids, it acts as above described; but on the contrary, whenever this proportion of *light* is wanting, it loses that quality. If this action of the sensitive plant proceeds from the *material light* being mixed in a proper quantity with the other juices, who can deny but that animal sensation may proceed from the same cause?

Besides, we shall be farther confirmed in this opinion, if we consider the account we have of the polypus, which, I think, has always been ranked among the animals; for we find, that cut a polypus into

ever so many pieces (so that each piece has an eye or place from whence vegetation proceeds) each piece in a proper time will produce an entire polypus. The same thing may be performed with a great many trees and shrubs; as for instance, a willow, cut it in ever so many pieces, so that each piece has an eye left, plant it in a proper place, and in due time a compleat tree will be produced; and as it is allowed by most, that all our *simple ideas* enter by material sensations, or by the material senses, of consequence there must be a material *sensory*; and I think, there is no great difference in allowing this, and our allowing that we have a material as well as an immaterial soul.

From what has been said, we may be satisfied, that נשמה is used in the same manner as most or all other Hebrew words are, i. e. they are first applied to material things, that thereby we may have some idea of their significations, when applied to immaterial; and from hence we may conclude, that נשמה, in its primary idea, signifies the animal or material soul; but is sometimes used to represent the immaterial or spiritual; and when רוח is joined with it, both spiritual and animal are meant. And from the context, it seems plain, that by נשמה רוח, Gen. ii. 2. 7. both the spiritual and animal soul of man are understood; for as it is agreed that by נפש we must understand the organical part of the human frame, either with, or without life, so, by נפש חיה we are not to understand *living soul*, but only *living creatures*; and if so, then the sense of Gen. ii. 7. will be, that the Lord God formed the man from the dust of the earth; after which he breathed into him the breath of lives, and thereby gave the man a spiritual soul or life, and with it an animal or material; by the latter of which man was a living creature; or in other words, was a human frame, endowed with motion, sensation, &c.

S I R,

If you think the following worth Notice, and will please to insert it in your useful London Magazine, you will oblige several of your Readers, and particularly,

A constant One, &c.

Whether there is a word in our language, that will rhyme to the word MONTH? Several ingenious gentlemen of my acquaintance think there is not, and I am of the same opinion. Note, it must rhyme to the four last letters; for there are some few words that will rhyme to the three last.

To the *PRINTER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

THE writer of the life of the late Dr. Rogers, vicar of St. Giles's Cripple-gate, observes that "Some eminent men, who have distinguished themselves in some important points, as no friends to the church of England by law established, have been honoured with magnificent encomiums; and that such marks of respect bestowed on their memory, seem to have given an air of credit and triumph to their singularities; and the less discerning part of mankind, from having mens persons in admiration, are apt to be led un-  
A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
O  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z  
un-  
aware into the approbation of their principles." This just observation moved me to take some notice of the late Mr. Whiston's character, that has been so pompously set off in the publick prints. He was, indeed, a man of great abilities, and made a considerable figure in the learned world; but integrity, and love of truth are qualities that he had not so good a title to as the writer of his character asserts he had: On the contrary, it appears, in many instances, that he was notoriously wanting in both. The compass of your paper will not allow me to produce many testimonies, and therefore I shall at present mention only two. The first, in order of time, is a sermon preached before the university of Oxford upon the feast of Epiphany, in the year 1711, and soon after published by Ri. Ibbetson, A. M. fellow of Oriel college in Oxford.

Mr. Ibbetson, having in many instances shewed the unfair practices of Mr. Whiston as a writer of controversy, concludes his sermon in this manner—"What is Popery and priestcraft if this be not so? To suppress or corrupt the ancient books; to vouch spurious or suspected authorities; to advance groundless niceties against certain articles of the Christian faith; to overlook or evade express testimonies; to put forced and absurd interpretations on the plain words of scripture; and all this in order to revive an exploded heresy, and support a baffled cause!"

The second is the late earl of Nottingham's Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghost; published in the year 1721.

His lordship, in the 32d page of his Answer to Mr. Whiston, expresses himself in the following manner. "You bid me, says he, suppose myself in a court of judicature, and review the evidence you have produced, and then consider

whether I could with a safe conscience determine on the side of the Athanasians. —My answer is, that, such evidence, as you have given for your cause, would not be accepted in any court by any upright judge, and consequently you may easily conclude what the judgment must be: Nay, I will add, that such a witness would hardly escape unpunished; for 'tis his duty to speak the truth and the whole truth: But to mis-translate your authors, to cite them by halves, and with &c., leaving our plain and express assertions against you, and adding of your own to them; to distort their plain words, and to interpret, or rather to declare dogmatically their meaning contradictory to what they say, is such a proceeding, as is no less than an attempt to impose upon mankind in the most provoking manner."

And again, page 73, his lordship says, "I should now according to your method sum up the evidence on both sides; but when I consider how few texts of scripture you have cited, and how strangely you have misconstrued and misapplied them; and how you have mangled your testimonies, by leaving out, and putting in whatsoever suited your purpose, I may very justly say, as you do, it is not necessary to divide them under two heads, for you may be said to have made evidence, but to have produced none. So that if renouncing your first faith into which you were baptized, be a falling away, and that be a crucifying the Son of God afresh, I doubt we cannot say for the same reason, for which our Saviour prayed for them who actually did crucify him, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.*"

These authors have sufficiently made good their charge against Mr. Whiston—a charge, which with all his artifice and evasive shifts he could never get clear of; and whoever will be at the pains to peruse these two tracts, will be fully convinced, that Mr. Whiston was not that true Christian, that man of integrity, that lover of truth, which he is said to be in the above mentioned character.

I was in hopes of seeing some proper animadversions upon this part of his character from another quarter, and a more able pen; but being disappointed in that expectation, I could no longer forbear giving you the trouble of publishing these few passages, to guard the unwary from the danger of being led into error, by entertaining too great an opinion of his sincerity and regard to truth.

I shall not concern myself with the other parts of his character farther than

to

to observe, en passant, that from those memoirs he published of himself, and his friend Dr. Clarke, he does not seem to have had any extraordinary share of humility, gratitude or charity.

I am

Yours, &c.

*If any answer to the above letter be sent us, A we shall, as impartiality obliges us, readily insert it.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is always a settled principle with me to acknowledge a fault or mistake when convinced of it, (and if every one would do the same, we should not so often have the grossest absurdities imposed on the world, coloured and varnished over with specious though fallacious arguments to support them.) In conformity to which principle, I freely own the mistake Mr. Stone charges me with, (in your Magazine for Jan. last p. 34) which I discovered long ago, but when it was too late to recal the letter.

I allow the truth of his remarks excepting one particular, (which shews how easy it is to err) where this gentleman asserts, that the three sides of a trapezium might be the same length, and the fourth, to compleat the figure, ten times, &c. longer or shorter; which he would do well to reconsider, since (to use his own words) it is self-evident, all the varieties that fourth side is capable of, are confined within the limits of the sum of the other three sides. But dropping this subject altogether,

I am, yours, &c.

J. N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I have a question to put to the ingenious Mr. Horne, author of *The State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson*, I must desire the favour of you to insert what follows:

Mr. Horne, in his state of the case, writes as follows: "Sir Isaac's opinion in general concerning the great agent in nature, I shall give in the words of Dr. Pemberton. View, p. 376, speaking of the action of light, he says—"What the power in nature is, whereby this action between light and bodies is caused, our author has not discovered—He has in general hinted his opinion concerning it; that probably it is owing to some very

subtle and elastick substance diffused thro' the universe—He is of opinion, that such a substance may produce this, and other effects also in nature, tho' it be so rare as not to give any sensible resistance to bodies in motion; and therefore not inconsistent with what has been said above, that the planets move in spaces free from resistance." A universal fluid then, we see, is the grand cause and agent, in Sir Isaac's opinion, but such an one as might not obstruct the planets and other bodies moving in it, and all the vacuum he meant was a subtle and elastick substance, readily pervading all bodies, and expanded thro' the whole heavens, as himself expresses it—Opt. p. 324. This Mr. Hutchinson has undertaken to demonstrate the reality of—to shew from scripture and nature, that the earth and planets are placed in the heavens, which are such a fluid, and that so far is it from being any hindrance to their motion, that it is the cause and producer of it, the impulse behind being mechanically contrived to be always greater than the resistance before the moving body; which, if it can once be fairly made out, and clearly explained, I humbly think, answers all the objections that can possibly be raised against motion in a plenum. For the great difficulty in this case (if I apprehend the matter right) has been, that tho' we suppose the fluid which constitutes this plenum to be in itself ever so rare, yet when a sufficient quantity of it is amassed together to constitute one, it must afford a very great and sensible resistance to solids swimming in it, according to the Pseudo-Newtonian plan, by forces distinct from the impulse of the fluid itself; which, it is presumed, would clog and impede, and finally put a stop to their motion. But if, according to Sir Isaac's pure and unadulterated sentiments concerning causes, the impulse of the fluid be itself the cause of the body's motion, (as will be shewn below) the case is widely different. And then, if it can be proved, that the parts of this fluid plenum are by a constant circulation continually changing places with each other, and by that means those which lie on one side a body made rarer, or consisting of particles of a smaller size than those which lie on the other, nothing can be more easily conceived or accounted for, than the motion of a body in such circumstances towards that part where the fluid is rarer. The dense fluid behind pushing hard against it would impel it forwards, the rarer fluid before receding by the sides and thro' the pores of it. There would be no need of the least portion of vacuum,



vacuum, either for the solid or fluid to move into. The solid wants no more than its own space, which it always carries with it, and the parts of the fluid only shift their stations with respect to one another, which they do instantaneously within as well as without the body; one particle taking the place of another exactly as the other leaves it, without any time or space intervening. I hope I have expressed myself clearly upon this point, and must beg the reader's serious and attentive consideration of it, as it is a very important one, and a proper examination and discussion of it may greatly conduce to a final determination of that first and grand article in all philosophy, the physical cause and continuation of motion in this material system.

That the power of gravity itself should be owing to such a medium as this we have been speaking of, Sir Isaac, Dr. Pemberton tells us\* in another place; thinks it not impossible. And in his Optics, p. 325, he has hinted at the manner in which it may be performed, viz. by the medium being "rarer at the dense bodies of the sun, stars, planets, and comets, than in the celestial spaces between them," so that "If the elastic force of this medium be exceeding great, it may suffice to impel bodies from the denser parts of the medium towards the rarer, with all that force, or impulse, which we call gravity †." All this likewise Mr. Hutchinson has endeavoured fully to prove; to shew, that this medium is rarest at the sun, where, for that reason, there is a continual pressing in of the denser parts from the circumference of the heavens; that there is likewise a rarefaction constantly and successively caused by the heat of the sun at the surface of the earth and planets, which gives an opportunity for the dense parts pouring in thither as constantly and successively to impel and force them forwards

in a circle round the sun, turning them at the same time on their own axis †. These, he says, are the true powers and agents in nature, all her operations depending upon this one plain and simple principle, that whenever any part of the medium is rarefied, or made finer than the rest §, the adjacent dense and more gross ones rush in, to supply and fill it up, and reduce all to an equilibrium again, carrying with them any thing that happens to be in their way. And were I to offer a conjecture upon the origin of attraction among the antients, it should be this—They attributed the motion of a body towards any rarefied part of the medium, e. g. the sun, to a power in that part, which seemed to suck and draw it to itself, as not seeing the impulsive power behind, which drove it to that part; only because there was least resistance there. Sir Isaac, we see, has very happily discarded this erroneous notion, and restored the true power impulse again—  
 "The fluid, says he, may suffice to impel bodies with all that force or impulse which we call gravity." A circumstance well meriting the attention of all philosophers, upon more accounts than one; since if the fluid acts by impulse from one end of the heavens to the other, from the sun to the orb of Saturn and the fixed stars, must not all the parts of it be in the closest contact? Otherwise could they impel each other? And then, if there was but a cubic foot of void space in the system, as there is such a stress and pressure upon all the parts of it, must not contact and impulse cease, and all fall into confusion, as an arch does when one of the stones that compose it is withdrawn? And if so, must we not upon the true Newtonian principles bid that long mistaken and much loved notion of a vacuum, interstitial as well as absolute, finally farewell, and find out some other sponge for atheistical

\* Page 406.

† "If Dr. Pemberton from this would strike attraction, gravity, &c. out of Sir Isaac Newton's books, and put in impulse by æther, they would in many places be true." Hutchinson, v. p. 272.

‡ The reader may perhaps obtain a more satisfactory idea of the manner of this operation than I can give him, from a well known electrical experiment, shewn by the ingenious Mr. Rackstraw, in Fleet-street—A large copper globe being placed in the centre, and a smaller one of glass in a circular groove at some distance from it, the electrical stream conveyed to the central globe irradiates from thence against that hemisphere of the small glass one turned towards it, as the light from the sun does against the earth, and planets; and produces exactly the same effect, the glass globe being caused by it to revolve upon its own axis round the copper one—What it is that moves the planets, cannot after this, I think, be disputed by any reasonable person. And if the sun, by the stream of matter it sends forth, be the agent that gives the earth its motion, (as the copper globe does the glass one) then did not Joshua speak in a manner strictly philosophical, when he did one cease its action, which of course stopp'd the other?

§ This principle of the dense parts of the fluid pressing in to the rarer is explained and made great use of by the writers upon the cause and origin of winds—Halley, &c.

cal systems?—The skilful in physics will give us their opinions.

From the words, *interstitial as well as absolute*, and from what Mr. Horne has said of an absolute vacuum in nature, which he calls the absurdest of all doctrines, p. 45, we may see, that he will by no means admit of a vacuum of any fort: Now the question I have to put to him, is, how is it possible to conceive his fluid medium to be denser or rarer in one place than in another, if we do not suppose a vast number of interstitial vacuities to be in that place where it is rarer?

It seems to me, that we must admit of such vacuities, or we must suppose that they are filled by a fluid more subtil, and of a nature different from the former; and this, I fear, will be looked on as a visionary supposition or hypothesis, unsupported by any experiment. As to the electrical experiment mentioned in his note above, we have from thence some reason to suppose, that there is such an electrical stream continually issuing from the sun, and that this may possibly be the cause of the motions of the planets; but no one, I believe, will suppose, that this electrical stream is the more dense or powerful, the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; since we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain distance, and grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the electrified body.

That there is such a fluid as light, and that it is more subtil, and of a nature very different from air, we know by many experiments; therefore we may very reasonably, and I may say, experimentally suppose, that the interstitial vacuities of rarified air are filled with this fluid, called light; but if we suppose that this fluid called light may be denser in one place and rarer in another; as we certainly must from the effects of burning glasses, or lenses, and from what we call heat, and fire, which are only different degrees of the density or rarity of this fluid called light; then we must allow that there are interstitial vacuities in this fluid: I suppose that the fluid still is of the same nature, which, as I have founded my effects on, is not deducible, so we have your interesting oblige,

SIR,  
Oxford, Your constant reader, and  
March 9, 1753. humble servant.  
March, 1753.

ON Tuesday, April 17, 1753, in the evening, there will be a partial and visible eclipse of the moon. As the time of the greatest obscuration (when 5 and 4 digits will be eclipsed) will have elapsed prior to the moon's rising, we have only exhibited the type for, and time of, the end.

The end  
At London | Edinburgh | Dublin  
53 m. aft. 7 | 41 m. aft. 7 | 25 m. aft. 7.

ON Sunday, May 6, 1753, in the morning, the planet Mercury will transit the sun's disk: By the help of an ordinary telescope, he may be seen as a black spot therein; he will first be in contact with the eastern limb of the sun at 50 min. after 2 nearly; the middle of the transit will be at about 43 min. after 6; and the end thereof, when he will leave the sun's western limb, at 49 min. after 10 nearly; so that the time that will elapse during the whole transit will be almost 8 hours.



*Account of the new Tragedy of The Earl of ESSEX, as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal in Covent-Garden, with great Applause. Written by Mr. HENRY JONES.*

THE PERSONS are,  
The earl of Essex. Mr. Barry.  
Earl of Southampton. Mr. Smith.  
Lord Burleigh. Mr. Sparkes.  
Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Usher.  
Lieutenant of the Tower. Mr. Bransby.  
Queen Elizabeth. Mrs. Bland.  
Countess of Rutland. Mrs. Cibber.  
Countess of Nottingham. Mrs. Vincent.  
Lords, ladies, and attendants.

THE new tragedy of *The earl of Essex* differs not in plot from the old one of Banks, but in language there can be

no comparison; the greatest part of this being not only just, but truly great. Indeed there is here, as in most other historical plays, a disregard of the unity of place; shifts being made in the midst of an act, and especially in the last, where we are hurried from the tower to the palace, and back again, without any thing intervening to employ the time an ordinary walker could go it in.

The characters of the queen and Essex are kept up with the strictest propriety and regard to the truth of their known persons, and I believe the old play is by this now entirely banished the stage.

ACT I. Opens with a discourse between lord Burleigh and Raleigh, in which we learn the commons have prepared an impeachment against the earl of Essex for his treaty with Tir-Oen. A servant tells Burleigh, the countess of Nottingham is coming; he sends out Raleigh, and receives her. She owns to Burleigh, her former hatred of him, that she hath joined with Essex to his undoing, but now repents; that Essex had neglected her, and she would join to ruin and destroy him. He pleased at that, to fire her the more, tells her, that Essex wedded the countess of Rutland privately, the night before he set out for his command in Ireland. She rages at the news, and on his acquainting her of Essex's impeachment, and his desiring her to urge the queen against him, exits to court. She is scarce gone, when the earl of Southampton enters to him, upbraids him with plotting against his friend, and is answered with great calmness, till Burleigh, over provoked, tells him,

*The clinging ivy with the oak may rise,  
But with it too must fall.*

Burleigh then appeals to the queen, and leaves him. Southampton hath a speech to himself, and follows.

Scene the court. The queen attended, Burleigh and the commons. She is fired at their impeachment, rails at Burleigh, and shews the bill to Southampton on his entrance, who defends his friend. She dismisses all but her minister, to whom she gives it as a firm command to stop the impeachment; he pleads it is unprecedented; she will have it so, at least till Essex's return, against which she had sent positive orders, till he had conquered Tir-Oen, and fixed the peace of Ireland.

ACT II. Burleigh, after telling Raleigh Essex was returned contrary to the queen's commands, sends him for Nottingham, to whom he tells it also. The queen and court appear. She deeply enraged at his presumption, Burleigh relates the people's

fears of Essex that he had leagued with Scotland and Tir-Oen, whom he was to join at Milford. She resolves to punish him, but first admit him to her presence. Southampton comes to beg an audience for the earl, which, when granted, Essex comes in, and there is a fine scene between her rebukes, and his excuses. When he declares he came to clear himself, and plead his own cause, she tells him she was his defence and advocate, but since he had disclaimed that, he shall have a trial, and leaves him alone. His friend comes to him, full of fresh tidings of the queen's anger. Essex wishes to see his wife. Southampton represents the danger. Burleigh then comes with orders from the queen for him to resign his staff of office, and confine himself to his own palace. Essex refuses to obey, and declares he will give his staff to his queen alone. Southampton goes to endeavour to appease the queen, and Essex being left alone, the countess of Rutland comes to him, welcomes him home; and here we must admire a truly tender scene, which closes this act.

ACT III. Burleigh relates to Nottingham, with what emotions the queen received the account of Essex's refusal of his staff: How she at first had ordered him to the tower, but again relenting, bid him be brought to her. Nottingham is sent for to the queen, and exit severally.

The queen is discovered alone; after some debates Nottingham comes to her, but speaking too bitterly against the earl is sent away, and bid to order Rutland to her presence. The queen, when alone, makes some reflections on the unhappiness of princes, and after Rutland hath been with her, and spoke (as she thought) too warmly in the behalf of Essex, jealous of her, turns her away in anger.

When Rutland is gone from the queen, Essex is brought in guarded, Burleigh, Southampton and Raleigh with him. Essex kneels and endeavours by his excuses to soften her, but on her reproaching him with treason in treating with Tir-Oen, he flies into a rage, calls her tyrant, which provokes her to strike him. He still more furious says his hand on his sword in threat to Burleigh and his friends. The queen then gives him up to his trial, and leaves him with Southampton, who endeavours to calm his passion, but all in vain; Essex goes to breathe revenge and treason.

ACT IV. The queen and Nottingham appear, the latter relating how Essex was overpowered. Burleigh comes in and gives account how Essex and his

friends

friends had met at Drury-House in consultation to seize the queen, and stir up a rebellion, but he and his friends had conquered and taken them prisoners, among whom was also Southampton. The queen, after a long soliloquy, sends for Essex, who is brought in disarmed, and left alone with her. He is overwhelmed with shame, she shews some sorrow, pities, and on his submission pardons him, but tells him she cannot save him from the law. He begs for leave to excuse himself; she grants it, and he extenuates his crimes by urging his too hasty temper, and his too quick sensibility of disgrace. She then gives him a ring, with promise, if he is condemned, and will send that to her, in lieu of it she'll grant whatever he asks; then calling Burleigh, she sends him guarded out.

Her attendants come to her, and after another long speech aside, Rutland rushes in, throws herself at the queen's feet, and fearful of Essex, to move the queen to pity, owns him for her husband. The queen is more enraged, has her dragged from her, and shewing in her words and gestures an height of jealousy, exits.

Act V. Scene, a room in the tower. Raleigh acquaints the lieutenant of the tower the earls were condemned, and were to die this day. Nottingham enters, sends for the earl of Essex, who comes to her in mourning, gives her the ring to carry to the queen, and beg her to give him and his friends their lives.

Scene the court. Nottingham enters to the queen, who was impatient for her return; she tells her Essex was prepared for death, desired it, rallied on the queen, and desired her mercy. Nottingham is strongly questioned by the queen for the ring, she denies he gave her any. Elizabeth now fired to an height, drives her out, and after a long self-debate, exits to the tower.

Scene the chamber in the tower. We have now a most masterly scene between the suffering earls. Southampton resigns himself for death, but Essex gives him assurance of both their lives, when the lieutenant brings in the warrant for their instant death. After expressing their surprise and grief, Burleigh brings a pardon for Southampton, which produces a noble distress between him and his friend. He refuses his life, till Essex begs him to live to cherish his poor wife. When Southampton had took the last farewell, Rutland appears in mourning, led by her maids; words are too poor to express the beauties of this scene of tenderness; her height of grief, her fainting on the ground, his being thrice summoned to

the block, his shewing her to the officer, and his prayer for her, when he exits, are all as finely fitted to draw tears, as ever any scene was, and tho' much praise is due to the performers, the author deserves a share as a poet.

When Essex is gone to execution, Rutland revives. The queen comes and gives orders to stop the execution the comforts Rutland, and Burleigh enters, tells her her orders came too late, the earl was dead; the queen rages at him, who to excuse himself relates the treachery of Nottingham, which he had just learned from her confession in despair. The queen then summons up her fortitude, and the play ends.

In our last, p. 74, we gave an Abstract of Mr. FIELDING's Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor. Mr. ALCOCK has since published a Pamphlet on the same Subject, to which he has prefixed an Advertisement, acquainting the Publick, that Mr. FIELDING had adopted his general Plan laid down in his Observations on the Poor Law, &c. published towards the End of last Session, tho' he has omitted to mention his Performance. The above-mentioned Pamphlet is intitled, Remarks on two Bills for the better Maintenance of the Poor, &c. In a Letter to ——— Member of Parliament. From which we shall give the following Extracts.

WITH all due deference to the judgment of persons of superior talents and stations, I must beg leave to say, that I think both of these bills are liable to some very material objections. That by Sir R——d L——d, which was first introduced, allowing it to be right, as far as it goes, certainly stops too short and does not go far enough. The title is only, "A Bill for the better Maintenance and Employment of Poor Children." This is taking in but a very small part of the poor. For chargeable children, I am persuaded, do not make a fourth part thereof. All parents are obliged, if able, to maintain their children; so most parents that can get or bear children, have generally youth and strength of body sufficient to enable them to maintain them, for a few years at least in the beginning, when both the quantity and quality of their food is less considerable and expensive, bread and milk and roots being the principal part of their diet. And when the children are grown to any bigness, the parish officers by the law now in being are obliged to bind them out apprentices; and all poor children above seven years

years old need no longer be a burden to their indigent parents, or parishes. Besides, in many parishes now-a-days there are some sort of charity-schools set on foot, and poor children have not only their schooling, but cloathing, and in many places, their diet, gratis. So that if this bill were to pass, and all poor children might have the privilege of being sent to the house of industry, I am firmly of opinion, few would be sent thither: Most parents would endeavour to rub on without this assistance, and either out of pride or fondness, or some trifling convenience to themselves, would chuse to keep their children at home, tho' in poverty and idleness and rage, just as we see many of them do at present, notwithstanding the law for binding out poor children parish apprentices. To have a lottery then, build work-houses, establish corporations, with all the other tedious expensive business of returning and chusing the members, maintaining a number of officers, monthly or weekly meetings, &c. &c. All this, I say, seems to be greatly over-doing the thing, and the matter is not adequate to the apparatus and trouble. I am very sensible of what consequence it is to take care of the education of poor children, and bring them up in an honest and industrious way. But to confine these houses to the reception of poor children only or chiefly, I am afraid would prove to be but of little service. The poor rates in each parish would be but a trifle lessened on this account. But they would be greatly increased on another account: The extraordinary expence of buildings, management, salaries, poor tax, &c. would bring a very considerable additional charge. At the same time that the aged, the lame, the blind, the idle, the sick poor would remain to be provided for as at present, and demand near the usual allowance. So that when the people found not only the usual burden nearly continued, but a new burden superadded, and idlers and sturdy beggars still left to stroll about, they would soon repent these new establishments, and by withdrawing all voluntary charities bring the scheme to nothing, or what would be worse, leave it to be carried on by a heavy annual taxation.

The charity schools in England, exclusive of London, were reckoned to be 1329 in the year 1735: Boys educated therein, 29,506; girls 3915; in all 23,421. And the number since then is allowed to be much increased. From the appendix to the bishop of Lincoln's sermon, anno 1735, it appears, there were then in London 132 charity schools: Boys in

them 3158; girls 1965; in all 5123. The children of poor clergymen provided for by contributions there, and in many other parts of the kingdom, are not included in these accounts. Since that time too there has been created and established the Foundling-hospital, which yearly takes off many poor children; and by the enlargement of its buildings and revenues, will, no doubt, continue yearly to take off more and more poor children, and at last perhaps, which is most to be wished, will be capable of receiving all that shall be offered. But, as lord Bacon says, hospitals abound, and beggars abound never a whit the less. For notwithstanding these ample provisions already made for the maintenance and education of poor children, we do not find the poor rates have at all lessened: On the contrary, at the same time that free-schools, and institutions for the benefit of poor children have increased, the poor rates have been also more and more increasing. For from the restoration, and much later, we may date the commencement of much the greater part of these schools and institutions. But the poor rates in England in Charles II'd's reign, according to a good calculation I have seen, amounted to but a trifle more than 600,000*l*. Whereas London only was found some years back to pay to the poor more than 250,000*l*. And supposing London one tenth of the nation, the whole nation must pay, in that proportion, 2,500,000*l*. It is now reckoned indeed to exceed that: It is now reckoned to pay upwards of 3,000,000*l*. From hence, I think, it appears plain, that such a new law for the better maintenance and employment of poor children, would not at all remedy the grievance complained of, the present burden and expence of the poor: So far otherwise, I believe it would greatly add to the grievance.

And as I object against the foundation of the bill, as being too partial and narrow bottomed, so I might also against some circumstances in the conduct and execution of it; particularly the manner of chusing the guardians.

However, the main objection against this bill is, what I said at first, that it is not of extent enough—That it is appropriated only to one species of poor, and does not provide for all in general. To remedy this defect therefore, another bill was soon afterwards brought in by the earl of H—l—k, for the maintenance and employment of all sorts of poor, as well the aged as children; lame, blind, idiots, sick, that is, all persons not in a capacity of maintaining themselves by their means

or labour. This bill promises well, and, by what I can find, is generally well received. It enacts, in the first place, "That in every county in England and Wales, there shall be one corporation for the poor." But surely a whole county is of too large extent for only one such corporation. The other bill rightly orders every county to be divided into a certain number of districts, according to the discretion of the justices, &c. And this bill, I must think, ought to have adopted the same regulation. Indeed, some of the smaller round counties, such as Rutland, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, whose off parts may be nearly equidistant from the centre, might do pretty well, perhaps, with only one poor house. But for the large counties, as Yorkshire, Devonshire, Lincolnshire, or very long counties, as Cornwall, Buckinghamshire, Lancashire, Berkshire, if there was to be only one such house in these, the distant extreme parts of the county could have but little benefit of it, at least would be far from having a proportional benefit.

The parish I live in is about 44 miles from the county-town, where the quarter-sessions are always held, and near which I suppose the poor house would be erected. But the trouble and expence of carrying up a pauper so far, would oftentimes be tantamount to the advantage received there. Besides that many distressed persons, greatly wanting relief, could not be conveyed to such a distance without manifest peril to their lives. Some very aged persons, for instance : Persons that should have the misfortune of a broken limb : Persons, or families, fallen down with the small-pox, epidemick fevers, &c. Poor women very big with child, or lying in : Persons labouring under any accidental distresses. Such feeble, or occasional poor objects, could not come within the benefit of the hospital, but must be directly relieved in their respective parishes, or perish for want of help.

But the difficulty and expence of sending paupers so far is not all. Consider what a trouble too it would be for the gentlemen guardians to attend. Few or none would accept of the office at such a distance, or duly attend upon it, if they did. The management would chiefly be engrossed by a junto of a few busy persons in the neighbourhood, who would find their account in attending, and share all the places and profits among themselves and their friends. The revenues would soon begin to draw the use, and not the use the revenues. And when such management once appeared, all voluntary contributions would be stopped and

the hospital, with what lands and certain income it had got, would become like many other deserted hospitals in this kingdom, only a sine-cure to some master or guardian.

Let me add, if there was to be only one poor house in a large county, the numbers of paupers to be thronged together would prove to be very great and inconvenient, and nastiness, infection and sickness could scarcely be avoided. And then this great number of paupers would of course require a great fund to support them, with a great number of officers and proveditors to take care and look after them, as treasurers, clerks, purveyors, stewards, masters of manufactures, physicians, chaplains, surgeons, masters, &c. The salaries of all which would not only be so much a drawback upon the income, but the more money there was to pass through their hands, the more room there would be found for jobs and impositions. And I need not say, how apt most publick undertakings are now-a-days to be made jobs of.

I might also add, that such numbers crowded together in one place, could with great difficulty be managed, would hardly be prevented from strolling about and pillaging, and proving in many respects a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Whereas in lesser districts, the people might be cleaner and more orderly kept ; much of the business of the house might be done by some of the poor persons belonging to it ; the officers would need to be but few, the salaries small, the accounts and expences would be subject to a more minute inspection and examination ; frauds of every kind would more easily be prevented or discovered ; the distance from the hospital would be inconsiderable ; most paupers might be brought to have the benefit of it ; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood would be able and willing to attend, and would have the thing ten times more at heart, as they would look upon it then as a creature, I may say, of their own forming and nursing.

Counties therefore, at least the larger counties, undoubtedly ought to be divided into lesser districts : And if a hundred, which I proposed in my scheme, be thought too small a division, let 2 or 3 hundreds be united, as shall be thought most convenient. Indeed, the compiler or compilers of this bill seem to be sensible, that one poor house or hospital would hardly suffice for a whole county. For further on in the bill it is said, "That in two years, at least one hospital shall be erected in each county : " As if more might

be

be erected, if thought necessary. But surely if more hospitals may be erected, more corporations should be established. For it would be wrong to have several of these houses in a county, and all of them made subordinate and subject to one general corporation. For this in time would come to the same thing, as if only one such house had been erected. The great house would draw to itself most of the profits and revenues, and like Aaron's rod or serpent, soon swallow up all the rest. Every district should be an independent body; otherwise it would not be worth while to have an hospital erected in it.

Some, that have rightly spoken against counties, as too large divisions, have at the same time spoken much in behalf of parishes, and still thought them to be the properest divisions for the right management of the poor. But one should think that experience would have sufficiently convinced us, that such small divisions will not do. A single country parish cannot possibly set up a work-house to any good purpose. The trouble and expence would never be defrayed by the profit of it. The same building and cover almost, that must be raised for one parish, would serve for several parishes. The same persons that attend or look after a few, could look after more. The same fire and candle, that warms and lights and dresses the meat of half a dozen, with a very small addition, would warm and light and dress the meat of double the number. And so in greater matters: Victuals, materials for work, &c. can be laid in much cheaper, when bought in quantities, than in small parcels. But I need not stop here to shew, that the poor can be cheaper maintained in larger bodies together than in separate parishes and houses as at present. This is supposed and taken for granted in both bills. I shall only say, that when much may be said against the two extremes of a thing, we may commonly presume, that the medium is right.

And as I think there should be more houses of this kind, than one in a county, so, undoubtedly, each house should consist of three parts, as I mentioned in my former pamphlet, a work-house, correction-house and hospital, adapted to the three different sorts of poor, the able industrious poor, the idle sturdy beggars, and the sick poor. But as to the second of these houses, that for hard labour, and the confinement and correction of disorderly wicked vagrants and other offenders, I find no particular mention made in the bill before us; tho' such a house would be more especially

necessary, if there was to be only one poor house in a county. For how could such a numerous body of paupers, as would in all probability be accumulated here, such a farrago or medley of idlers, swearers, drunkards, pilferers, vagabonds, how could all these be possibly well managed, without some such house ready at hand, to take off, and punish the offenders? A poor house, without a house of correction annexed to it, will never answer the end, which most gentlemen now have in view; namely the suppression of these idle daring wicked poor, (who are the most troublesome and dangerous to a state) as well as the employment and maintenance of all other poor. The scheme, to be perfect, should take in a provision for the poor of all denominations, should provide bread for those that are not able to earn it, physick for the sick, labour for those that are able to labour, and proper chastisement and labour for those who can labour and will not, or who are otherways notorious offenders.

After some other observations he concludes thus. "I have now, in compliance with your request, drawn up a few cursory remarks upon these two bills, and though I have objected against several points in each of them, yet with some alterations and additions, I think, an effectual law might be formed out of both. And if the two worthy authors of them should hereafter be joined together in a committee upon this affair, I make no doubt but on reconsideration they will be able to prepare a bill, for which, on account of its salutary effects as a law, his majesty will have reason to thank them, the poor to bless them, and every landowner in the kingdom to praise and esteem them."

*In our last, p. 92, we gave some Account of Elizabeth Canning's being carried by two Fellows to Mrs. Well's House at Enfield-Walk, and stript of her Stays by a Gypsy in the said House; for which the Gypsy received Sentence of Death at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, and Mrs. Wells was branded and ordered to be imprisoned six Months, as an Accessary after the Fact. As this Affair has been the Subject of much Converse, and likely still to be more so, we shall give our Readers an Account of the Trial, as follows.*

MARY Squires, widow, and Susannah Wells, were indicted, the first for that she on Jan. 2, in the dwelling-house of Susannah Wells, widow, on Elizabeth Canning, spinster, did make an assault, putting her in corporal fear and danger of her life, one pair of stays,

value

value 10s. the property of the said Elizabeth, from her person in the dwelling house did steal, take, and carry away. And the latter, for that she, well knowing that the said Mary Squires, had done and committed the said felony, her the said Mary did then and there feloniously receive, harbour, comfort, conceal, and maintain, against his majesty's peace, and against the form of the statute.

Eliz. Canning. I had been to salt-petre bank to see my uncle and aunt Colley; I set out from home about 11 in the forenoon, and staid there till about nine at night on Jan. 1, then my uncle and aunt came with me as far as Aldgate, where we parted; I was then alone, so came down Houndsditch and over Moorfields by Bedlam wall; there two lusty men, both in great coats, laid hold of me, one on each side, they said nothing to me at first, but took half a guinea in a little box out of my pocket, and 3s. that were loose. They took my gown, apron, and hat, and folded them up, and put them into a great coat pocket. I screamed out, then the man that took my gown put a handkerchief, or some such thing to my mouth. They then tied my hands behind me; after which one of them gave me a blow on the temple, and said, d—n you, you b—h, we will do for you by and by. I having been subject to convulsion-fits these four years, this blow stunned me, and threw me directly into a fit. The first thing that I remember after this was, I found myself by a large road, where was water, with the two men that robbed me. They took me to the prisoner Wells's house, when, as near as I can think, it was about four o'clock in the morning; I had recovered from my fit about half an hour before. They lugged me along, and said, you b—h, why don't you walk faster? one had hold on my right arm, and the other on the left, and so pulled me along.

Being asked whether she could form any judgment in what manner she was conveyed before she recovered of her fit? she said, I think they dragged me along by my petticoats, they being so dirty.—When I was carried into the house, I saw the gypsy woman Squires, who was sitting in a chair, and two young women in the same room; Virtue Hall was one; they were standing against a dresser. As soon as I was brought in, Mary Squires took me by the hand, and asked me if I chose to go their way, saying, if I did, I should have fine cloaths; I said, no. Then she went and took a knife out of a dresser drawer, and cut the lace of my stays, and took

them from me. I thought she was going to cut my throat, when I saw her take the knife. Then she looked at my petticoat and said, here, you b—h, you may keep that, or I will give you that, it is not worth much, and gave me a slap on the face. After that she pushed me up stairs from out of the kitchen, into a place which they call the hay-loft. After she shut the door she said, if ever she heard me stir or move, or any such thing, she would cut my throat. When day-light appeared I could see about the room, there was a fire-place and a grate in it, no bed nor bedstead, nothing but hay to lie upon, there was a black pitcher not quite full of water, and about 24 pieces of bread, (a pitcher produced in court) this is the pitcher, which was full to near the neck. The 24 pieces of bread might be about the quantity of a quarter loaf.

Q. Had you nothing else to subsist on?

Canning. I had in my pocket a penny mince-pye, which I bought that day to carry home to my brother.

Q. How long did you continue in that room?

Canning. Four weeks, all but a few hours.

Q. Did any body come to you in the room during that time?

Canning. Nobody at all.

Q. Did you, during the time you was in this confinement, make any attempts to come down stairs, or make your escape?

Canning. No, I did not till the time I got out.

Q. Had you any thing to subsist on during the time besides the pieces of bread, penny pye, and pitcher of water?

Canning. No, I had not.

Q. At what time did you get out?

Canning. About four o'clock in the afternoon on Monday I broke down a board that was nailed up at the inside of a window, and got out there. First I got my head out, and kept fast hold by the wall and got my body out; after that I turned myself round and jumped into a little narrow place by a lane with a field behind it; then I went on the backside of the house up a lane, and crossed a little brook and over two fields, as I think, but I did not take notice how many fields; the path-way brought me by the road side. Then I went by the road strait to London. It struck ten o'clock just as I came over Moorfields. I got home about a quarter after to my mother's house in Aldermanbury.

Upon her being cross examined, she was asked why she did not attempt to escape before; to which she answered, because



because I thought they might let me out ; it never came into my head till that morning. Being asked how she came, being in that deplorable condition, not to go into some house and relate the hardships she had gone through ? She answered, I thought, if I did, may be I might meet somebody belonging to that house.

Q. Did you see the prisoner (Wells) while you was in that confinement ?

Canning. I never saw her in the house at all till I went down afterwards.

Q. Did you eat all your bread ?

Canning. I eat it all on the Friday before I got out ; it was quite hard, and I used to soak it in the water.

Q. When did you drink all your water ?

Canning. I drank all that about half an hour before I got out of the room.

Upon being asked where she did her occasions while in the room, she answered, she never had any stool while in confinement, she had only made water.

Virtue Hall. I know the two prisoners at the bar ; Wells lived at Enfield-Wash ; I went and lived there as a lodger. Mary Squires lived in the house, and had been there about 7 or 8 weeks.

Q. How long before E. Canning was brought in ?

Hall. About a fortnight before, which was on Jan. 2, about 4 in the morning, she was brought in there by two men, John Squires was one of them, he is son to Mary Squires, the other man I don't know any thing of ; I never saw him before.

Q. Who was in the house at the time ?

Hall. There was I and Mary Squires the prisoner, and her daughter, the gypsy man said, Mother, I have brought you a girl, do you take her ; then she asked E. Canning whether she would go her way.

Q. What did she mean by that ?

Hall. She meant for her to turn whore, but she would not ; then she took a knife out of a dresser drawer in the kitchen, and ripped the lace of her stays, and pulled them off, and hung them on the back of a chair in the kitchen, and pushed her up into the room, and said d—n you, go up there then, if you please ; then the man that came in with the gypsy's son, took the cap off Elizabeth Canning's head, and went out a-doors with it ; the gypsy man, John Squires, took the stays off the chair, and went out with them. When I went out of the kitchen, I went into the parlour, Wells said, Virtue Hall ; the gypsy man came in and told me that his mother had cut the stays off the young woman's back,

and he had got them, and she bid me not to say any thing to make a clack of it, fearing it should be known.

Q. How long was you in that house ?

Hall. I was there a quarter of a year in all, if not more, I was there the whole time E. Canning was there ; but I never saw her once after she was put up into that room, I was the first that missed her, I asked the gypsy woman once whether that girl was gone ? she answered what is that to you, you have no business with it, but durst not go, to see if she was gone ; if I had, very likely they would have served me so.

Q. What was you in that house ?

Hall. I went there as a lodger, but I was forced to do as they would have me.

Elizabeth Canning. Elizabeth Canning that has given her evidence is my daughter ; after she was missing from New-year's day, I advertised her three times, she came back on the day before King Charles's martyrdom, about a quarter after ten o'clock at night, she had nothing but this ragged bed-gown and a cap ; I fell into a fit directly ; when I came to myself my daughter was talking to Mrs. Woodward and Mr. Wintlebury ; they asked her where she had been, she said on the Hertfordshire road, which she knew by seeing a coach going by ; she gave the same account she has here. When she came into her warm bed, she was very sick, and had no free passage thro' her for stool or urine, till she was supplied with glysters, for 7 days after she came home, but what was forced by half a cup full at a time.

John Wintlebury. I saw E. Canning the night she came home ; she appeared in a very bad condition, and had this dirty bed-gown and cap on. Hearing she was come home, I went to her mother's house, and said, Bet, how do you do ! She said, I am very bad. Said I, where have you been ? She said, she had been somewhere on the Hertfordshire road, because I have seen the Hertfordshire coach go backwards and forwards.

Joseph Adamson. I have known E. Canning the younger some years, I never saw her after she came home, till the day we went down to take the people up ; I and several neighbours of us, agreed to go to the place, some on horseback and some in the coach with E. Canning ; I was down about an hour, or an hour and half before the coach came, and had secured all the people we found there ; I seeing the room before she was brought in, thought she was capable of giving some account of it ; I returned to meet her and asked her about it, she described the

the room with some hay in it, a chimney-place in the corner of it, an odd sort of an empty room. I went with her to the house, and carried her out of the chaise into the kitchen, and set her on the dresser, and ordered all the people to be brought to her, to see if she knew any of them; she was then very weak, I took her in my arms like a child; upon seeing Mary Squires she said, that is the woman that cut my stays off, and threatened to cut my throat if I made a noise.

Q. Did any of the people seem unwilling to be inspected?

Adamson. Yes, they were very unwilling to be stopped, when we went down in the morning, particularly Mary Squires; after the girl had said this of Squires, Squires said to her, she hoped she would not swear her life away, for she never saw her before; E. Canning pointed to Virtue Hall, and said, that young woman was in the kitchen, when I was brought in; she pointed also to another young woman, and said she was there at the time; then we carried her up to examine the house, she said none of the rooms she had seen, was the room in which she was confined; then I asked if there were any other rooms, they said yes, out of the kitchen, (I had before been in it but did not say so then,) because I had a mind to see if she knew it, we had her up into it, she said this is the same room in which I was, but here is more hay in it than there was then; I laid my hand upon it, and said it has been lately shook up, it lay hollow, she was then pretty near a casement; said I, if you have been so long in this room, doubtless you are able to say what is to be seen out here, she described a hill at a distance which is Chinkford-hill; I believe she could not see it at the time she spoke about it, for I was between her and the casement, with my back towards the casement; she also said there were some houses on the other side the lane, then I opened the casement, we looked, and it was as she had described; I asked where was the window she broke out of, she shewed it us, (there were some boards nailed up against it,) and said that is the window, I used to see the coach go by at; then we pulled down the board, it was big enough for me to have got out of it, it appeared to me to be the same window, before she came to the house, for I saw some of the plaster broke off on the outside.

Edward Lion. The young woman lived servant with me till she was missing; I March, 1753.

live in Aldermanbury, I was one of the persons that went down to Wells's house, I went after the rest of the gentlemen on Feb. 1, we were there some time before she came, and had taken the people up; when she came she was carried into the kitchen, and sat on a dresser, and the people sat all round her; I said to her, Bet, do not be frightened or uneasy, you see your friends about you, and on the other hand do not be too sure, without you really can swear to what you say, therefore be very careful; she pitched upon Mary Squires to be the person that cut her stays off, she pitched upon a young woman that was said to be daughter to Squires, and said, she was in the kitchen, at the time, and likewise Virtue Hall, but said they did nothing to her.

Robert Scarrat. I went down to Enfield-Wash, there were six of us in all, her mother and two women were with her in the chaise; she described the fields, and likewise a bridge, that night she came home, near the house; I asked her if she perceived a tanner's house near, she said she believed there was.

Q. Was John Squires in the room at the time she pitched upon his mother and the rest?

Scarrat. He was, she said she could not swear to him, he had his great coat on at our first going there, but he had pulled it off; she said he looked like the person, but she could not swear to him; they made him put his great coat on before the justice, then she said he looked more like one of the two men that brought her there.

Edward Rossiter. I went down with the rest, on the Thursday, I heard E. Canning examined before Mr. Tashmaker the justice; she gave the same account, then as now, she said John Squires was much like one of the men, when he had got his great coat on, she said she did not see Wells in the house, but she once saw her out at a window, but did not know she was the woman that belonged to the house.

Mary Squires said nothing in her defence, but called the following witnesses.

John Gibon. I live at Abbotsbury, six miles from Dorchester, I am master of the house called the Old-Ship; on Jan. 1, 1753, the prisoner Squires came into the house, there was George her son, and Luoy her daughter with her, as she called them; she came with handkerchiefs, lawns, mudsins, and checks, to sell about town, she staid there from the first to the ninth

R.

ninth day of the month, and lay at my house.

William Clark. I live at Abbotsbury, and have for 7 years; I remember seeing the gypsy there; the last time I saw her, was on the 10th of Jan. last, I met with them on the road, we went some way together, we parted at Crudeway-foot, four miles from Abbotsbury, and three from Dorchester.

Thomas Grevil. I live at Coom, three miles from Salisbury, I keep a publick house there, the sign of the Lamb; I saw Mary Squires at my house, on Jan. 14.—These three witnesses shewed their sub-pœna's, as the cause of their coming to give their evidence.

For the crown, John Iniser, deposed as follows. I sell fish and oysters about Waltham-crofts and Theobalds. I know the prisoner Squires very well by sight, the last time I saw her before now, was at the time she was taken at Sufannah Wells's house; before that I had seen her several times every day up and down before she was taken.

Q. Are you very certain of that?

Iniser. I am that I saw her three weeks before, that she walked into people's houses pretending to tell fortunes. She told me mine once.

Wells being called upon to make her defence, said, As to her character it was but an indifferent one, that she had an unfortunate husband who was hanged, and added, she never saw the young woman (meaning E. Canning) till they came to take us up; and as to Squires, she never saw her above a week and a day before they were taken up.

Squires, the last day of the sessions, being asked what she had to say before she received sentence, answered, That on New-Year's day I lay at Coom at the widow Grevil's house; the next day I was at Stoptage, there were some people who were cast away, and they came along with me to a little house at the top of the Moor and drank there, there were my son and daughter with me. Coming along Popham-lane there were some people raking up dung. I drank at the second alehouse in Basingstoke on the Thursday in New-Year week. On the Friday I lay at Bagshot-heath, at a little tiny house on the heath. On the Saturday I lay at Old Brentford at Mr. Edwards's who sells greens and small beer. I could have told this before, but one pulled me and another pulled me, and would not let me speak. I lay at Mrs. Edwards's on the Sunday and Monday; and on the Tuesday, or Wednesday after, I came from thence to Mrs. Wells's house.

*A Journal of the late War in the EAST-INDIES, between the Rebel Indians, supported by the French, and some of the Nabobs, supported by the English.*

BEFORE we begin we must observe, that a man called a nabob in the East-Indies, is the governor of a province, or of a single town and its territory, of whom there are now a great number in that part of the world. These nabobs are all tributary to the Mogul emperor; but in every thing else they seem to be independent, and act as absolute and arbitrary sovereigns within their respective territories, often carrying on wars against one another, and sometimes attacking the European settlements upon their coast, without any authority from the Mogul, whose ministers give themselves very little trouble about the distant parts of that vast empire, if they can but draw money from thence for supplying their own avarice and luxury; therefore it is absolutely necessary for the Europeans settled upon that coast, to court or command a regard from the nabobs in their neighbourhood.

In these circumstances Mons. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, observing that Annaverda-Cawn, nabob of Arcot, had a greater regard for the English than for the French, he resolved to have him deposed. For this purpose he entered into a plot with Muzephur Jing and Chuenda Saib, two popular men in the neighbourhood, who raised an army of their friends, and being joined by a detachment of French from Pondicherry, they marched in July, 1749, towards Arcot, on the plains of which city they were met by Annaverdec at the head of his army; but as he had trusted entirely to his own strength, without soliciting any assistance from the English, his army was totally routed and himself killed. However, his son, Mahomed Ally-Cawn, made his escape, and took shelter in Trichenopoly, a place of great strength to the southward, where at his desire he was presently supplied by the English with men and ammunition.

This place the enemy then designed to have laid siege to, and marched southward for that purpose, but were prevented by Nazir Jing, nabob of Golconda, who having entered the province of Arcot with a great army, obliged them to retreat under the walls of Pondicherry, where they encamped in March, 1750; but being soon joined by the whole garrison of that place, and Nazir Jing being joined by a detachment of English from St. David's, as also by Mahomed and the English from Trichenopoly, the two armies

mies moved towards each other, and on the 24th. O. S. engaged, when the French and their allies were defeated, and obliged to retreat towards Pondicherry, with the loss of most of their cannon, ammunition and baggage, whereupon Muzepher Jing came and surrendered himself a prisoner to Nazir Jing, who was his uncle.

By this victory Mahomed was restored to the nabobship of Arcot, but some misunderstandings having happened between Nazir Jing and the English, and also between Mahomed and them, they returned to St. David's in August, whereupon the French and their allies attacked Mahomed in his camp and obtained an easy victory, but Mahomed saved himself by flying to Nazir Jing who was still with his army at Arcot, and who upon this determined once more to march against the French, whereupon they were obliged to throw themselves into the strong fortresses of Gingey, about 20 miles from Pondicherry. Of this fortress Nazir Jing formed the blockade, which he continued until December, when the garrison was reduced to great distress, and the French affairs almost in a desperate situation; but as they in all parts of the world seem to be better at plotting and intriguing than at fighting, they had during this blockade formed a conspiracy against Nazir Jing, into which his own prime minister, and the ungrateful Muzepher Jing had entered, and in pursuance of this conspiracy Nazir Jing was assassinated in his own camp on Dec. 5, O. S.

Upon Nazir Jing's death his said nephew Muzepher was proclaimed his successor by the conspirators and the whole army, as no one durst oppose what they and the French proposed. This raised the vanity of the French governor so much that he laid the plan, and actually began to build a town, to be called Dupleix, on the spot where Nazir Jing was so treacherously murdered, and where a monument was to have been erected with a gaudy inscription, as if the French had here obtained a glorious victory.

As Mahomed Ally was not able to stand against the French and their new allies, he was obliged once more to take shelter in Trichenopoly, and solicit the assistance of the English, which was at last promised upon his agreeing to the terms they proposed. In the mean time Muzepher Jing paid a visit to the French governor at Pondicherry, and after staying there about a month, set out for Golconda, accompanied by a party of 300 French, nine field-pieces, and all necessary stores, in order to establish himself in the nabobship of that province, having

before his departure appointed the above-mentioned Chuenda Saib to be nabob of Arcot, who having collected a considerable force, marched from Pondicherry to besiege Trichenopoly, after reducing some little forts in his way. But by this time Mahomed Ally's treaty with the English was concluded, and on March 24, 1750-1, O. S. a body of 400 men under the command of capt. Gingen, marched from St. David's to his assistance, and were joined by all the forces he could raise at Valconda, about 70 miles to the west of St. David's. Here the two armies had a rencounter, which by the treachery of the Indian governor of the place, turned out to the disadvantage of the English and their allies, for they were obliged to retreat precipitately with the loss of a considerable quantity of ammunition and baggage; and being deserted by several of Mahomed's troops, they were at last forced to secure themselves by encamping under the walls of Trichenopoly, after passing the river Calderon with some difficulty.

This river the enemy likewise passed, and encamped at Syringham near Trichenopoly, but had not yet forces sufficient to besiege it in form; and in the mean time it was resolved at St. David's to make a diversion by sending a new detachment into the province of Arcot, and for this purpose Mr. Clive offered his service as a volunteer, tho' he was not then in the army. Accordingly, he embarked, Aug. 22, with 150 men under his command for Fort St. George, where he was joined by 80 more; and with this force he marched cross the country, and took possession of Arcot without opposition, where he behaved with so much moderation and generosity, that he gained the good will of the people to a high degree.

This diversion had the desired effect, for Chuenda Saib's son was detached with a great part of their army from Trichenopoly, upon whose approach Mr. Clive shut himself up in the castle of Arcot, to which they laid siege, and having made two breaches, they at last, on Oct. 14, made a general assault, but Mr. Clive had so well prepared, that they were every where repulsed with great slaughter; and next day a party of English, with 2000 Morattas, which had been detached under capt. Kilpatrick from Trichenopoly, appearing in sight, the enemy retreated in great confusion, leaving behind them their cannon and part of their baggage.

Capt. Kilpatrick with a sufficient garrison being left in the castle of Arcot,

capt. Clive marched with the rest of the forces in search of the enemy, and coming up with them on the plains of Aranic, gave them a total defeat on Dec. 3, after which he reduced several other forts, wherein he left some of the English forces, in garison, and with the rest returned to St. David's, where he had scarce been a month, before the enemy had collected a new army, with which they approached within nine miles of Madras, and plundered several of the gentlemen's seats thereabout.

Upon this capt. Clive was again sent out with a body of English troops, and on March 1, he came up with the enemy at Couverpauk or Coverpaukte, about 15 miles from Arcot, where he gave them another total defeat, and besides the killed, took a lieutenant and 48 French prisoners, with all their cannon, and a great quantity of warlike stores\*.

The whole province of Arcot being thus cleared of enemies, except those at Syrringham, capt. Clive returned with his forces to St. David's, having in his way demolished the new town called Dupleix; and major Laurence arriving from England, he and capt. Clive set out, March 18, from St. David's with all the forces that could be raised, and joined capt. Gingen at Trichenopoly; soon after which capt. Clive was detached with 400 English, some Moratta horse, and Seapoys, to cut off the enemy's retreat to Pondicherry, for which purpose he attacked and took by storm two forts garisoned by the enemy, making prisoners 138 French, besides those that were killed or drowned in the Calderon, on which one of the forts was situated.

During these transactions capt. Clive had information, that one capt. Dantueil, at the head of a strong party, had been sent from Pondicherry with money and stores for their army at Syrringham, and that this party was then encamped under the walls of Valconda; whereupon capt. Clive set out directly for Valconda, attacked them in their camp, drove them with great slaughter into the fort, and obliged them to surrender themselves prisoners of war, May 31, 1752.

By this time the enemy's army at Syrringham was reduced to the greatest distress, having neither money nor provisions, and being deserted by most of the Indians, who had come over and joined Mahomed Ally; so that Chunda Saib in despair had delivered himself up to the nabob of Tanjore, in hopes that he would have saved his life, but to prevent disputes about who should have the keeping of him, he ordered his head

to be struck off; and on Jan. 3, the French commander, monsieur Law, capitulated, that the artillery and warlike stores should be delivered up, the soldiers prisoners of war, and the officers prisoners upon their parole. This is the fullest account we could spare room for: Those that desire to have all the particulars at full length, may see them in a pamphlet lately published, intitled, *A genuine Account of some late Transactions in the East-Indies.*

From the ADVENTURER, March 13.

*The Adventurer, as he was musing on the Sensibility of Brutes, on the Unreasonableness and Immorality of Cruelty towards them, in wantonly sacrificing them to our own Pleasure, and in the Ferour of his Imagination beginning to think it possible they might participate in a future Retribution; represents himself at last as falling asleep, and into a Dream, which he relates as follows.*

THO' the labours of memory and judgment were now at an end, yet fancy was still busy; by this roving wandon I was conducted thro' a dark avenue, which, after many windings, terminated in a place which she told me was the Elysium of birds and beasts. Here I beheld a great variety of animals, whom I perceived to be endowed with reason and speech: I approached a horse and an ass, who seemed to be engaged in a serious conversation; and by degrees I came near enough to overhear them.

"If I had perished, (said the ass,) when I was dismissed from the earth, I think I should have been a loser by my existence; for during my whole life, there was scarce an interval of one hour, in which I did not suffer the accumulated misery of blows, hunger and fatigue. When I was a colt, I was stolen by a gypsy, who placed two children upon my back in a pair of panniers, before I had perfectly acquired the habit of carrying my own weight with steadiness and dexterity. By hard fare and ill treatment, I quickly became blind; and when the family to which I belonged, went into their winter quarters in Nerwood, I was staked as a bet against a couple of geese, which had been found by a fellow who came by, driving before him two of my brethren, whom he had overloaded with bags of sand: A halfpenny was thrown up; and to the inexpressible increase of my calamity, the dealer in sand was the winner.

"When I came to town, I was harassed with my two wretched associates to a sand cart. The load was so disproportionate

\* See our Magazine for last year, p. 628.

portionate to our strength, that it was with the utmost difficulty and labour dragged very slowly over the rugged pavement of the streets. One morning very early, as we were toiling up Snow-hill with repeated efforts of strength, that was stimulated, even to agony, by the incessant strokes of a whip, which had already laid our loins bare even to the bone; it happened, that being placed in the shafts, and the weight pressing hard upon me, I fell down. Our driver regarded my misfortune, not with pity but rage; and the moment he turned about, he threw a stick with such violence at my head, that it forced out my eye, and passing thro' the socket into the brain, I was instantly dismissed from my misery, the comparison of which with my present state constitutes great part of its felicity. But you, surely, if I may judge by your stature, and the elegance of your make, was among the favourites of mankind."

"It is true, (replied the steed,) I was a favourite: but what avails it to be the favourite of caprice, avarice and barbarity? My tyrant was a wretch, who had gained a considerable fortune by play, particularly by racing. I had won him many large sums; but being at length excepted out of every match, as having no equal, he regarded even my excellence with malignity, when it was no longer subservient to his interest. Yet I still lived in ease and plenty; and as he was able to sell even my pleasures, tho' my labour was become useless, I had a seraglio, in which there was a perpetual succession of new beauties. At last, however, another competitor appeared: I enjoyed a new triumph by anticipation; I rushed into the field, panting for the contest; and the first heat I put my master in possession of the stakes, which amounted to 1000l. The proprietor of the mare that I had distanced, notwithstanding this disgrace, declared, that she should run the next day against any gelding in the world, for double the sum: My master immediately accepted the challenge; and told him, that he would the next day produce a gelding that should beat her."

"As I knew it would be in vain to resist, I suffered myself to be bound; the operation was performed, and I was instantly mounted and spurred on to the goal. Injured as I was, the love of glory was still superior to the desire of revenge: I determined to die as I had lived, without an equal; and having again won the race, I sunk down at the post in an agony, which soon after put an end to my life."

When I had heard this horrid narrative, which indeed I remembered to be true,

\* An elegy occasioned by shooting a blackbird on Valentine's Day.

I turned about in honest confusion, and blushed that I was a man. But my reflections were interrupted by the notes of a blackbird, who was singing the story of his own fate: He perceived that I listened with curiosity, and, interrupting his song, "Stranger, says he, tho' I am, as thou seest, in the fields of Elysium, yet my happiness is not compleat; my mate is still exposed to the miseries of mortality, and I am still vulnerable in her. O! stranger, to bribe thy friendship, if peradventure it may reach my love, I will gratify the curiosity with which thy looks enquire after me. I felt by the unprovoked enmity of man, in that season when the dictates of nature are love. But let not my censure be universal; for as the elegy which I sing, was written by a human being\*, every human being is not destitute of compassion, nor deaf to the language in which our joys and fears are expressed." He then, after a sweet tho' short prelude, made the grove again echo with his song.

The sun had chac'd the winter's snow,  
And kindly leas'd the frost-bound soil;  
The melting streams began to flow,  
And plow-men urg'd their annual toil.

'Twas then amid the vernal throng,  
Whom nature wakes to mirth and love,  
A blackbird rais'd his amorous song,  
And thus it echo'd thro' the grove:

"O! fairest of the feather'd train,  
For whom I sing, for whom I burn;  
Attend with pity to my strain,  
And grant my love a kind return.

See, see, the winter's storms are flown,  
And Zephyrs gently fan the air!  
Let us the genial influence own,  
Let us the vernal pastime share.

The raven plumes his jetty wing,  
To please his croaking paramour;  
The larks responsive love-tales sing,  
And tell their passion as they soar.

But trust me, love, the raven's wing  
Is not to be compar'd with mine;  
Nor can the lark so sweetly sing  
As I, who strength with sweetness join.

With thee I'll prove the sweets of love,  
With thee divide the cares of life;  
No fonder husband in the grove,  
Nor none than thee a happier wife.

I'll lead thee to the clearest rill,  
Whose streams among the pebbles stray;  
There will we sit and sip our fill,  
Or on the flow'ry border play.

I'll guide thee to the thickest brake,  
Impervious to the school-boy's eye;  
For thee the plaster'd nest I'll make,  
And on thy downy pinions lie.

To get thee food I'll range the fields,  
 And cull the best of ev'ry kind,  
 Whatever nature's bounty yields,  
 Or love's assiduous care can find.  
 And when my lovely mate would stray  
 To taste the summer's sweets at large,  
 At home I'll wait the live-long day,  
 And tend at home our infant charge. A  
 When prompted by a mother's care  
 Thy warmth shall form th' imprison'd  
 young,  
 With thee the task I'll fondly share,  
 Or cheer thy labours with my song."  
 He ceas'd his song. The melting dame  
 With tender pity heard his strain;  
 She felt, she own'd a mutual flame,  
 And hasten'd to relieve his pain.  
 He led her to the nuptial bow'r,  
 And nestled closely to her side,  
 The happiest bridegroom in that hour,  
 And she the most enamour'd bride.  
 Next morn he wak'd her with a song.—  
 "Arise! behold the new-born day!  
 The lark his matin peal has rung;  
 Arise, my love, and come away!"  
 Together thro' the fields they stray'd,  
 And to the verdant riv'lets side,  
 Renew'd their vows, and hopp'd and  
 play'd,  
 With honest joy and decent pride.  
 But, O! my muse with pain relates  
 The mournful sequel of my tale;  
 Sent by an order of the fates,  
 A gunner met them in the vale.  
 Alarm'd, the lover cry'd, "My dear,  
 Hasten, hasten away; from danger fly!  
 Here, gunner, turn thy vengeance, here!  
 O! spare my love, and let me die."  
 At him the gunner took his aim;  
 The aim he took was much too true; E  
 O! had he chose some other game,  
 Or shot as he had us'd to do \*!  
 Divided pair! forgive the wrong.  
 While I with tears your fate rehearse:  
 I'll join the widow's plaintive song,  
 And save the lover in my verse.

We inserted some Memoirs relating to Sir HANS SLOANE in our Magazine for Jan. last, p. 6, 7; an Account of his Death, Funeral, Will and Codicils, p. 43, 44, and the Proceedings of his Executors and Trustees, at their first Meeting, with the List of their Names, in our Magazine for February, p. 89. And as we have here presented our Readers with the HEAD of this celebrated Virtuoso, neatly engraved, we thought fit on this Occasion to give them, from the London Daily Advertiser, the following Considerations on his Collection of Curiosities.

THAT a treasure like to this never was amassed together, is beyond a

\* Never having killed any thing before or since.

doubt: Nor can we imagine that such an one ever can be compiled again; unless such another almost miraculous combination of causes should appear to give it origin; unless Providence again should join together in one mortal being so much true knowledge and so great benevolence; such talents and such affluence of fortune; and should again extend the life of him who was possess'd of them, almost to the age of a patriarch.

We are not aware how much it is we owe to the memory of this excellent man. With the same view to publick good, under which he had his whole life been gathering these treasures from all quarters of the world; he at the end of it provided they should be kept together. Those who knew the venerable deceased, know, that of all men he was the freest from ambition; all mildness and all meekness, he would rejoice when he saw his labours become useful, but no man ever knew him disclose a spark of vanity about them.

C The glory of God and the good of man, were, as himself declares †, the motives of his getting them together; and the same motives influenced him, to contrive for their continuing together.

He has with this design also taken every precaution that human prudence could suggest, to secure them in their place: He has repeated his earnestness that they should be so preserved, no less than five times in his last act; and he has taken the surest method that it should be so. He has vested the trust of them, in the hands of many of the best, as well as wisest persons in the kingdom; and, unsatisfied with addressing himself to their judgments, by the value of the treasure he committed to their charge, he has adjured them by their consciences and honour. He compliments them, and justly, with an influence from the same principles, to preserve the whole together, on which he collected the several parts of it; and adds, *he doubts not but they will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the trust reposed in them.* He repeats on subsequent occasions, that this is a *sincere trust and confidence which he has reposed in these honourable persons*; and we need only read their names to know it will be sacred. (See p. 89.)

We are happy that persons so equal to the trust have not declined to accept it: More happy, that they have determin'd to undertake the honourable office strictly and strenuously; and we are most happy, that among so great a number, there is, and there is certain to continue, such perfect unanimity.

A N S O N

† The words of his will.

Long had the French navy with that of proud Spain, insulted our coasts and rode  
 lords of the main, Look'd into our ports with a show to invade Our castles defy'd and half  
 ruin'd our trade. Britannia amaz'd at this signal disgrace, Vents  
 awful a sigh and in clouds veils her face; But rous'd on her naval fons  
 fixes her eyes, And bid with a smile two lov'd admirals rise: To Anson and  
 Warren your bumpers lift high, They chac'd the French squadrons beneath ev'ry sky.

O'erjoy'd they sail'd forth and came up  
 with the foe, [blow;  
 Determin'd like Britons to strike a bold  
 Not heedful of order they in courage con-  
 fide, [side,  
 The best line of battle's a thund'ring broad  
 Red smook soon involving sea, earth, air,  
 confounds, [wounds;  
 'Tis all rage and tumult distraction and

Disabed the French to our cross homage  
 pay, [the fam'd day.  
 And dragg'd home in triumph thus crown  
 Cbo. To Anson and Warren your bum-  
 pers lift high, [ev'ry sky.  
 They chac'd the French squadrons beneath

So Ruffel and Blake bid our sea lion  
 roar, [shoar.  
 Whose shadow appearing alarm'd ev'ry



In warring on ocean our wisdom's best  
shown,  
Inspirit the navy, then trade's all our own.  
To him who his thunders at Cape-Breton  
hurl'd, [world.  
To him a new Drake who encompasses'd the

May our liege flourish long, may his arms  
buckle France [lance.  
Ye seraphs, O shield and direct William's  
Cbe. To Anson and Warren your bum-  
pers lift high, [ev'ry sky.  
They chac'd the French squadrons beneath

*The* DANCING APOTHECARY.



The first man foot it to the second and third woman, and turns all three —, and his partner with the men then on their own sides, and turn your partner —, crosses over two couple —, right and left half round with the third couple, and a cross with the top couple till in second couples places —.

*Poetical ESSAYS in* MARCH, 1753.

*To Mr. HENRY JONES, on his Tragedy of the Earl of Essex.*

**A**S ancient heroes are renown'd in  
song, [wrong,  
For rescuing virtue from th' oppressor's  
So shall thy fame, who snatch'd this well-  
wrought tale, [prevail.  
From dulness' gloomy pow'r, o'er time  
Long had these scenes, wound up with  
dextrous art,  
In spite of reason, gain'd upon the heart;  
Thaw'd ev'ry frozen fountain of the eye,  
We wept, till even sorrow's self was  
dry; [approv'd,  
Yet judgment scorn'd what passion had  
And the head wonder'd, how the heart  
was mov'd. [boast,  
But, with a fate revers'd, the work shall  
That soundest judgments shall admire it  
most. [lines;  
Cloath'd in the easy grandeur of thy  
The story brightens, as the diction shines.  
Renew'd with vigour as in age 'tis grown,  
The wond'ring scene sees beauties not its  
own. [sultry vales,  
Thus, worn with years, in Africk's  
The crested snake shifts off his tarnish'd  
scales; [old,  
Assumes fresh beauties, brighter than the  
Of changing colours intermix'd with  
gold: [ray,  
Reburnish'd, basks beneath the scorching  
Shines with new glories in the face of  
day, [tongue,  
Darts fiercer lightning from his brandish'd  
Rolls more sublime, and seems, at least,  
more young.

No more shall noise, and wild, bombast-  
tick rage [stage;  
Usurp th' applauding thunder of the  
Fustian no more shall pass for true sub-  
lime,  
Nor nonsense musically float in rhyme;  
Nor, in a worse extreme, shall creeping  
prose,  
For nature and simplicity, impose:  
By thee reform'd, each vicious taste shall  
fail,  
And criticism hold aloft her scale.  
Whence beams this dazzling lustre on  
thy mind? [mankind?  
Whence this vast fund of knowledge in  
Unletter'd genius! Whence hast thou  
been taught [thought,  
This dignity of stile, this majesty of  
This rapid fire, by cool correctness rul'd,  
And ev'ry learned elegance, unschool'd?  
Say, hath great Shakespear's transmigrat-  
ed shade [aid?  
Inform'd thy mass, or lent thee friendly  
To him, blest'd bard! untaught, 'twas  
also giv'n, [brightest heaven,  
T' ascend, on native wings, invention's  
Assuming Phœbus' port; and, in his  
train, [vain,  
The muses all, like handmaids, not in  
Crouch for employment.  
The passions too, subservient to his will,  
Attentive wait on his superior skill;  
At the command of his enchanting art,  
Unlock the bursting flood-gates of the  
heart, [down  
And in the rapid, headlong stream, bear  
The vanquish'd soul, and make it all his  
own.

*Happy,*

• Alluding to the Prologue to Henry V.

Happy the clime, distinguish'd be the  
age, [stage ;  
When genius shoots spontaneous for the  
Not too luxuriant, nor too trimly neat,  
But, in looks wildness, negligently great.  
O may the gen'rous plants, so wond'rous  
rare, [care ;  
Ne'er want the tender hand of fostering  
But, like Apollo's fav'rite tree, be seen,  
For ever flourishing, for ever green.  
M'NAMARA MORGAN.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new  
Tragedy of the Earl of ESSSEX, by  
Mr. HENRY JONES, lately acted with  
Applause at the Theatre-Royal in Co-  
vent-Garden. (See p. 121.)

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. BARRY.

OUR desprate bard a bold excursion tries,  
Tho' danger damp'd his wing, be dar'd  
to rise : [Spring ;  
From hope, high rais'd, all glorious actions  
'Tis hence that heroes conquer, poets sing.  
Even he may feel the soul exalting fire,  
Fame prompts the humblest bosom to aspire.  
Without a guide this rash attempt be made,  
Without a clue from art, or learning's aid.  
He takes a theme where tch'd rest passions glow,  
A theme, your grandfathers felt with pleasing  
woe.

ESSSEX sad tale be strives to cloath anew,  
And hopes to place it in a stronger view.

Poets, like painters, may, by equal law,  
The labour'd piece from different masters draw:  
Perhaps improve the plan, add fire and grace,  
And strike th' impassion'd soul through all the  
face.

How far our author has secur'd a claim  
To this exalted palm, this wish'd-for fame,  
Your generous sentiments will soon declare :  
Humanity is ever prone to spare.

"Twere baseness then your candour to distrust ;  
A BRITISH audience will, at least, be just.

A flattering truth be fearful must confess,  
His sanguine friends made promise of success ;  
But that, be fears, their ardent wishes  
wrought,

Since partial favour seldom sees a fault.  
Then bear, like patient friends, this first essay,  
His next shall thank you in a nobler way.

EPILOGUE. By an unknown Hand.  
Spoken by Mr. CIBBER.

NEWS! News! good folks, rare news,  
and you shall know it—  
I've got intelligence about our poet !  
Who do you think he is ?—You'll never guess ;  
An IRISH BRICKLAYER, neither more or  
less.

And now the secret's out, you cannot wonder,  
That in commencing bard he made a blunder.  
Has he was left the better for the worse,  
In quitting solid brick for empty verse ?  
March, 1753.

Can he believe th' example of Old Ben,  
Who chang'd (like him) the trowel for the  
pen,

Will in his favour move your critick brows ?  
You rather wish, most poets pens were trowels.  
Our man is bonst, sensible, and plain,  
Nor has the poet made him pert, or vain :  
No bear, no coartier, nor conceited youth ;  
But then so rude, he always speaks the  
truth :

I told him be must flatter, learn address,  
And gain the heart of some rich patroness :  
'Tis she, said I, your labours will reward,  
If you but join the bricklay'r with the bard ;  
As thus—Should she be old and worse for  
wear,

You must new-case her, front her and repair ;  
If crack'd in fame, as scarce to bear a touch,  
You cannot use your trowel then too much ;  
In short, whate'er her morals, age or station,  
Plaster and white-wash in your dedication.

Thus I advis'd—but be detests the plan :  
What can be done with such a simple man ?  
A poet's nothing worth and nought availing,  
Unless he'll furnish, where there is a failing.  
Authors in these good times are made and us'd,  
To grant those favours nature has refus'd.  
If be won't fib, what bounty can be crave ?  
We pay for what we want, not what we  
have.—

Nay tho' of every blessing we have store,  
Our sex will always wish—a little more.—  
If he'll not bend his heart to this his duty,  
And sell (to who will buy) wit, honour,  
beauty ;

The bricklay'r still for him the proper trade is,  
Too rough to deal with gentlemen and ladies—  
In short they'll all avoid him and neglect  
him,

Unless that you his patrons will protect him.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new  
Tragedy of the BROTHERS, now  
acting with Applause at the Theatre-  
Royal in Drury-Lane. (See p. 99.)

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. DOD-  
SLEY, and spoken by Mr. HAVARD.

THE tragick muse, revolving many a  
page

Of time's long records drawn from every age,  
Forms not her plans on low or trivial decays,  
But marks the striking !—When some hero  
bleeds

To save his country, then her powers inspire,  
And souls congenial catch the patriot fire.—  
When bold oppression grinds a suffering land ;  
When the keen dagger gleams in murder's  
band ;

When black conspiracy infects the throng ;  
Or sell revenge sits brooding o'er his wrong ;  
Then walks the forth in terror ; at her frown  
Guilt shrinks appall'd, tho' seated on a  
throne,

S

But

*But the rack'd soul when dark suspicions rend,  
When brothers hate, and sons with fires con-  
tend;*

*When clashing interests war eternal wage;  
And love, the tenderest passion, turns to rage;  
Then grief on every visage stands impress,  
And pity throbs in every feeling breast:  
Hope, fear, and indignation rise by turns,  
And the strong scene with various passion  
burns.*

*Such is our tale.—Nor blush if tears should  
They're virtue's tribute paid to human woe.  
Such drops new lustre to bright eyes impart;  
The silent witnesses of a tender heart:  
Such drops adorn the noblest hero's cheek,  
And paint his worth, in strokes that more than  
speak:*

*Not be who cannot weep, but he who can,  
Shows the great soul, and proves himself a  
man.*

*'Tis do not idly grieve at others' pain,  
Nor let the tears of nature fall in vain:  
Watch the close crimes from whence their ill  
have grown,  
And from their frailties learn to mend your  
town.*

**An Historical EPILOGUE.** By the  
AUTHOR.

**A**N EPILOGUE, thro' custom, is your  
right,  
*But ne'er perhaps was needful till this night.  
'Tis night the virtuous falls, the guilty flies,  
Guilt's dreadful close our narrow scene denies.  
In history's authentick record read  
What ample vengeance glut Demetrius'  
shade:* [told,

*Vengeance so great, that when his tale is  
With pity some, even Perseus may behold.*

*Perseus surviv'd, indeed, and fill'd the  
throne,*

*But ceaseless cares in conquest made him groan.  
Nor reign'd he long; from Rome swift thun-  
der flew,* [threw:

*And headlong from his throne the tyrant  
Thrown headlong down, by Rome in triumph  
led,*

*For this night's deed, his perjurd bosom bled.  
His brother's ghost each moment made him  
start,*

*And all his father's anguish rent his heart:  
When rob'd in black his children round him  
hung,*

*And their rais'd arms in early sorrow wrung;  
The younger smil'd, unconscious of their woe;  
At which thy tears, O Rome! began to  
flow,* [fall,

*So sad the scene: What then must Perseus  
To see Jove's race attend the victor's wheel:  
To see the slaves of his worst foe encrease.  
From such a source!—An emperor's embrace.  
He sickn'd soon to death, and what is worse,  
He well deserv'd, and felt the coward's  
curse:*

*Unhappy'd, scorn'd, insulted his last hour,  
Far, far from home, and in a vassal's power.*

*His pale cheek rested on his shameful chair  
No friend to mourn, no flatterer to feign.  
No suit retards, no comfort soothes his doom,  
And not one tear bedews a monarch's tomb.  
Nor ends it thus—dire vengeance to complete,  
His ancient empire falling, shares his fate.  
His throne forgot! His weeping country  
chain'd!*

*And nations ask—Where Alexander reign'd.  
As public woes a prince's crimes pursue,  
So, public blessings are his virtue's due.  
Shout, Britons, shout!—Auspicious fortune  
bids!*

*And cry, long live—OUR title to success!*

**A humorous EPISTLE of a facetious Young  
Lady be rhymed.**

To Mrs. E.

**M**Y knowledge of your temper, and  
That you will be at my command,  
Induces me, dear Ma'm, to crave  
For once you'd be my humble slave:  
To Mr. M—ton then apply,  
To you he nothing can deny;  
Beg him to pardon my offence,  
Th' effect of female-innocence.  
As I his friendship highly prize,  
I'll on my knees, and never rise  
Until forgiveness I obtain,  
And be esteem'd his friend again.  
No other man in all the world,  
Though I were kick'd, and tosd'd, &c  
hurl'd

From hence to the antipodes,  
Shou'd ever bring me on my knees  
To ask forgiveness of those crimes,  
I might commit a thousand times:  
But this to him I'll freely do,  
Whene'er he orders it by you.

Madam, I from your house to-day,  
With great regret, have staid away,  
'Cause your preceptor I'll not see  
Until he's reconcil'd to me,  
Which by your means he soon may be:  
This is the very great desire  
Of pretty, smiling, Nancy Spier.

P. S. This letter, Ma'm, he need not see  
But if he shou'd, tell him from me;  
I hope those faults he shall detect,  
He'll very candidly correct.

C. MORTON.

**HOLT SCHOOL in NORFOLK, Thursday,  
February 26, 1753.**

J. H. to the Head-Scholar J. B.

*Officium nostrum erga DEUM.  
Our duty towards God.*

**N**UNC tu, mi Burrelle, audi! te namq;  
docebo, [lendus.  
Et paucis, quā animus tibi sit ratione co-  
Imprimis, unum esse DEUM meditare fre-  
quenter, [omnipotentem,  
Immensum, æternum, summum, optimum,  
Qui

*Qui oculum, et toto fulgentia sidera coelo,  
Ceteraq; aut oculis opta, aut non opta vi-  
deri,*

*Ex nihilo, nutu solo, sine tempore fecit ;  
Factaq; perpetuo studio servatq; regitq;  
Hunc venerare, time, cole, lauda, at sæpe  
precare, [occidit, et quum  
Noctæ dieq; oritur quum sol, quumq;  
Æquali spatio metâ disjunctus utrâq; est :  
Nam prima est virtus, prima est sapientia,  
Regem [agnoscere, amare,  
Cœlicolum PATREM, per CHRISTUM,  
Sinceroq; animo, laudare, timere, precari.  
Hoc sine virtutes alias nihil esse putato :  
Hoc verò solum penè est satis. Ergo teneto  
Corde ac mente Dæum sæpe, et sæpe ore  
voco :*

*Hæc ad virtutes alias est janna ; quippe  
Divino nequeunt prorsus sine numine ha-  
beri*

*Virtutes alias, et nequeunt vitia ipsa caveri.*

*Imitated in ENGLISH HEROICKS.*

*By the said J. B.*

**Y**OUNG Burrel, hear me ! While ad-  
vice I give [to live.  
How, in the way tow'rd's bliss you ought  
Know first, that there's but one Al-  
mighty God,  
Immense, eternal, by whose powerful nod  
All things were made both human and  
divine, [shine  
Seen or unseen ; yon heav'n, and orbs that  
Therein, sun, moon, and stars ; this earth,  
and all

*That lives or moves on earth's self-poised ball ;  
And all from nothing : Who, with equal ease,  
Still rules and governs these as well as these.  
Him fear, him reverence, worship and  
obey, [pray,  
To him for grace and faith devoutly  
Both morn and evening, and at midst  
of day :*

*Virtue and wisdom will in this appear,  
If God, through CHRIST, you call on,  
and revere,  
Praise, thank, and honour, and sin-  
cerely fear.*

*Without this, reckon other virtues small ;  
But, piety once got, you've almost all.  
Therefore let God be always in your mind,  
To him let pray'r, and praise, with  
thanks be join'd.*

*This is the path to heav'n, for none can  
gain*

*Virtue without it, nor from vice abstain,  
Unless they help from God by prayer  
obtain.*

N. B. See the advertisement of THE  
GRAMMARIAN'S GEOGRAPHY and  
ASTRONOMY, &c. on the blue cover of  
this Magazine.

COLIN and PHOEBE. A NEW SONG.

I.

**W**HERE the jessamin sweetens the  
bower,  
And cowslips adorn the gay green,  
And the roses refresh'd by the shower  
Contribute to brighten the scene,  
In a cottage retirement there lives  
Young Colin and Phœbe the fair,  
The blessings each other receives,  
In mutual enjoyment they share.  
And the lads and the lasses that dwell on  
the plain [swain.  
Sing in praise of fair Phœbe, and Colin her

2.

The sweets of contentment supply  
The splendor and grandeur of pride ;  
No wants can the shepherd annoy,  
While blest with his beautiful bride.  
He wishes no greater delight  
Than to tend on the lambkins by day,  
And return to his Phœbe at night,  
His innocent toil to repay.  
And the lads tell the lasses, in hopes to  
prevail, [the vale.  
They're as constant as Colin who lives in

3.

If her lover delighted appears,  
The fair one partakes of his bliss ;  
If dejected, she soothes all his cares,  
And heals all the pain with a kiss :  
She despises the artful deceit  
That is practis'd in city and court,  
And thinks happiness no where compleat  
But where shepherds and nymphs do  
resort. [in despair,  
And the lads tell the lasses they die  
Unless they are kind as Phœbe the fair.

4.

Ye swains who're accusom'd to rove,  
And each innocent fair one betray ;  
No longer be faithless in love  
The dictates of honour obey ;  
Ye nymphs who with beauty are blest,  
With virtue improve ev'ry grace,  
For the charms of the mind, when possess'd,  
Will dignify those of the face.  
And ye lads and ye lasses, whom Nymen  
has join'd,  
Like Colin be constant, like Phœbe be  
kind. G. ROLLER.

To the Author of the EARL of ESSEX.

**T**o rouse the indolent ! to wake the  
brave !  
To rescue glory from the dreary grave !  
To shew the strange vicissitudes of fate ;  
And trace the actions of the good and great  
To tune the strings that harmonize the  
whole, [soul :  
And paint the passions of the human  
To touch the mind with sympathetick woe ;  
And bid the spark of emulation glow :  
S 2 To

To stamp bright virtue's image on the heart ; [art !  
 For this the gods ordain'd the tragick  
 For these great ends, by blooming fancy  
 fir'd,  
 By science prompted, and by heav'n inspir'd,  
 To art and nature's topmost height to soar,  
 Arose the bards, in ages now no more !  
 Then merit flourish'd, poets then were bold,  
 ' Protected by the Boyles and Chesterfields  
 of old.'

But now, alas ! in our degenerate time,  
 When most deem poetry the knack of  
 rhyme ;

When sense and learning meet with small  
 respect, [lect :  
 And what their fires ador'd their sense neg-  
 When party int'rests govern works of wit ;  
 And ourts and theatres alike submit ;  
 Vent'rous is he who thinks to please the  
 age, [stage ;

And builds his hope on the precarious  
 Who dares the hatred merit's sure to gain,  
 The din of fool-, and envy of the vain.  
 This thou hast done ! the palm admits thy  
 claim !

On Essex's, establish'd stands thy fame.  
 Hail matchless bard !—enraptur'd Jones,  
 we see

The hero lost by Banks, retriev'd by thee !  
 With knowledge fraught, imbib'd from  
 Greece and Rome,

Profoundly vers'd in each recorded tome ;  
 In ev'ry ancient, ev'ry modern read,  
 With loads of lumber treasur'd in his head,  
 The pedant launches in pursuit of fame,  
 And thinks the scholiast and the bard the  
 same ;

But soon his dream-like flatt'ring vision  
 flies.

His audience censure, and the wits despise ;  
 Hence oft' we find in some o'er-labour'd  
 tale

The scholar please us, but the poet fail.  
 True genius only builds an author's  
 name ;

This lifts him to the pinnacle of fame.  
 The enliv'ning warmth, the all creative  
 glow,

Learning may aid, but nature must bestow ;  
 This fires the soul, th' ideas to refine,  
 And sinks the man in something more  
 divine ;

This still irradiates, tho' untaught the mind,  
 Directs the sense, and paints the thought  
 design'd. [beams

Thus while resplendent Phoebus darts his  
 O'er verdant meadows, groves and lucid  
 streams, [eyes,

The rural prospect tempts the admiring  
 And, void of art, a thousand beauties rise.  
 Stanhope ! thou patron of th' instruc-  
 tive train ! [again ;

Thro' whose indulgence Essex lives

How dost thou vary from the pompous  
 crowd ! [not proud ;  
 Tho' wise, yet modest ; and tho' great,  
 Thee, heav'n created with all virtues  
 bright, [polite ;  
 With sense well polish'd, and with wit  
 Taught thee for Britain to direct thy aim,  
 And with the poet's, fan the patriot's  
 flame ;

To bid each science, ev'ry art increase,  
 The blissful fruits of liberty and peace.  
 Av'rice too oft' o'er wealth asserts its  
 force, [course ;  
 Subjects its pow'r, and bars its destin'd  
 Despis'd by thee ! thy gen'rous bosom  
 knows

Th' essential good which affluence bestows  
 Did e'er intrinsic worth its fate deplore ?  
 Thy heart was touch'd, and merit droop'd  
 no more. [choice :

Be others niggards ; thine's a happier  
 Thy godlike deeds confirm the patriot's  
 voice.

What's all the gaudy pageantry of state ?  
 Can tinsel grandeur form a mortal great ?  
 No,—tho' th' external glare attracts our  
 eyes, [guise.

Oft' meaness lurks beneath the fair dis-  
 Oh, Chesterfield ! how bright thy virtue's  
 ray ! [decay :

That ! that ! shall shine, when titles shall  
 But stop, fond muse ! the bard 'tis thine  
 to sing ;

The patron soars above thy lowly wing.

To the Rev. Dr. YOUNG, on his excellent  
 Tragedy, called *The Brothers*.

LONG honour'd bard ! great Nestor  
 of the stage ! [are,  
 Retaining still thy genius, strength, and  
 By time correct'd, and improv'd by age :  
 This last great work our children shall  
 admire :

This, this compleats thy pyramid of fame,  
 And with immortal bards enrols thy last-  
 ing name.

Hearing Miss DAVIES (nine Years of Age)  
 practising on the Harpsichord, and German-  
 Flute, against her Benefit.

THE Roman fair (her father fix'd in  
 chains) [sustains :  
 From her own breast his wailing frame  
 The son of Croesus, trembling for his fire,  
 Bursts into speech, and saves him from  
 the fire.

With equal piety this infant maid,  
 Calls forth her genius, in a parent's  
 aid ; [delight,  
 When rapt'rous sounds the list'ning sense  
 As flow'rs, that spring forth early, charm  
 the sight,

O wonderful talent, in a child so young;  
A theme may claim some kindred seraph's  
tongue!

An EPILOGUE designed by Mr. Foote, for  
the Tragedy of the Earl of Essex.

[Spoken as to the author at his entrance.]

WELL! well! I'll do your business,  
honest friend; [mend.  
'Tis your first piece, in time perhaps you'll

● [Comes forward.]

Ladies and gentlemen,  
The author by me presents a petition,  
Which he begs may be read with your  
gracious permission. [not how true]  
It sets forth, that in Dublin (I know  
He pull'd down old houses, and built  
them up new; [the year]  
That on April the first, (he forgetteth  
Of the day of the month he is certain and  
clear; [hod,  
As he temper'd his mortar and handled his  
There pop'd in his head a new fancy and  
odd; [writing a play;  
'Twas, that building an house was like  
That both works were created the very  
same way; [folks in;  
That the portal was prologue to shew the  
That the hall and the entry open'd the  
scene; [throughout,  
That the plan was the stairs, to lead you  
By an intricate, puzzling, yet uniform  
route; [be laid,  
That the plot must as deep as the cellar  
Be as stout as strong beer and transparent  
as mead; [as these,  
That closets and cupboards, and such things  
Were incidents proper to fill up the piece;  
And that stucco and pointing were, in  
the last place, [grace;  
The language and sentiment, spirit and  
That the trowel and mortar were of sin-  
gular use, [muse.  
To plaister some patron, to favour the  
Fraught with lessons like these our poet  
began; [like ye his plan?  
What d'ye think of his house? and how  
The building, 'tis true, is but Gothick  
and rude, [good;  
But yet, for all that, the materials are  
And who knows, when your bounty  
has polish'd his lay, [vius one day;  
But this bricklayer may prove a Vitru-  
Come, 'tis worth the experiment—fa-  
vour his play.  
Full five stories high he has mounted his  
hopes, [ropes;  
But criticks take care,—he's on a ladder of  
Should ye cut but one cord, you'll crush  
all his bones; [end of poor Jones.  
Adieu bricklayer and bard,—there's an

A DIALOGUE between the Rt. Hon. H—  
P— and Madam Popularity. In Imita-  
tion of Horace, Book III. Od. IX.

H— P—.

3. W H I L S T I was pleasing in your  
eyes,  
And you was constant, chaste, and wise;  
E're yet you had your favours granted  
To ev'ry knave, or fool, who canted,  
In peaceful joy I pass'd each hour,  
Nor envy'd Walpole's wealth and pow'r.

Madam Popularity.

2. Whilst I possess'd your love alone,  
My heart and voice were all your own;  
But on my soul, 'twoud vex a saint,  
When I've most reason for complaint,  
To hear you thus begin to scold:  
Think on Britannia proud and old!  
To her your warmest vows are plighted,  
For her I ev'ry day am slighted:  
Are not her interests all your theme?  
Your daily labour, nightly dream?

H— P—.

3. My just regard I can't deny  
For her, and her prosperity;  
Nor am agham'd it is so great,  
That I, to rescue her from debt,  
From foreign wars, and civil strife,  
4. Wou'd freely sacrifice my life.

Madam Popularity.

Her welfare always is preferr'd,  
And my neglected voice unheard;  
Examples numerous I cou'd mention;  
A peace—bad as the old convention;  
Money reduc'd to three per cent,  
No pity on the poor, who lent;  
Armies, that must for ever stand,  
And still three shillings laid on land.

H— P—.

5. Suppose now, Madam, I was willing  
For once to bate this grievous shilling,  
To humour you—I know 'tis wrong—  
But you have such a cursed tongue.

Madam Popularity.

6. Why then, though rough as winds,  
and seas,  
You scorn all little arts to please,  
Yet thou'rt honest, fair, and I  
7. With thee alone will live and die.

1. Donec gratus eram tibi,  
Nec quisquam potior, &c.  
2. Donec non aliâ magis  
Aristi, &c.

3. Me nunc Thressa Chloë regit, &c.  
4. Pro qua non metnam emori, &c.  
5. Quid si prisca redit Venus! &c.  
6. —————improbo

Iracundior Adriâ,  
7. Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam  
libens.

## A further Account of the Affair of ELIZABETH CANNING.

SINCE the trial and condemnation of Mary Squires, the gypfy-woman, for the robbery committed on Elizabeth Canning, of which we have already given an account, p. 127, people have been strangely perplexed and divided in their opinions concerning the guilt or innocence of the condemned person. What led them into the opinion of the latter, is mentioned by the Inspector, in his papers of the 9th and 14th of this month. He says, he was told there were affidavits in the hands of Mr. Ford, and afterwards of the lord-mayor, proving that Squires was at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire, at the time when the robbery was said to have been committed: That Virtue Hall had declared before the lord-mayor, that what she had sworn against Mary Squires was false; that this woman was not in Wells's house on the day when the robbery was said to be committed, nor for some weeks after; that no such robbery ever was committed there at all, and that E. Canning never was in the house until brought down to it by those who carried on the prosecution: That two men of unexceptionable character, having come up from Abbotsbury on purpose, and having visited Mary Squires in person, had sworn, that they saw her at Abbotsbury on Jan. 1, and from that time to the 10th, and that she is the identical Mary Squires mentioned in the affidavits and certificates sent up before: That the lord-mayor had granted his warrant for apprehending E. Canning; and we are since told that four persons are bound for her appearance in the penalty of 50*l.* each.

On the 20th was published a pamphlet, entitled, *A clear State of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, by Henry Fielding, Esq;* of which the following is an abstract.

In this pamphlet, the narrative of E. Canning's being seized in Moorfields, &c. is given, which may be seen in our account of the trial, p. 127. Next, the objections to the truth of it are placed in the strongest light, and satisfactorily answered; and the improbability of her story being false clearly shewn. That the girl, after the absence of a month, returned in the dreadful condition, that has been published, is a known fact. A very fair presumption follows, that she was confined somewhere, and by some person; that she was almost starved to death; that she was confined in a place whence it was difficult to make her escape; that, however, this escape was possible; and that at length she actually made it. Now,

why did this girl conceal the person who thus cruelly used her? It could not be a lover; for among all the cruelties, by which men have become infamous in their commerce with women, none of this kind can be produced. Again, what motive can be invented for her laying this heavy charge on those who are innocent? Can it be believed that a young girl (hardly 18 years old, who hath the unanimous testimony of all who have known her from her infancy, to support the character of a virtuous, modest, sober, well-disposed girl) would endeavour to take away the lives of an old woman, her son, and another man, as well as to ruin another woman, without any motive whatever? As to any motive of getting money, nothing can be more groundless and evidently false, than this suggestion. The subscription was set on foot, long after the girl's return to her mother, by several well-disposed neighbours, and substantial tradesmen, in order to bring a set of horrid villains to justice; which then appeared (as it hath since proved) to be a matter that would be attended with considerable expence. The first proposer of a reward to the girl was a noble lord, who was present at the last examination of this matter in Bow-street. Again, as the girl can scarce be supposed wicked enough, she certainly is not witty enough to invent such a story: She is a child in years, and yet more so in understanding, with all the marks of simplicity that ever were discovered in a human countenance. Another improbability of the falsehood of her story arises from the manner in which this girl hath supported it. Before noblemen, and magistrates, and judges, persons who must have inspired a girl of this kind with the highest awe, she went thro' her evidence without hesitation, confusion, trembling, change of countenance, or other apparent emotion. As such a behaviour could proceed only from the highest impudence, or most perfect innocence, so it seemed clearly to arise from the latter, being accompanied with such a shew of decency, modesty, and simplicity, that, if these were all affected (which those who disbelieve her must suppose) it must have required not only the highest art, but the longest practice and habit, to bring it to such a degree of perfection. Another improbability is, that this girl should fix on a place so far from home, and where it doth not appear she had ever been before. In this point, her evidence stands confirmed by the declaration of Wells herself. It is true indeed, that as to her being confined there, Wells utterly denies it: But she as positively affirms,

affirms, that Canning was never there at any other time, nor in any other manner. Hence arises an utter impossibility of the falshood of her story ; for unless this poor girl had been well acquainted with the house, the hayloft, the pitcher, &c. how was it possible ~~that~~ she should describe them all so very exactly as she did, at her return to her mother's, in the presence of such numbers of people ? Nay, she described likewise the prospect that appeared from the hayloft with such exactness, as required a long time to furnish her with the particulars. Another improbability is, that she should charge the gypsy woman, when she must have known that woman could prove an *alibi* [her being elsewhere] and not Susannah Wells, who could have no such proof.

But the point of evidence, which was the principal foundation of that credit which the author of the State of the Case gave to this extraordinary story, is, the agreement, in so many particular circumstances, between the evidence of Eliz. Canning, and Virtue Hall. (See p. 127, &c.) That Virtue Hall had never seen or heard the evidence of Eliz. Canning at the time when she made her own information, is a fact. And even since her apostasy she does not pretend to say that Canning and she laid this story together ; but imputes her evidence to her being bullied and threatened into it ; which, to the knowledge of many, is a most impudent falshood : And, secondly, ascribes her agreeing with E. Canning to having heard her deliver her evidence ; which, besides being impossible, can be proved to be another notorious falshood by a great number of witnesses of indisputable credit.

I have this very afternoon (Sunday the 18th inst.) adds the author of the State of the Case, read over a great number of affidavits corroborating the whole evidence of Canning, and contradicting the *alibi* defence of the gypsy woman. These affidavits are by unquestionable witnesses, and sworn before three worthy justices of the county of Middlesex, who live in the neighbourhood of Enfield-Wash.

Upon the whole : This case, whether it be considered in a private or in a publick light, deserves to be scrutinized to the bottom : And that can be only done by the government's authorizing some very capable and very indifferent persons to examine into it, and particularly into the *alibi* defence of Mary Squires the gypsy woman. On the one side, here is the life of a subject at stake, who, if her defence is true, is innocent ; and a young girl guilty of the blackest, most premeditated, and most audacious perjury, level-

led against the lives of several innocent persons. On the other side, if the evidence of E. Canning is true, and perjury should, nevertheless, prevail against her, an innocent young creature, who hath suffered the most cruel and unheard of injuries, is in danger of being rewarded for them by ruin and infamy ; and what must extremely aggravate her case, and will distinguish her misery from that of all other wretches upon earth, is, that she will owe all this ruin and infamy to this strange circumstance, that her sufferings have been beyond what human nature is supposed capable of bearing ; whilst robbery, cruelty, and the most impudent of all perjuries, will escape with impunity and triumph ; and therefore will so escape, because the barbarity of the guilty parties hath risen to such a pitch of wanton and untempted inhumanity, beyond all possibility of belief.

As to my own conduct in this affair, I know it to be highly justifiable before God and before man. I frankly own, I thought it entitled me to the very reverse of censure. The truth is, the same motive prevailed with me then, which principally urged me to take up my pen at this time, a desire to protect innocence, and to detect guilt ; and the delight in so doing was the only reward I ever expected, so help me God. And I have the satisfaction to be assured, that those who know me best, will most believe me. In solemn truth, the only error I can ever be charged with in this case is an error in sagacity. If E. Canning be guilty of a false accusation, I own, she hath been capable of imposing on me : But I have the comfort to think the same imposition hath passed not only on two juries, but likewise on one of the best judges that ever sat on the bench of justice, and on two other very able judges, who were present at the trial.

I do not, for my own part, pretend to infallibility ; tho' I can at the same time with truth declare, that I have never spared any pains in endeavouring to detect falshood and perjury ; and have had some very notable success that way. In this case, however, one of the most simple girls I ever saw, if she be a wicked one, hath been too hard for me. Supposing her to be such, she hath indeed most grossly deceived me, for I remain still in the same error : And I appeal in the most solemn manner to the Almighty, for the truth of what I now assert. I am at this very time (on this 15th day of March, 1753) as firmly persuaded, as I am of any fact in this world, the truth of which depends solely on the evidence of others, that



that Mary Squires is *guilty* of the robbery and cruelty of which she stands convicted; that the *alibi* defence is not only a false one, but a falsehood very easy to be practised on all occasions where there are gangs of people, as gypsies, &c. That very foul and unjustifiable practices have been used in this whole affair since the trial; and, that E. Canning is a poor, honest, innocent, simple girl, and the most unhappy and most injured of all human beings. It is this persuasion alone, which occasioned me to give the publick this trouble: For, as to myself, I am, in my own opinion, as little concerned in the event of this whole matter, as any other man whatever.

*Virtue vindicated from Brutus's Slander of it.*

SOMETIME since the Cambridge Journal told us, that the honourable members for that university, had given 60 guineas to four bachelors of arts, that shall compose the best exercises on two subjects there named; the first of which subjects was an enquiry into the life and philosophy of M. Brutus, particularly with respect to that reproach thrown on virtue, in the words which he is said to have pronounced just before he killed himself; which were these, "Poor virtue! I always took thee for something real, and I find thee but a name, for thou art fortune's slave."

This opprobrious speech, so contrary to the philosophy and genius of the speaker, is either forged and fathered upon him, or was the suggestion of a disordered, troubled mind, on the dark state of his own and publick affairs at that time: The Roman writers scarce suffered a great man to make his exit without interesting heaven in his death; and the belief of omens and prodigies made a material part of that philosophy which Brutus had embraced; accordingly we are told, his evil genius came first to assure him he would meet him in the field of Philippi, and then appeared again just before the battle to let him know he was as good as his word: This might cast a damp on his spirit; but tho' this was an absurd doctrine held by the Stoicks, their notions of virtue were exalted and sublime; by this principle, they never acted upon mean and selfish motives, but made the good of their country the object of their aim; for by virtue the Romans meant the good of their republick; and to the long and general prevalence of this notion, was owing that heroism which we meet with so often among that people, and to it must be attributed the grandeur, extent and duration of their empire: But when their conquests had introduced riches

and luxury, then the narrow opinions of epicurism, adapted to that state of things, began to take place of the generous ones of stoicism, till every thing at last became venal: Even Atticus, who was rich, generous and a lover of his country, yet by the selfish principles of his philosophy, would not disturb his own private peace to secure that of his country, in which yet his own was involved. Thus by the failure of this principle of virtue, the good of the publick was confuted but by a few; and one of these few M. Brutus was, by philosophy, by principle and by blood, being defended from that L. Junius Brutus, who expelled Tarquin and his son for their tyranny, and a rape committed on a Roman lady. The image of this ancestor, which he had always before his eyes, the study of the stoical discipline under Cato, and the high notions he had conceived of virtue from both, made him lift himself on Pompey's side against Cæsar, the invader of the laws of his country: Yet Brutus could not but see that the odds, both for number and power, were all his life against him and virtue, or that virtue was subject to fortune: He might see this long before in his friend Cicero's banishment, in Pompey's defeat, and Cæsar's triumphs; he saw it plainly in the case of his uncle Cato, who was driven to the like necessity with himself to lay violent hands on himself, or see his country enslaved. The bad state of publick affairs might well make Brutus apprehend, that there were not virtuous men enough in power to save the state; but why should it give him an ill opinion of virtue? He had read what wonders had been wrought by it of old, and had experienced much from it; for was the virtue of Cicero nothing but a name, which detected and subdued the conspiracy of Catiline, and for that time saved the commonwealth? And was his own act in killing the tyrant in the senate house, which made the day of March ever memorable to all good men, no more than a nominal benefit? Or did the want of success ever make him or Cicero think the worse of that deed afterwards? Why then should his own want of success in the battle of Philippi make him cry out, that virtue was but a name? Nothing but despair and despondency could make him thus contradict himself, and condemn all the past actions of his life; and his own words, if his own, which he says disparaging of virtue, may more properly be applied and turned upon himself; Poor Brutus! I took thee for a man, but find at last nothing manly in thee, for thou art a slave to fortune and given to change.

THE E

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE following is as melancholy and affecting a relation of distress at sea as perhaps was ever known. Capt. Nathaniel Pierce, of the Portsmouth brigantine, belonging to Mr. Robert Odcorne, merchant, of Piscataqua in New-England, left that port about Nov. 22, 1752, bound to Louisbourg, with a cargo chiefly of lumber; the crew, besides the commander, consisting of the following persons, viz. Nathaniel Barns, mate; David Brown, William Langdon, Timothy Cotton, Longford a negroman, all residents of Piscataqua, besides William Williams of Liverpool; Thomas Chambers of some part of the North of England, and John Ollson, a Dutchman; in all nine. They proceeded on their intended voyage with favourable winds, and made the coast of Cape-Breton, at about 10 leagues to the westward, on Dec. 1. There came that day a gale of wind easterly, with a storm of snow, and exceeding cold. The crew being much fatigued with it, pressed the captain to make the best of his way to the southward, which was immediately done by a general consent; the cargo which was on board being proper for the West-India market. The wind on Dec. 2, was more moderate, and varied to the northward and westward, and continued not blowing over-hard until the 4th in the night, when a storm arose at W. N. W. and they continued before the wind the remaining part of the night. The next day the storm continuing, about 4 in the afternoon the pump was stuck, but about 5 the crew found they had sprung a leak, and required both pumps, which were set to work directly; but notwithstanding all they could do, it continued gaining upon them; and about 8 in the evening they found the vessel to be full of water, and pumping to be of no manner of service. They had all this time no sail set, excepting the foresail, which they secured as soon as possible, and got the foreyard close down, the vessel then remaining to the mercy of the seas, and full of water. The crew had then no thoughts in this dismal situation, but to secure what provision and water they could, and get some salt pork and beef from out of the steerage, and likewise two small cheeses. The meat they

March, 1753.

secured by making a hole, and then putting a rope thro' it, with which they tied it to the quarter-deck, which was the only part that remained out of the water. The negroman, Longford by name, and Cook, were both lost that night. The second day after this proved moderate, when they broke open the fore-castle, by which means two casks of water, and a barrel and half of apples floated to the quarter-deck, and there secured them. Dec. 9, about the dusk of the evening, in a very severe squall, the vessel fell on her starboard broadside, when the crew all got in the best manner they could on the broadside to windward, the sea making a breach over them, and very cold. The squall continued half an hour, and then abated: In the squall William Langdon and John Ollson were lost; and on looking after what provision they had secured, found the water, apples and cheese all gone, and nothing but the pork and beef remaining, and the vessel's upper deck broke up, not any thing remaining in it; from this time they had never a drop of water, but what the heavens at times afforded them, and no other sustenance but the salt pork. Either the 12th or 13th David Brown proved delirious, often asking for beer, cyder, and other liquors, and was in the night lost. From this to the 15th they had some light showers of hail, but could save but a small quantity, which each as soon as they got it eagerly devoured, and gave them some small relief. The 16th Nathaniel Barns, the mate, died upon the deck with hunger and cold, and was thrown into the sea. The 17th the lumber that was between decks was chiefly washed away, and the remainder of the crew thought it best, if by any means they could, to cut away the main-mast. There were carpenter's and other tools in the steerage, which was then full of water, and no possibility of getting them but by diving, which Capt. Pierce himself did, and recovered an iron crow and a carpenter's ax, by the help of which they cut away the main-mast. The day after this, Timothy Cotton proved delirious, jumped overboard, and was drowned. Capt. Pierce, with the two remaining men, were now in the greatest distress; and on the 19th Thomas Chambers and William Williams were both delirious, having frequently drank their

T

QW

own urine. There was then a hard gale of wind, and the sea broke very much over them, on which day the two last mentioned men were washed overboard. Capt. Pierce from this day, the 19th to the 24th, remained alone, expecting every hour to be his last, but was happily delivered by the Elizabeth, Capt. Martin, bound from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, to Oporto. They had no bread from the day they were wrecked, and had no liquor but that aforementioned.

We were informed, that the revenue of the duty of excise laid on beer and ale, amounted last year in England and Wales to 1,120,565*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . That the duty on malt in England and Wales, amounted to 568,154*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* And the duty on malt and molasses spirits in England and Wales, to 572,429*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* And that the whole revenue of excise in England and Wales, amounted last year to 3,057,825*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

By an act of parliament made the 15th year of his present majesty, intitled, An Act for more effectual preventing the counterfeiting of the current coin of this kingdom, and uttering and paying false and counterfeit coin, whoever shall make, coin or counterfeit any brass or copper money, commonly called a half-penny or a farthing, and his, her, or their aiders, abettors, and procurers, being thereof convicted, shall suffer two years imprisonment, and shall find surety for their good behaviour for two years more. And any informer, he, she, or they, shall have from the sheriff of the county or city where such conviction shall be made, the sum of 10*l.* within one month after conviction.

The magistrates and inhabitants of Edinburgh, being desirous to improve that city, by widening the streets and avenues, and erecting an Exchange and other public buildings, have applied to parliament for leave to purchase lands and houses, and such other powers as are necessary for executing their design.

FRIDAY, March 2.

Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Lee, on an indictment preferred by the attorney-general, at the direction of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the trial of Josiah Knight, for seducing Joseph Earl, a woollen manufacturer, into the service of Spain, in order to establish those manufactures there; who, after a hearing of five hours, was found guilty.

MONDAY, 5.

The birth-day of her royal highness the princess of Hesse, his majesty's youngest daughter, was celebrated, when her royal highness entered the 31st year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 7.

The annual sermon for the relief of poor dissenting ministers widows and their children was preached in the Old-Jewry, when the collection amounted to near 400*l.*

THURSDAY, 8.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. An act for granting an aid to his majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great-Britain for 1753, at 2*s.* in the pound: An act to continue the duties on salt: An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters: An act for enforcing the laws for the better preservation of the game: Two road, and several private bills.

Virtue Hall, the girl who was evidence against mother Wells, and Mary Squires, in the affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, declared before the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor, that all she had sworn upon the trial was false; whereupon she was committed to the comptroller till this mysterious affair can be looked into. (See p. 128.)

FRIDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, attended by some of the aldermen, was at Mr. Akerman's house in Newgate-street near two hours, to examine Susannah Wells, of Enfield-Wash, concerning the robbery of Elizabeth Canning, when the said Wells declared her innocence, and that she never had seen Elizabeth Canning till the time she, the said Wells, with others, were taken into custody and carried before justice Tatham, of Edmonton.

TUESDAY, 13.

Was ended the great cause where the attorney-general for his majesty was respondent, and Mrs. Duplessis, appellant, from a decree of the court of Exchequer relating to the will and estates of the late lord Coleraine; when the decree was affirmed for the respondent.

Letters patent of his majesty passed the great seal, to confirm the faculty of his grace the lord bishop of Canterbury, conferring the degree of doctor in divinity on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch, rector of the united parishes of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, and secretary of the Royal Society.

This evening four of the gentlemen, who were concerned in carrying on the prosecution in behalf of Elizabeth Canning against Mary Squires and Susannah Wells, appeared before the right Hon. the lord mayor, and entered into a recognizance of 40*l.* each for the appearance of the said Elizabeth Canning at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Young of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, long known to the world by his poetical and other works, has given the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the sum of 1000 guineas: A noble benefaction!

There being reason to apprehend that Mr. William Maude, of Sunderland, who has been missing ever since Jan. 24 last, was assassinated upon the high road; his majesty has been pleased to promise his pardon, and a reward of 50l. to any one (the person who actually committed it excepted) who shall discover his accomplices in the murder; fifty guineas are also offered by the widow, and another fifty guineas by the Hon. Henry Vane and George Bowes, Esqrs.

THURSDAY, 15.

At a general court of the Bank of England, a dividend was agreed to, of 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for interest and profits for the half year ending the 5th of April next; the warrants for which are to be delivered the 21st of the same month.

FRIDAY, 16.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace for Surrey, held at St. Margaret's hill, Joseph Puller and Mary Harrison were tried and convicted of counterfeiting and coining copper halfpence, and by the court sentenced to be imprisoned for two years in the county goal, and to continue in goal till they find sureties for their good behaviour for two years more. The court ordered that the base halfpence and the tools and instruments used by the prisoners, should be burnt by the hands of the common hangman on St. Margaret's hill the next day at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 17.

This day there was a meeting of justices at the fleece at Edmonton, to examine into the affair at Enfield wash; when 23 persons of credit in and about that neighbourhood made affidavits, that Mary Squires the gypsy was at and near that place at the time the robbery was said to be committed. (See p. 143.)

The same day came on to be tried before Mr. Justice Clive at the assizes at Chelmsford in the county of Essex, a cause brought by the order of the noblemen and gentlemen associated for the preservation of the game, against one Henry Wiseman a farmer and shopkeeper in the said county, for keeping a net for the destruction of the game, and for buying and having a brace of hares in his possession, he not being qualified within any of the game laws. In the course of the trial it appeared clearly to the court and jury, that the defendant had for several years employed many poor necessitous people to go out and furnish him with game, that he provided them with all sorts of engines

used for destroying the game, and that having dealt considerably in that way, he was distinguished by the name of King of the Poachers; and the fact with which he was charged being proved against him, the jury without any hesitation brought in a verdict against the defendant for three several penalties of 5l. each; one for keeping a net, and the other two for having two hares in his possession. A special jury had been summoned to try the cause, but 7 of them only appearing, 5 farmers were added to them to complete the number. The defendant being a proper object for prosecution, the verdict gave a general satisfaction to the country present, who are convinced from what appeared on the trial, that the intention of the association is not, nor ever was, to prosecute farmers without distinction.

THURSDAY, 22.

This morning Sir John Philipps, Bart. presented to his majesty the memorial of many of the proprietors of estates and inhabitants in the several parishes adjacent to Richmond New Park; setting forth their right to highways thro' the same for horses, cattle, and all manner of carriages; to stiles and ladders for foot-passengers; to the liberty of digging gravel there to mend the roads; to the free use of the water and water-courses there; and to the liberty of cutting furzes, and gathering underwood for the use of the poor of the said parishes: Complaining, that they have of late been obstructed in, and totally deprived of the enjoyment of their said ancient rights and privileges; and praying a redress of these their grievances. The said memorial was signed by above 300 persons\*.

At a meeting of the Royal Society it was declared inconsistent with the honour of the society to admit the shewing of monsters there, as the ridiculous exhibitors made use of their countenance, and that of the royal family, and persons of quality, as puffs to the populace.

*The late Mrs. STANTON of Shrewsbury*  
*her Receipt for the Bite of a MAD DOG.*

Take the herb trefoil, mouse-ear, dwarf-box, and periwinkle, of each an equal quantity; dry them very well before the fire, then pound and sift them very fine; take a large spoonful three mornings together fasting in half a pint of new milk, three days before the full or change of the moon.

Note, half the quantity is sufficient for a child, and two spoonfuls for any beast or dog.

All the above herbs must be gathered in the month of May, and as dry as possible; when you have made the quantity you chuse, put it into glass phials and stop them up very close.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 20. **E**DWARD Whitby, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; to Miss Dolman, of Litchfield.

28. Francis Swinhow, M. D. descended from an antient Danish family in Northumberland, to Miss Jenny Read.

March 4. Charles Styles, Esq; of Tewin near Farnham, to Miss Vaughan, of Whitehall.

5. George Turner, Esq; of Penly-house near Westbury in Wiltshire, to Miss Frew, of Wareham in Dorsetshire.

6. Thomas Gregg, Esq; of the Exchequer-office in the Temple, to Miss Brown, of Barnet.

7. Thomas Dolman, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Dod.

9. Stephen Theobalds, Esq; of Luton, to Miss Letitia Young, of Bloomsbury-square, a 15,000l. fortune.

Rt. Hon. the lord Baltimore, to the lady Diana Egerton, youngest daughter to the dutches of Bridgewater.

Capt. O'Brien, of the foot-guards, to the Hon. Miss O'Brien, daughter to the earl of Inchiquin.

12. Rev. Mr. Charles Halford, third son of Sir Richard Halford, Bart. to Miss Rebecca Sandwell.

13. Hon. William Richard Chetwynd, Esq; only son of the Rt. Hon. lord visc. Chetwynd, to Miss Woollaston, of St. James's square.

Gyles Talbot, Esq; of Berkhamstead, to Miss Maria East, of Mark-lane.

Rev. Mr. Secker, of Yardley in Hertfordshire, nephew to the bishop of Oxford, to Miss Bird, daughter of John Bird, Esq; of Coventry.

Thomas Van, Esq; of Sudbury in Suffolk, to Miss Bromley, of Hatton-Garden.

17. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Esq; memb. of parl. for Westminster, to Miss Maria Townshend, niece to the late lord Townshend, a 10,000l. fortune.

22. Marquis of Carnarvon, to Miss Margaret Nicoll, daughter of John Nicoll, Esq; late of Southgate in Middlesex, with a fortune of 130,000l.

Dr. John Bedford, of Durham, brother to Dr. William Bedford, late physician to Christ's-hospital, to Mrs. Dolabella Horsman, one of the coheireses of Edward Horsman, of Stirton in Rutlandshire, Esq;

24. John Hawkins, Esq; merchant in Broad-street, to Miss Storer, of Highgate.

March 9. The lady of Edward Lascelles, Esq; memb. of parl. for Scarborough, delivered of a daughter.

12. Lady Fortescue, of a son and heir.

17. The lady of Sir Everard Falkener, Knt. of a son.

20. Lady viscountess Peterfham, of a son and heir.

23. The lady of the Hon. Richard Montague, Esq; of a son and heir.

24. Marchioness of Granby, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Feb. 17. **R**T. Hon. Mary lady Salton, sister to the late William earl of Aberdeen, and mother to the present lord Salton.

The widow Coxon, at Rodgley in Derbyshire, in the 117th year of her age, who has left 173 children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

Mrs. Warren, a maiden lady at Derby, aged 104.

27. David Lequesne, Esq; merchant, brother to the late Sir John Lequesne, Knt. late alderman of Broad-street ward.

March 2. Dame Susannah Miller, aged 80, widow of Sir Borlace Miller, of Oxenbaugh in Hants, Bart.

3. Mr. George Sawbridge Littell, late a wholesale ironmonger in Coleharbour.

4. Alexander Ross, Esq; writer to the signet at Edinburgh, and solicitor to the crown for their affairs in Scotland.

7. Mrs. Keene, relict of Charles Keene, Esq; of Lynn in Norfolk, and mother of his excellency Benjamin Keene, Esq; his majesty's ambassador at Madrid, and of the Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of Chester.

Chester Fern, Esq; at Abington in Cambridgeshire, of an antient family and good estate, in the commission of the peace, and lately high-sheriff for that county.

11. Rt. Hon. Charles Stourton, baron Stourton of Stourton in the county of Wilts.

12. Peter Elers, Esq; of Chelsea, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

Richard Smith, Esq; of the Weargs near Wolverhampton, who some time since married a daughter of Sir John Astley, Bart.

14. Rt. Hon. Charles Bennet, earl of Tankerville, lord Ossulston, and knight of the thistle: He is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles lord Ossulston, now earl of Tankerville, &c.

17. James Vernon, Esq; an eminent Turkey-merchant.

20. Commodore Brown, commissioner of Chatham yard, a gallant officer, who was at the taking of Porto-Bello, where he bravely commanded the ship that attacked the iron castle.

Mr. Francis Price, an eminent architect, and surveyor of the cathedral church of Sarum, author of the British Carpenter; and, A series of observations on the above-mentioned cathedral.

21. Drigue Olmuis, Esq; at Woodford in Essex, immensely rich.

22. Rt. Hon. Thomas Trevor, baron Trevor of Broomham in the county of Bedford: He has left issue only one daughter, the present dutchess of Marlborough, and is succeeded in dignity and estate by the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; memb. of parl. for Woodstock, and one of the Welch judges.

24. Joseph Dobbins, Esq; filazer of the court of Common-Pleas for the county of Devon, and an eminent solicitor in chancery.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**D**R. Thackeray promoted to the archdeaconry of Surrey, by the bishop of Winchester.—Mr. Nicholas Herbert, presented to the rectory of Ludlow in Shropshire.—Mr. Jarvis, chosen lecturer of Christ-church, Spitalfields in the room of Mr. Dubourdieu, who resigned.—Mr. Robert Denham, presented to the vicarage of Stonely in Warwickshire.—Mr. Jones, chosen minister, or chaplain, of St. Saviour's, Southwark.—Mr. John Ella, presented to the vicarage of Missyn in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Hughes, M. A. to the vicarage of Loppington, in Shropshire.—Mr. John Standerwick, by the court of aldermen and common-council of Norwich, to the vicarage of Shropham in Norfolk.—Mr. Griffith, by the Abp. of York, to the rectory and parish church of Freeton in Yorkshire.—Mr. Wiggins, by the lord Edgcumbe, to the rectory of Crofton in Yorkshire, where he had been curate upwards of 30 years.—Mr. Mydhope Wallis, to the rectory of St. Endillon in Cornwall.—George Churchey, M. A. to the vicarage of Stoke-Gumber in Somersetshire.—Mr. Jackson, B. D. by the duke of Bedford, to the living of Thornhaugh in Northamptonshire.—Griffith Williams, M. A. by Mr. Gullifer and Mr. Carter, at the nomination of Mrs. Aylett, pursuant to an order of the high court of Chancery, to the vicarage of Great-Totham in Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**H**ON. Mr. Hawey, made one of the clerks of the privy-seal, in the room of Robert Tothill, Esq; deceased.—James Hufsey, Esq; made a lieutenant in the second reg. of foot-guards.—Bamber Gascoyne, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, unanimously appointed by the court of aldermen, judge of the Borough-court, Southwark, upon the recommendation of the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, his father.—Horatio Sharpe, Esq; made governor of Maryland, being appointed by lord Baltimore proprietary of that province, and approv-

ed by his majesty.—Michael Sherwin, Esq; made a capt. in Sir Robert Rich's reg. of dragoons.—Richard Manning, Esq; made a capt. in Howard's reg. of foot.—Cathcart, Esq; made a capt. in the royal reg. of dragoons.—Mr. Grindal, chosen an additional surgeon in ordinary to the London-hospital.—Rt. Hon. the earl of Northumberland, made lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Northumberland; and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne.—Henry Vane, Esq; made lieutenant of and in the county of Durham.—Alexander Stuart, Esq; made keeper of Ludlow-castle.—Mr. Risolieri and Mr. Thomfon, chosen assistant surgeons to the London-hospital.—Mr. George Leach, appointed clerk of the works to Chelsea-hospital, in the room of John Lane, Esq; deceased.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

**R**UTLANDSHIRE, Thomas Noel, Esq; in the room of John Noel, Esq; deceased.

St. Mawr, Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart. — lord Sundon, deceased.

St. Michael's, William Nesbit, Esq; — Albert Nesbit, Esq; deceased.

#### B-K-T-S.

**G**EORGE Kendall, late of Billericay, in Essex, baker.—John Townsend, of St. James's, Westminster, vintner.—Thomas Banks, of the parish of Christ-church, Southwark, hat-maker and dealer.—Richard King, of London, merchant.—Robert Terry, late of Ipswich, linen-draper.—Edward Webb, of St. Dunstan's in the East, dealer.—Thomas Marshall, formerly of Bishopsgate-street, but now of Newgate-street, tobacconist.—Thomas Maffey, late of Chester, linen-draper.—William Allen, of Witham, in Essex, shopkeeper.—John Reade and William Beach, of Parliament-street, Westminster, linen-drapers and partners.—Isaac Sugdon, of Long-lane, near the borough of Southwark, clothier.—John Macky, of Fleet-street, tailor.—Thomas Stephenson, of Stockton upon Tees, in the county of Durham, ship-carpenter.—Isaac Tarrat and Richard Taylor, of Cheap-side, linen-drapers and partners.—William Cooke, late of Basing-lane, London, merchant.—Henry Clapcott, late of Bedford-street in the parish of St. Andrew, Holbourn, bedstead-maker.—John Ellis, late of the town of Brecknock, mercer.—Edward Bury, late of Barbican, tobacconist.—Samuel Pulley, of Cannon-street, woollen-draper.—William Arnold, late of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis, in Dorsetshire, apothecary.

*Extra*

Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, The Story of ELIZABETH CANNING consider'd by Dr. HILL. With some Remarks on Mr. FIELDING's. (See p. 142.)

**I**N order to shew the improbability of Canning's whole story, he says: Some days after Jan. 1, when she is said to have been carried away, I find the following advertisement in the most universal of the daily papers (viz. Daily Advertiser, Jan. 6.)

*"Whereas Elizabeth Canning went from her friends between Hounsditch and Bishopsgate, on Monday last, the 1st instant, between nine and ten o'clock: Whoever can give any account where she is, shall have two guineas reward, to be paid by Mrs. Cannon, a Jewyer, in Aldermanbury Postern, which will be a great satisfaction to her mother. She is fresh-colour'd, pitted with the small-pox, has a high forehead, light eye-brows, about five foot high, 18 years of age, well set, had on a masquerade purple stuff gown, a black petticoat, a white chip hat, bound round with green, a white apron and handkerchief, blue stockings, and leather shoes."*

Note, It is supposed she was forcibly taken away by some evil-disposed persons, as she was heard to shriek out in a hackney-coach in Bishopsgate-street. If the coachman remembers any thing of the affair, by giving an account as above, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble.

**Why** supposed to be taken forcibly away? Are these transactions common? or was there any thing in the present case to authorize such an imagination? To what purpose should she be forced away? She is not handsome; so that the design could not be upon her person; and certainly the dress that is described so largely, could not tempt any one to carry her off to rob her; nor was it necessary, for that might have been done where she was seized; nay, and in the latter accounts, we are told it was done there.

Who heard her shriek! or what is become of the hackney-coach part of the story, no syllable has been since uttered of it? Who should know the voice of a servant of no consideration, calling in a strange part of the town from a coach? What must the ruffians have been doing who suffered her to shriek? or who that heard such a voice, and did, or that did not know the person, would not have stopped the carriage? How came he who heard so much, not to call persons to assist him? There are enough in the streets at ten o'clock; or, where's the coachman, for coaches do not drive themselves, and certainly he might be found to justify the story?

Is a coach carried her, where therefore

is the driver of it? or, if she was dragged along, how did the people, who were taking all this pains, and running all this hazard, to no sort of purpose, get her undiscovered thro' the turnpikes?

**A** From the day of this publication, by which the world was informed, that such a girl was carried off by ruffians (a fine preparative for what has followed!) we hear no more of her till her return at the end of 28 days; when she tells her absurd, incredible, and most ridiculous story; a piece of contradictory incidents, and most improbable events.

**B** It was not on the credit of this story that the unhappy creature was condemned. Let us not imagine courts of justice swallow such relations. It was on the most full account, given by one, who declared that she had seen the whole transaction, of which the court was concerned to judge: One, who being a stranger to the accuser, and a friend of the persons accused, declared she saw the robbery. This was an evidence which must have been allowed by any jury of judicious and unbiased men.

**C** We are now reviewing that account in a very different light; we have now been let into the secret of its origin; we have seen her since voluntarily declare, that it was false and forged, not in part false, but in the whole, and that it was the offspring only of her terrors; and actuated from the influence of the same apprehensions, she confirmed it at the trial; she now declares it, freely and voluntarily declares it, to have been all a perjury.

**E** After mentioning several apparent improbabilities in Canning's narrative, of her being dragged so many miles, of her not endeavouring to escape before, of her walking home in the weak condition she was said to be in, and no body's taking notice of her upon the road, &c. he observes, that the description she gave of the room, in which she said she was confined, at her first examination before the sitting alderman, was very different from what it really was, and as she afterwards described it.

**F** Some who went first down, says he, neighbours and men of credit, had heard her account of the room, and when they saw it, were convinced that her description did not at all belong to it: They gave her up, and they are to be found to say so. Some who were too officious, eager to have the story true, because themselves believed it, got there before her also; these, when they had heard the objections, rode back part of the way to meet her, and after some conversation with her; after, for I may have leave to conclude

jecture from the circumstance, asking her if there was not hay there ; that is, in effect, after telling her there was, and that she should have said so ; rode back, and, with huzza's of triumph, cried they were all right yet ; for she said now there was hay in the room.

We are asked, how should she know this house, as she approached it ? No-body ever heard that she did know it, as she approached it : And for the famous question, how she could, among a number of people, fix upon the gypsy whom she had particularly described before, as the person that had robbed her ? The answer is a very fatal and severe one ; it is, that she had not particularly described her before. It is palpable she never spoke of her even as a gypsy, tho' no woman ever possessed the colour and the character of that singular people so strongly : Nor had she given any particular account of her face ; which, had she ever seen it before, must have been remembered ; for it is like that of no human creature : The lower part of it affected most remarkably by the evil ; the under lip of an enormous thickness ; and the nose such as never before stood in a mortal countenance.

Then speaking of Hall's confession before justice Fielding, he says, let me ask you, Sir, were these the circumstances of that confession, viz. that it should be free and voluntary, without fear and constraint ? I need not ask you : Your pamphlet contradicts it. She refused to confess any such thing, you tell us so yourself, throughout six hours of strong sollicitation, and she consented to do it at last : Why ? She says, and you say the same, it was because she was else to be prosecuted as a felon.

But their informations, you repeat, are so alike ! Sir, I must tell you, they are too like : Indeed the term like is improper ; they are not like, for they are in effect the same : And farther, which is an observation that must sting somewhere, tho' these their informations are thus like, their evidence upon the trial was not so.

Hall had heard Canning's story many times. She had heard it from Canning's own mouth at Enfield on Feb. 1 ; on the same day also she says she heard it at Mr. Tythmaker's, as doubtless she did : For, 8 days after this, the story was published in the news-papers, to raise subscriptions. Hall can read ; or, if she could not, she had ears.

Now let us see when it was she gave this weighty information. 'Twas after all this opportunity of knowing what it was Canning said ; it was on Feb. 14, and not before, that she was examined by Mr. F. There, as himself informs us,

she was under examination from 6 to 12 at night, and then, to use his own words, after many hard struggles and stout denials, she did, what ? why, she put her mark to an information ; and swore what it contained was true. What it contained was the same with that which had before been sworn by Canning. The same person drew both ; and that not the magistrate, no, nor his clerk : Who then ? — why the attorney who was engaged to manage the prosecution.

Canning's story appeared improbable ; all rested upon the evidence of Hall : And there was given to you, against that evidence, the oath of Judith Natus, one not belonging to the gypsies, an honest woman, wife of an honest labourer, who, with her husband, lay in the very room, in which the girl pretended to have been confined, during the whole time of that alleged confinement. Here was the evidence of a person of honest character, and quite disinterested, against that of Hall. This oath you will find was truth ; it will be seen : It will be proved that it was so, by evidence the most incontestable. In the mean time, let me ask the whole world, whether this free oath of an unconcerned person, or the hardly-obtained information of one who was interested, and had the alternative only of that information or a prison, deserves the most respect ? These persons were subpoena'd, and they were ready at the court on the trial ; but the mob without doors had been so exasperated against all that should appear on the part of the accused, that they were prevented from getting in, and treated themselves like criminals.

Such is the state, and the exact state, of that case, into which a suspicion of misinformation at first, a confession of perjury afterwards, and accumulated proofs in support of that confession, have engaged the lord mayor of London to enquire even after the trial. The enquiry has answered all his lordship's expectations, the evidence is clear, and the proof is full. But for this his impartial enquiry, made for the sake of justice only, he is attacked by calumny and private prejudice : The envious hint he must be interested in it ; while others with the convict guilty, that he may sink into an equality with them. That magistrate is too well informed of the respect due to his sovereign, not to lay all the evidences first before him, afterwards the whole world will see them : And it is on certainty and knowledge I speak, who now tell them, that, when they do see them, they will be convinced at full.

PRICES

[*Catalogue of Books in our next.*]



# PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK India South Sea South Sea B. Annu. B. Annu. 3p. Cent. S. S. An. Ind. Bonds B. Cir. p. Wind at Weather												
STOCK. STOCK. Ann. old Ann. new 1746. 1747-8-9. E. Annu. 1751. prem. l. s. d. Deal. London.												
1	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
2	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
3	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
4	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
5	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
6	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
7	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
8	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
9	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
10	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
11	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
12	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
13	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
14	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
15	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
16	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
17	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
18	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
19	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
20	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
21	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
22	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
23	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
24	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
25	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
26	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
27	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
28	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
29	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
30	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold
31	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	71.	2	0	0	N. E.	fair cold

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 20. to March 27.																											
Chriff.		{ Males 892 } { Femal. 814 } { 1706 }		Buried { Males 563 } { Femal. 980 } { 1543 }		Died under 2 Years old Between 2 and 5 — 140		5 and 10 — 43		10 and 20 — 45		20 and 30 — 122		30 and 40 — 211		40 and 50 — 226		50 and 60 — 168		60 and 70 — 131		70 and 80 — 100		80 and 90 — 42		90 and 100 — 4	
Within the Walls		173		Without the Walls 450		In Mid. and Surrey 889		City & Sub. Weft. 431		1943		Weekly Feb. 27 — 357		March 6 — 327		13 — 443		20 — 406		27 — 410		1943		Wheaten Peck Loaf 25. 2d.		Peate 20s. to 21s. per Quar.	

Bill of Mortality from Feb. 20. to March 27.									
Christ. { Males 832 } 1646									
Buried { Femal. 814 }									
{ Males 563 } 1943									
{ Femal. 980 }									
Died under 2 Years old 709									
Between 2 and 5 140									
5 and 10 43									
10 and 20 45									
20 and 30 122									
30 and 40 211									
40 and 50 226									
50 and 60 168									
60 and 70 131									
70 and 80 100									
80 and 90 42									
90 and 100 4									
1943									
Within the Walls 173									
Without the Walls 400									
In Mid. and Surrey 889									
City & Sub. Weft. 431									
1943									
Weekly Feb. 27 357									
March 6 327									
13 443									
20 406									
27 410									
1943									
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 2d.									
Peate 20s. to 21s. per Quar.									



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>E</b> XTRACTS from the Journal from Grand-Cairo to mount Sinai and back again, translated from a MS. and lately published by the bishop of Clogher, tending to confirm the Mosaic history	155
Marble rocks engraved with ancient unknown characters	156
Whimfical variations in gardening <i>ibid.</i> C.	
A letter in defence of Mr. Whiston's character	157
A description of the Scilly islands	158—160
Their situation and prospect at a distance	158
Their names, number, qualities, and quantity of land in acres contained in each	159
St. Mary's island, Pomelin bay, Peninnis rocks, and Piper's hole	<i>ibid.</i>
St. Mary's garison	<i>ibid.</i> F.
Island of St. Agnes, with its light-house	160
Tresco, St. Martin, and Bryer islands <i>ibid.</i>	
Number and character of the inhabitants	<i>ibid.</i>
Sir Cloudeſly Shovel caſt away near theſe iſlands	<i>ibid.</i> E.
The curious kitchen gardener's new and compendious director	<i>ibid.</i> G, &c.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	161—169
SPEECH of M. Agrippa, in answer to A. Poſthumius, in relation to ſubſidy treaties	161
SPEECH of A. Poſthumius, by way of reply	165
Of our laws relating to debtors	169
Statutes concerning gypsies	170
Authentick history of Kouli Khan, the famous Persian usurper, extracted from Mr. Hanway's fourth volume	171—175
Critical remarks on Tacitus	175
Of the tranſplantation of men, and the changes which have happened in climates and countries	176
Experiments and obſervations on plaſter of Paris	177—180
Diſſolution and concretion of ſolid bodies	180
The queſtion about a plenum answered, in a letter from Mr. Horne	<i>ibid.</i> E.
Account of a terrible maſſacre on ſhip-board, by the riſing of the ſlaves	181, 182

Description of the whale, and account of the whale fiſhery	182, G. 183
History of Bampfylde Moore Carew, a famous impoſtor	183—188
Immorality of detraction	188
POETRY. A new ſong, ſung by Miſs Falkner, at Marybon-gardens	189
The complaint of the tragick poets, addreſſed to Dr. Young, on his tragedy of the Brothers	<i>ibid.</i>
On capt. Webb's having a ſhip	190
Epitaph on lord Bargany	<i>ibid.</i>
A preſcription to cure an aſthma	<i>ibid.</i>
Epigrams	<i>ibid.</i>
An occaſional prologue, intended to have been ſpoken by Mr. Woodward	191
On a D— of a certain C—ge, who obſerved, that wits are generally great fools	<i>ibid.</i>
God the univerſal parent, a hymn	<i>ibid.</i>
More verſes from Holt ſchool, in Latin and Engliſh	192
To Mr. R. Dyer, on his poem, entitled, The Carnation	<i>ibid.</i>
Epigram on lord Bolingbroke's letters and the answers	<i>ibid.</i>
A rebus	<i>ibid.</i>
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	193
Executions for murder and other crimes	193, 194, 195
Miſs Smith tried for poiſoning her aunt, and acquitted	193
Biſhop of Clogher preſents his tranſlation of a Journal to mount Sinai, to the ſociety of antiquaries	<i>ibid.</i>
Great collections for ſeveral charities	193, 194, 195
Shocking example of inhumanity to a parent	193
Bank and Eaſt-India directors choſen	194
Opening of the new chapel at the Foundling-hoſpital	194
Acts paſſed	<i>ibid.</i>
Cafe of M. Peyrac, owner of the French merchantman the Phoenix	195
Marriages and births	<i>ibid.</i>
Deaths	<i>ibid.</i>
Eccleſiaſtical preferments	196
Promotions civil and military	<i>ibid.</i>
New members	<i>ibid.</i>
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	197
A catalogue of books	198, 199
Price of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather	200
Monthly bill of mortality	<i>ibid.</i>

*The king's ſenior chaplain we are obliged to defer to our next, when the verſes to a gentleman going to viſit Herculaneum, and other piece, ſhall be conſidered. We have received many letters from different hands, both ſigned Philalethes, which ſhall have a proper regard paid to them in our next.*



T H E  
L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .  
A P R I L , 1753.

*In the Journal from GRAND-CAIRO to Mount SINAI and back again, translated from a Manuscript, and lately published by the Bishop of Clogher, there are several Things which contribute towards confirming the History of the Transmigration of the Jews out of Egypt, as given us by Moses in the Book of Exodus, &c. some of which we shall give our Readers, as follows.*



**I**N their 3d day's journey, being September the 3d, the author says, they lost sight of a chain of mountains, which they saw to-towards the south, at a great distance from them; and that a little after they saw towards the north, several hills of sand, appearing not unlike the hills in Italy when covered with snow, which continued in view for three hours, and which, they were told, reached all the way to Damietta. And tho' they made but very short journeys, yet on the 5th day they arrived at Suez on the coast of the Red-Sea, from whence they were carried over by boats to the other side of that sea, being there but a quarter of an Italian mile wide.

Now from the Bible we must conclude, that the children of Israel set out from that part of Egypt which lies to the East of the Nile, a little above what is called the Delta, that is to say, some where near about where Grand-Cairo now stands, because we have no account of their passing the Nile, and because it appears, that they arrived in a very few days upon the coasts of the Red-Sea \*. From this part of Egypt to the country afterwards called Judea, the direct road would have been, to have marched over that part of the isthmus, which lies upon the coast of the April, 1753.

Mediterranean; but this part was then inhabited by the Philistines †, and between it and the Red-Sea lay a desert, then called the desert of the Red-Sea ‡, through which it is probable they could not march for want of water, therefore they turned to the right, or south, and encamped upon the coast of the Red-Sea §, from whence they appeared to be intangled in the land §; for on the left they were shut in by the wilderness of the Red-Sea, which prevented its being possible for them to march northward; on their right they had impassable mountains, which made it equally impossible for them to march to the southward; and in front they had the Red-Sea, which it was thought they could not pass, as they were not provided with any sort of passage-boats, and consequently could not proceed to the eastward.

Accordingly from this Journal we find, that in approaching towards the Red-Sea from Grand-Cairo, there is upon the left a tract of hills covered with nothing but a white sand, and at a distance upon the right a chain of mountains; and that at Suez, which lies almost at the northernmost point of the Red-Sea, they have no water but what is brought from the other side of the sea, a small vessel of which is usually sold for a groat or five-pence.

Our travellers having, according to this Journal, landed on the Arabian side of the Red-Sea on the 6th of September, they set out about 11 o'clock from their landing-place, and after a journey of three hours to the east-south-east, leaving some mountains at a great distance towards their left hand, and having the Red-Sea on their right, they came to certain fountains of tolerable good water, called to this day Ain el Musa, or the Fountains of Moses, over against which, upon the Egyptian

U 2

\* Numb. xxxiii. 7. † Exod. xiii. 17. ‡ Exod. xiii. 18. § Exod. xiv. 2. § Exod. xiv. 3.

Egyptian side of the Red-Sea, there is to west-south west a remarkable aperture in the mountains, and the country near to these fountains is at this time called the desert of Sedur.

Now the Bible tells us, that the Israelites, in their 4th day's journey, turned from Etham, in the edge of the wilderness \*, A and encamped before Piha-hiroth, which signifies in Hebrew the mouth or opening of Hiroth, from whence they crossed the Red-Sea, and went out into the wilderness of Shur †; therefore it is probable that Etham lay a little to the west of the place where Suez now stands, and that Piha-hiroth lay about or near a day's journey south-east of Etham, consequently at this very aperture in the mountains taken notice of in this Journal; and as there was no complaint for want of water for some time after their passing the Red-Sea, we must suppose, that they supplied themselves at these fountains, which for that reason still retain the name of the Fountains of Moses; to which we C shall add, that the country, now called the desert of Sedur, is probably the very same with what is by Moses called the wilderness of Shur.

The Journal further informs us, that, September the 8th, they came to a rivulet which emptied itself into the Red-Sea some leagues below where they passed it, but that the water, tho' very clear, was somewhat bitter, and that in the mountains to the south-east they came to a place called Marah.

The correspondents here again with the Bible is surprising; for Moses tells us, that the Israelites, after passing the Red-Sea, went three days in the wilderness of Shur, without finding water, and that when they came to Marah, they could not drink the waters because they were bitter ‡; therefore it is very probable, tho' the author of the Journal does not take notice of it, that the rivulet of bitter water mentioned by him, rises from fountains of bitter water near this place, which is to this day called Marah; and if the water of the river, near its mouth, was bitter, the waters of the fountains, from which it rises, must have been much more so.

The Journal likewise takes notice, that they passed through some very rude mountains, called the mountains of Faran, which name certainly comes from Paran, the name given to this part of the country, and often mentioned in the Bible §; and that to the north of these mountains they passed thro' others, called the Written mountains, because the faces of almost all the marble rocks are engraved

with antient unknown characters, and in some places at 12 or 14 feet from the ground, which is the more surprising, as in these mountains there is neither water, nor any thing to be gotten to eat. Upon which the bishop remarks, that these characters are, probably, the antient Hebrew character, which the Israelites having learned to write, after the law was given from Mount Sinai, they diverted themselves with practising it on these mountains, during their forty years abode in the wilderness; but that this character having been disused during the Babylonish captivity, is lost, the Chaldee character being now used instead of it. This conjecture is the more probable, as the Israelites could then know no other way of writing but by engraving on stone, which was the way in which the Ten Commandments were communicated to them, and which they were ordered to write upon the posts of their houses, and on their gates ¶, therefore they were obliged to practise upon the rocks in the wilderness, in order to learn to write them upon their posts and gates when they came to be settled in the Promised Land.

*The WORLD, N°. 15, April 12.*

*The Author, after a short Introduction, proceeds to treat of the whimsical Variations of*  
D **GARDENING.**

THIS (says he) is more particularly the case with the counties adjacent to London, over which the Genius of gardening exercises his power so often and so wantonly, that they are usually new-created once in 20 or 30 years, and no traces left of their former condition. E Nor is this to be wondered at; for gardening, being the dress of nature, is as liable to the caprices of fashion, as are the dresses of the human body; and there is a certain mode of it in every age, which grows antiquated, becomes obsolete and ridiculous in the next. So that, were any man of taste now to lay out his ground in the style which prevailed less than half a century ago, it would occasion us much astonishment and laughter, as if a modern beau should appear in the drawing-room in red stockings, or introduce himself into a polite assembly in one of my lord Foppington's perriwigs.

What was the prevailing mode in Milton's days, may be guessed from a passage in his *Il Penseroso*, where he describes *Retired leisure* taking his delight in *trim gardens*. The practice, it should seem, was to embroider and flourish over the ground with *curious knots and flowers*, as the same poet calls them in another part of his works;

\* *Numb. xxxiii. 6.*  
† *Exod. xv. 22.*  
‡ *Exod. xv. 23.*  
§ *Genf. xxi. 21.*  
¶ *Deut. vi. 9.*

works ; and in this there was something of cheerfulness and gaiety at least, tho' the judicious eye could not help being displeased with the fantastical quaintness of the design.

James II. was deposed, and the immortal king William came to the crown of these kingdoms ; an æra as remarkable in the annals of gardening as in those of government ; but far less auspicious in the former instance. The mournful family of Yews came over with the house of Orange ; the sombre taste of Holland grew into vogue ; and strait canals, rectilinear walks, and rows of clipt evergreens were all the mode. It was the compliment which England paid her new sovereign, to wear the dress of a Dutch morass. The royal gardens of Kensington, Hampton-court and Richmond set the example ; and good whigs distinguished their loyalty by fetching their plans from the same country, which had the honour of producing their king ; a country never greatly celebrated for taste in any instance, and least of all in the article now under consideration. But such was the error of the times, our connoisseurs in their zeal all became mynheers ; and it would probably have been then esteemed as great a mark of disaffection to have laid out ground differently from the true Belgick model, as it would be now to wear a white rose on 10th of June.

This Dutch absurdity, like all other follies, had its run, and in time expired. The great Kent appeared at length in behalf of nature, declared war against the taste in fashion, and laid the axe to the root of artificial ever-greens. Gardens were no longer filled with yews in the shape of giants, Noah's ark cut in holly, St. George and the dragon in box, cypress lovers, laurustine bears, and all that race of root-bound monsters, which flourished so long and looked so tremendous round the edges of every grass-plat. At the same time the dull uniformity of designing was banished ; high walls excluding the country, were thrown down ; and it was no longer thought necessary that every grove should nod at a rival, and every walk be paired with a twin-brother. The great master abovementioned, truly the disciple of nature, imitated her in the agreeable wildness and beautiful irregularity of her plans, of which there are some noble examples still remaining, that abundantly shew the power of his creative genius.

But it is our misfortune, that we always run beyond the goal, and are never contented to rest at that point, where perfection ends, and excess and absurdity begin. Thus our present artists in gar-

dening far exceed the wildness of nature, and pretending to improve on the plans of Kent, distort their ground into irregularities the most offensive that can be imagined. A great comick painter has proved, I am told, in a piece every day expected, that the line of beauty is an S ; I take this to be the unanimous opinion of all our professors of horticulture, who seem to have the most idolatrous veneration for that crooked letter at the tail of the alphabet. Their land, their water must be serpentine ; and because the formality of the last age ran too much into right lines and parallels, a spirit of opposition carries the present universally into curves and mazes.

It was questioned of some old mathematician, a great bigot to his favourite science, whether he would consent to go to heaven in any path that was not triangular ? It may, I think, with equal propriety, be questioned of a modern gardener, whether he would consent to go thither in any path that is not serpentine ? Nothing on earth, at least, can please out of that model ; and there is reason to believe, that paradise itself would have no charms for one of these gentlemen, unless its walks be disposed into labyrinth and meander. In serious truth, the vast multitude of grotesque little villa's, which grow up every summer within a certain distance of London, and swarm more especially on the banks of the Thames, are fatal proofs of the degeneracy of our national taste.

#### To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT must needs mortify the sensible friends of the church of England to observe, that she has been so injudiciously defended against some late objections, which have been made to some parts of her constitution : One glaring instance of which you have exhibited in your Magazine for March last, p. 118.

The writer of Dr. Rogers's life complains, it seems, that " magnificent encomiums had been bestowed on certain persons, who have distinguished themselves as no friends to the church of England by law established, which have given an air of credit and triumph to their singularities."

This writer, however, does not say that these encomiums are undeserved, nor that the defenders of the church of England, (who also may, very possibly, have had their singularities and their errors too) have been without their encomiums.

ums. May not these therefore have misled unwary people on the one side, as well as those on the other? And must a sort of merit, which is extremely edifying, and which may have no connection with a man's opinions, never have justice done it, because the man himself is not of the church of England?

The matter of this complaint, therefore, is frivolous and unworthy of any man's regard, but of such a man as this, who has made use of it to introduce a most scurrilous censure on the deceased Mr. Whiston: For what else are the passages quoted from lord Nottingham and Mr. Ibbetson, unconnected with the passages that go before them, (as they stand in this declamation) but downright railing and abuse?

But, says this writer, "These authors have sufficiently made good their charge against Mr. Whiston—and whoever will be at the pains to peruse these two tracts, will be convinced, that Mr. Whiston was not that true christian, &c." This gentleman is mistaken—I have perused those two tracts, and have no reason to be convinced by either or both of them, that Mr. Whiston had not as much true christianity, as much integrity and as great a love of truth, as either my lord Nottingham or Mr. Ibbetson: And I farther think, that he has laid them both under difficulties, which they could not manage but by the method of which this discerning writer has given us a specimen; and I could name a great many better judges, who are of my mind.

This letter-writer is disappointed "that somebody has not prevented him in animadverting upon this part of Mr. Whiston's character, viz. his sincerity and regard to truth." Perhaps no body thought it pertinent to the confutation of Mr. Whiston's principles; perhaps no body thought there was room for it: And if this writer had thought so too, he had not exposed his narrow-spirited prejudices to the open shame of being confronted by a long life of sufferings and self-denial, which has approved Mr. Whiston's sincerity and regard to truth to the whole world, in a manner that can hardly be paralleled.

This may be for the present a sufficient rebuke to this weak piece of detraction: If the author of it should think fit to enlarge his accusation hereafter, he may probably hear further from,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

M. P.

*A DESCRIPTION of the SCILLY ISLANDS. Extracted from a Book, intitled, A Natural and Historical Account of the Islands of Scilly, &c. (See p. 104.) See the MAP.*

**T**HESE islands, of which the most noted are 27 in number, lie at about 30 miles distance from Cornwall; and are thought formerly to have been joined to that main land by an isthmus or neck of land, in length of time washed away by the sea, in the same manner as Great-Britain is supposed antiently to have been joined to France. And indeed there is still a great resemblance between these islands and Cornwall, in their culture, plants and other produce, their tinnery, fishery, &c.

A very small island, called Scilly, has given name to all the rest; and probably it was so called from its situation near dangerous rocks, similar to the rock of Sylla, near Sicily: And it is remarkable, that Scilly and Sicily have a great resemblance of situation, in lying respectively at the feet of their neighbouring tracts of Cornwall and Italy; supposing each of those tracts to have the figure of a human leg. These islands were called by the ancient Greeks, Hesperides and Caniterides, from their western situation, and their abounding with tin. The Dutch call them Sorlings; and in several of the Tower records, and ancient manuscripts, they are called Sulky or Sulley, which is probably a contraction from *insule*, as isles from islands.

The Scilly isles lie due west from the Lizard-point, about 17 leagues, and nearly W. by S. from the southernmost, or old Land's-end next Mount's-Bay, 10 leagues; also W. S. W. from the middlemost or westernmost Land's-end, above 9 leagues, before the entrance of the Bristol and British channels. They are seen from the Land's-end in a clear day, and at about 6 or 7 leagues off Smith's sound, sandy ground, and about 60 fathom water; also from the northward, at 60 fathom, owfy, sandy ground, as far.

Twenty-one or twenty-two leagues, W. by N. and W. N. W. from Scilly, is a bank, on which there is but 50, 51, or 52 fathom water, but between this bank and Scilly 60 fathom.

Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea. But the rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches, with the seas alternately flying over them, in white sheets or fleeces of that element.

The

The names, qualities, &c. of these islands, with the quantity of land in acres contained in each, may be seen by the following table.

Five larger islands inhabited by about 1400 people.	1 St. Mary	Acres.
	2 Tresco	1520
	3 St. Martin	880
	4 St. Agnes	720
	5 Bryer	300
One family	6 Sampson	330
	7 St. Helen	120
	8 Tean	80
	9 White island	70
4 smaller islands bearing grafs.	10 Annet	50
	11 Great Arthur	40
	12 Great Ganilly	30
	13 Great Gannick	20
10 Eastern islands, stocked with conies, and fitted for feeding cattle in summer.	14 Minewithen	18
	15 Normour	15
	16 Little Arthur	13
	17 Little Ganilly	7
	18 Little Gannick	6
	19 Ragged island	5
	20 Innisvoul	5
	21 Mincarlo	4
	22 Guahall	12
	23 Northwithel	10
7 Scattered islands placed about the largest.	24 White island near Sampson	9
	25 Round island	7
	26 Scilly island	3
	27 Rat island	1

Sum total 4485

The half, 2242

acres, at least, are tillable and improvable.

N. B. Besides the above, which are most noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very small islands bearing grafs; and rocks innumerable above water.

St. Mary's is the largest of the Scilly islands, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest length is about two miles and a half, middlemost breadth almost one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference.

The earth, or soil, is like that of Cornwall; but the air here is much wholesomer than the air of that county, being so brisk and healthful, that sickness is very seldom known among these inhabitants.

The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height; and are enriched with mineral stores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields here, like those in Cornwall, are inclosed with stone hedges. Also the heathy plains, and turfy downs, in several places, of this island, afford their use and pleasure. The highest land yields a prospect of England in a

clear day, and of ships going out and returning at the mouths of the channells. Here is also morass ground, in two parts of this island, called the upper and lower moors, which supply the cattle with water in dry seasons. In the upper of which, the farthest from Hugh-town, is a pretty large and deep lake.

About two furlongs from Hugh-town, the capital of St. Mary's, to the eastward, is a curious sandy bay, called Ponielin, where the beach, from the mark of flood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine writing sand, and of which ship-loads may be gathered at low-water. On account of its plenty and brightness, it is fetched by the inhabitants for sanding their houses in Hugh-town, and other parts of this island; and presents of it are made to many parts of England, as a curiosity.

The greatest natural curiosities observed in St. Mary's, are the rocks of Peninnis, and a subterraneous passage near them, whose entrance is called Piper's-hole. This passage is said to communicate underground with the island of Tresco, as far as the north west cliffs or banks of it, where another orifice is seen that goes by the same name with the former.

Going in at the orifice at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above a man's height, and of as much space in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond which entrance appear rocky basins, or reservoirs, continually running over with fresh water, descending, as it distils from the sides of the rocky passage: By the fall of water heard, farther in, it is probable there may be rocky descents in the passage: The drippings from the sides have worn the passage, as far as it can be seen, into very various angular surfaces.

St. Mary's island is defended by a strong garison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the town and isthmus, and commanding the country that way and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounting with 64 pieces of cannon, some 18 pounds. It also contains a company of soldiers, a master gunner, and 6 other gunners; a store-house, with arms for arming 300 islanders, who are obliged to assist the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-house, barracks, bridge, and strong gates: And, upon the summit of the hill, above a regular ascent, going from Hugh-town, stands his majesty's Star-castle, with ramparts, and a ditch about it. This castle commands a prospect of all the islands and seas about them; from whence, in a fair day, are also



beheld ships passing to and fro, and England as though rising out of the sea, at a distance. Here the king's colours are hoisted and appear conspicuous aloft, for ships to observe and obey coming in. The right honourable the earl of Godolphin, who is also proprietor, commands as governor of all the islands; and a lieutenant-governor is here commissioned to act under his lordship by his majesty, but not upon establishment. The captain of the company commands in his lordship's and the lieutenant governor's absence, who never reside.

About a mile S. W. of the fourth part of St. Mary's garison lies St. Agnes island, otherwise called the Light-house island, upon which stands a very high and strong light-house, seen in the night at a great distance, by which ships going out of or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this island, than any other of the Scilly islands. It is also of use to all coasting vessels crossing the channels. There is nothing particular in the soil of this island, different from the rest of the islands, (being, in that respect, very much alike) nor of the dwellings, or description of places, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, a church, in use for devotion, and such like.

About 3 miles and  $\frac{1}{2}$  northerly of the most northern part of St. Agne's island, or 2 miles northerly from St. Mary's key, lies the island of Tresco, the capital town of which is called Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin) consisting of a church, and about half a score stone-built houses, after the manner of those built in St. Mary's island. And near the landing-place of Tresco, in sight of New Grimsby harbour, stands a dwelling called Tresco Palace. This formerly used to be a house of resort for masters of ships, and strangers coming to this island; but the custom has some time been altered to a house of better accommodation, inhabited by Mr. Samuel Blyth, farther up the island. Hereabout are several scattered stone-built houses inhabited by labouring people.

About two miles from the northernmost part of St. Mary's, or one from the easternmost part of Tresco, lies the island of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow sound, appearing at a distance, as conspicuous by day, as the light-house upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether so high and large. It is built with rock-stone, equally round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This serves to direct vessels crossing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

Almost half a mile from the west side of Tresco island, to the westward of the landing-place, lies the island of Bryer, which is inhabited by several families, some of a generous disposition, and persons of able circumstances.

A Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal herbs grow here, as in several of the other islands.

The number of people upon the island of St. Mary are about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the islands of Tresco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampson; in the last and smallest of which inhabited islands, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worship in the other islands; here being no opportunity of publick devotion, nor of communication, but by the means of a boat.

C The men are loyal subjects, endowed with much natural strength of body and mind, giving proofs of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardships; are very good seamen and pilots; and want only an opportunity of education to render themselves more useful subjects.

The women are very dextrous in the use of the needle, and also in talents of good housewifery; nor do they want beauty, and other engaging qualities to recommend them.

D Sir Cloudesty Shovel was lost near these islands, upon the Gilston rock, returning from Thoulon, October 22, 1707, and not upon the Bishop and Clerks, as by some have been represented. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie-to, in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudesty, in the Association, ordering sail to be made, first struck in the night, and sunk immediately. Several persons of distinction being on board, at that time, were lost; particularly the lady Shovel's two sons by her former husband, Sir John Narborough, with about 800 men. The Eagle, capt. Hancock commander, underwent the same fate. The Romney and Firebrand also struck and were lost; but the two captains and 25 of their men were saved. F The other men of war in company escaped by having timely notice.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R, Dublin, March 17, 1753.

G I HAVE herewith inclosed, *The curious KITCHEN GARDENER's new and compendious Director*, which I desire you would insert in your next Magazine. I doubt not but it will be of great use to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. D. P. JOUR-

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 113.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give you was that made by M. Agrippa, the Purport of which was as follows.*

*My Lord,*

**I** SHALL readily agree with the noble duke who made you this motion, that both houses of parliament, and more particularly this house, have a right to interpose with their advice against concluding any treaty which may then be supposed to be upon the anvil; and I hope his grace will join with me in opinion, that the most certain way of preserving this important right, is to avoid making use of it in an unjust, immoderate, or suspicious manner; for as the people are highly interested in supporting the prerogatives of the crown, in order to prevent their being oppressed, and their country sacrificed by the artful and ambitious schemes of a faction in parliament, if an opinion should once generally prevail among the people, that we are making use of any of our privileges in a manner inconsistent with the true prerogatives of the crown, it would be easy for the king then upon the throne to put an end to all our privileges, and indeed to our very existence: And I must observe, that the present is not a proper time for pushing our privileges to any great extent, because the people do not seem inclined to patronise what has been usually called an opposition in parliament: The people are sensible of the danger they are in, and they now begin to judge, I think very rightly, that their relief cannot come from a contest, but from a cordial union between king and parliament, which, I am

E—G—.

April, 1753.

sure, can never arise from any such address as this now proposed.

In speeches without doors, my lords, I have often heard it said, that we ought never to grant subsidies in time of peace; but it was never yet said by any resolution of either house of parliament; and such a resolution would, in my opinion, be not only of the most dangerous consequence in itself, but it would be one of the most direct incroachments that was ever made by parliament upon the prerogatives of the crown. Even the noble duke himself must allow, that it may sometimes be necessary to grant a subsidy in time of peace, because that which was lately granted to the duke of Bavaria was approved of, and most justly approved of by both houses of parliament; and if it was prudent and necessary in one case, no mortal man can with certainty foresee, that it may not be equally prudent and necessary in another. Would not then such a resolution be an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown? For after such a resolution, should the granting of a subsidy become never so necessary, the crown could not agree to any treaty for that purpose, without a previous application to parliament; and as incroachments upon the prerogatives of the crown, as well as those upon the privileges of the people, are of a most prolific nature, this resolution might beget another, that our sovereign should enter into no treaty with any foreign potentate without the advice of parliament, which, with regard to foreign affairs at least, would be a total subversion of our constitution, and would in a great measure prevent its being in our power to treat successfully with any foreign potentate whatsoever.

X

Our

Our agreeing to such an address as this now proposed, would therefore, my lords, at all times be of the most dangerous consequence, but more particularly so in the present situation of the affairs of Europe, when every one knows that a neighbouring nation, the increase of whose power and influence we have always reason to be jealous of, is distributing her subsidies and her pensions to every potentate in Europe that will accept of them. Can any one be ignorant of the reason which makes that nation so liberal of her subsidies and pensions? Let us but consider who they are that have hitherto been chiefly instrumental in setting bounds to her ambitious projects, and we may then easily judge against whom her resentment will always be chiefly directed. Shall we then sit quiet and unconcerned, when we see her gaining so many of the powers of Europe to her interest, in order that they may assist her, or at least that they may remain neutral, when she finds a proper opportunity for revenging herself upon those, who have so long been the chief obstacles to her glory? This opportunity she is impatiently waiting for, and this opportunity, every one must see, is the death of the present emperor, and a dispute in Germany about the choice of a successor. To prevent this therefore, is what we should most cautiously endeavour, and for this purpose we must be at the expence of some subsidies. Upon this head we have naturally a great advantage, because, as we aim at nothing but preserving the peace, and contributing to that which is the true interest of Germany, every unbiassed prince of the empire will readily concur with us: Whereas it is evident, that our rival is aiming at raising the flames of a civil war in Germany, that, like a cruel thief, she may pilfer something during the conflagration; yet, nevertheless, we find that some of the princes of the empire are so blind-

ed by their avarice or ambition, as to join with her in this wicked project, and to accept of subsidies from her upon that account: As we find this to be the case, we must endeavour, even at the expence of some subsidies, to gain as many as possible to our side of the question; and whether it may not be necessary to grant some more subsidies than we have hitherto done, no man can pretend to foretell.

Whether it be possible to get the Archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, is a question, my lords, which I think of no manner of moment; for supposing it were not, yet still it would be necessary for us to secure as many as possible of the electors of the empire to concur in choosing him emperor upon his father's death, because a balance of power in Europe can no other way be preserved; and to those who appear resolved to concur in this salutary measure, we ought to grant subsidies even in time of peace, in order to enable them to have a larger number of regular, well disciplined troops in readiness against that event, lest some of the German princes under a foreign influence should attempt to prevent, by force of arms, an election, which they found they could not prevent by the laws and constitutions of their country. Upon this principle the late treaty with the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, must be justified, and it were to be wished we could likewise gain the elector palatine and the elector of Cologne; for as to the king of Prussia, whilst he continues in his present maxims of government, I am afraid, it will be impossible to gain him, unless we should alter our measures, and depart from that which I think the true interest of Europe, and of Great-Britain, and even of the protestant religion. From the turn which the affairs of Europe have lately taken, we must disagree with

with the house of Austria, or be upon no very good terms with the house of Brandenburg; and if we should disagree with the house of Austria, that house would join with the house of Bourbon, whose arms would be open to receive her, in order to put an end to the protestant religion, as well as to the commerce and naval power of this kingdom.

Thus, my lords, we may see, that upon many accounts of the utmost importance, we ought to cultivate a friendship and alliance with the house of Austria; and to render that alliance the more useful, we ought to contribute towards rendering that house more powerful. At least, we ought to join in every measure, that may be necessary for preserving the power it is now possessed of; and for this purpose it will surely be allowed to be necessary to have the imperial diadem continued in that house. I shall most readily grant, that this is the interest of every prince in Germany as well as of this kingdom; and I shall likewise grant, that every such prince, who is not more swayed by some selfish and private interest than by a generous love for the publick interest of his country, would concur in this measure without any subsidy from us; but princes are liable to every human passion as well as other men; and when there are strong temptations of a private nature on one side, and nothing but love of country on the other, it is a dangerous circumstance with regard to the conduct of princes as well as private men: It is therefore prudent in us to throw a small subsidy into the scale of the latter; and even when we do so, it must be allowed, that those who accept of it are strongly influenced by a love for their country, because it is known, that they might have a much larger subsidy, besides other temptations, should they embark on the other side of the question.

But the danger of this, says the

noble duke, might have been prevented, without our granting any subsidy, had we taken care to engage the vote of the king of Prussia, in consideration of our guarantying to him the dutchy of Silesia by the treaty of Breslaw, and afterwards by the treaties of Dresden and Aix-la-Chapelle; because, if the king of Prussia had engaged to concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, no other prince of the empire would have opposed it. My lords, can any one imagine that the king of Prussia put such a value upon that guaranty, or that he ever looked upon it as a security for his possession of that dutchy? From the whole tenor of his conduct we may see that he despises guaranties; and therefore he would have laughed at us, had we proposed to annex any condition to our guaranty, that he was not otherwise ready to agree to. If you should ask him what title he had to Silesia, do you think that he would shew a piece of parchment, or mention any of these treaties? No, my lords; as the earl of Warren in our Edward the First's reign shewed his sword, he would shew you his army. If he now refuses to concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, can any one think that he would have agreed to it when he was at the head of a victorious and triumphant army, and when the utmost that could be expected from him was, that he would put a stop to his victories, and agree to restore some part of his conquests?

Therefore, my lords, it cannot with any shadow of reason be said, that we ever had it in our power to secure the election of the archduke Joseph, without granting any subsidy, nor can we ever so much as contribute towards that happy event, but by granting subsidies to such of the electors as are willing to concur in bringing it about; and when subsidies are granted, and every other engine set to work, for preventing

it, would it not be the height of madness in us, not to contribute towards it as far as lies in our power? It is true, the present emperor's is a good life, a life that may be as much depended on as that of any man whatsoever: With pleasure, I join in opinion with the noble duke, that his Imperial majesty has at least an equal chance for living these 20 years; but an equal chance is far from being a certainty, and the bare possibility of the emperor's dying in a short time, is an unanswerable argument against our agreeing to the address proposed. To set this argument in a clear light, let me suppose that this address is agreed to, and that the emperor should die soon after the close of this session: I trust in God! neither of these events will happen; but as both are possible, both may be supposed; and with great probability. I may next suppose, that the French should set up a candidate for the Imperial diadem, in opposition to the archduke Joseph, and that they should have three of the electors ready to vote for their candidate: In these circumstances let me, lastly, suppose, that two other electors should declare to our court, that they would vote for the French candidate, unless his majesty should engage to grant them a small subsidy for a certain number of years; would it not in such a case be extremely unfortunate to have his majesty's hands so tied up by the address of this house, that he could not engage to grant any such subsidy?

As all these suppositions are possible, and some of them highly probable, I hope, they will convince your lordships of the danger that might result from our agreeing to the address proposed; and as his majesty has never yet loaded his people with any unnecessary expence, there cannot be the least reason for our running ourselves into any such danger, even supposing that the address could no way be deemed an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the

crown; but as it certainly would be an incroachment upon one of the most necessary and useful prerogatives of the crown, it might expose us to innumerable other dangers, which cannot at present be foreseen. Let us therefore continue to adhere to our antient constitution; for whilst we do so, our sovereign will always have great weight at every court in Europe, and from that weight the nation will upon every occasion reap advantage: Though we are not, like some of our neighbours, at the expence of keeping up numerous armies in time of peace, yet all know what we are able to do in time of war; and this, whilst our constitution is preserved, will make us respected by our friends, and dreaded by our enemies. I remember I was once asked by the minister of a great prince, what we meant by the preamble to our mutiny bill? Do you think, said he, that the balance of power in Europe can be preserved by 10,000 seamen and 15,000 land forces? No, Sir, says I, but his majesty, by a vote in parliament, can make that 10,000 seamen, 40,50, or 60,000; and that 15,000 land forces, 150, or with your help 250,000. This was not a *Dutch* commentary: It did not obscure the text which it was meant to explain: He presently understood it, and he acknowledged what I said to be true.

This, my lords, will always be the case, whilst there is a good correspondence between the king and his people; but should that correspondence be any way interrupted, the nation itself, as well as the sovereign, would fall into contempt; and as this would, in my opinion, be the certain consequence of our agreeing to this address, it is the most weighty objection against it; for the latter part of it tends directly towards sowing sedition among the people, because it would propagate an opinion, that his majesty had already run them into some unnecessary expence.

pence, and that the taxes they are loaded with, which I shall allow to be burdensome, were occasioned by a course of extravagant and unnecessary measures, the falshood of which is so evident, that I am persuaded, it is far from being the opinion of A the noble duke who made you this motion; and if we can by a few subsidies, procure the archduke Joseph to be chosen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, or if we can thereby prevent a disputed election upon the death of the present B emperor, the expence will be so far from being unnecessary or extravagant, that it will save us many millions, and at the same time prevent our commerce, our navigation, our religion, our very being as a free and independent nation, from being again C brought to depend upon the uncertain fate of a war.

In this light, my lords, I must view the subsidies we have already granted, or may hereafter find it necessary to grant; and whoever views them in this light, must of course D give his negative to the question.

*Upon this A. Posthumus stood up again, and replied in Substance as follows.*

*My Lords,*

A S no man understands the language of parliament better, or knows better than the noble lord, how to distinguish between the import of one word and that of another, I was surprised to hear his lordship make use of the word, resolution, when the question is only about an address. I shall agree with the noble lord, that if the motion had been, to resolve not to enter into any more subsidiary treaties with foreign princes in time of peace, it would have been an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown; be G cause by our constitution the king alone has a right to come to such a resolution, and this resolution, I hope his majesty will come to, whatever

D— of B—.

may become of this question. But the noble lord will not surely say, that we have not a right to offer our advice to our sovereign upon any important emergency, and to lay that advice before him in the shape of an humble and dutiful address; and this is all that is desired by the motion now under your lordships consideration.

But this is not the only error, with regard to the language of parliament, which his lordship, accidentally I must believe, fell into. Your lordships all know, that the name of our sovereign is never to be brought into our debates; especially when any measure of government is brought under our consideration, in order to determine whether it was a right or a wrong measure: In all such cases it is supposed to be the measure of our ministers, and they alone are to answer for it. Thus if any unnecessary expence has been brought upon the nation, we are not to suppose that this was done by his majesty, but by his majesty's ministers; and by them I will say, that the nation has been often involved in an expence, or in a greater expence, than was any way necessary. If I had not thought so, I should not have troubled your lordships with this motion; but I have said, and I still think, that the subsidy now granted to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, was not only an unnecessary expence, but an expence that could answer no purpose, at least no British purpose whatsoever. There is F a very great difference between this subsidy and that which was last year granted to the elector of Bavaria; for the family of Bavaria have been long attached to France, and by that attachment in the last war, their territories had been so ruined and depopulated, that it was not in their power to support themselves without a subsidy from some foreign power or other; therefore they were under a necessity of accepting of a subsidy from

from France, if they could have none from any other power in Europe ; and they were under no manner of attachment to the house of Austria, either from gratitude or interest, that could induce them to refuse a subsidy from France, upon whatever terms it might be offered. But the family of Saxony were never much attached to France, nor were they in any very distressed circumstances ; and they were attached from gratitude as well as interest to the house of Austria, and must continue so as long as they are in possession of the crown of Poland. Thus there were many reasons for our granting a subsidy to the elector of Bavaria, no one of which could be pleaded in favour of the elector of Saxony ; and the truth is, that we cannot propose to get any thing by the subsidy we have granted to the elector of Saxony, but what we might have depended on, had no such subsidy been ever granted.

To set this in a clear light, my lords, I shall consider the several motives that have been pretended for granting this subsidy ; and first, it is said to be granted, in order to induce the elector of Saxony to concur in an immediate choice of the archduke Joseph as king of the Romans. If this were practicable by the laws of the empire, can we suppose that the elector of Saxony would not readily concur in it, without any subsidy from us ; as the placing of the crown of Poland upon the head of his son, in case of his death, depends so much upon the friendship and the power of the house of Austria ? But the practicability of electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, in the present circumstances of the empire, seems to be given up by the noble lord who spoke last ; and as it will be admitted, I believe, that he understands the affairs of Germany as well as any man in this kingdom, I have no occasion to insist long upon this topic.

Being thus drove from this pretence, my lords, it is next said, that we have granted this subsidy, in order to secure the vote of Saxony for the archduke Joseph, in case of the death of the present emperor his father. To this I shall make the same answer as to the former ; and I shall further add, that as the present emperor has an equal chance for living these twenty years, and may live a great while longer, this subsidy treaty will probably be forgot before that event happens ; therefore, if there had been any suspicion of the elector of Saxony's refusing to concur in the election of the archduke Joseph upon the death of his father, we should have suspended the granting of any subsidy until that death actually happened ; for it would then have had its due weight, and we might have stipulated, that it should not commence until after the election, which would have been no more than such a caution as every prudent man would make use of in his own affairs.

This motive, therefore, appears to be as weak as the former ; and for this reason the noble lord who spoke last, found it necessary to assign a third, which is that of granting subsidies to all those, or at least some of those electors, who seem inclined to chuse the archduke Joseph emperor upon the death of his father, in order to enable them to have always a numerous body of regular, well disciplined forces in readiness, lest some of the princes of the empire, under French influence, should attempt to prevent or defeat that election by force of arms. Now your lordships must see, that this argument either proves nothing, or it proves a great deal too much ; for upon the same principle we must not only grant subsidies to many of the princes, as well as most of the electors of the empire, but we must continue those subsidies during the present emperor's life, nay, for ever, because the same dan-

ger

ger may be apprehended at every future election; which, I think, is alone sufficient for shewing the absurdity of this principle. But this absurdity will appear still more evident, if we consider the facility of raising armies of good troops, tho' not quite so regular, in the Austrian dominions, and the probability of the present emperor's living a great many years; for supposing that the subsidies granted for this purpose amounted but to 100,000*l.* a year, and that the present emperor should live but 20 years, I appeal to your lordships, whether the issuing of two millions to the house of Austria and the princes of the empire in that interest, upon the death of the present emperor, would not be much more effectual towards preventing any forcible opposition to the election of an emperor, than any additional number of troops that could be kept up in the empire, by our granting subsidies to the amount of 100,000*l.* a year for 20 years to come; and yet that yearly sum for such a number of years, would, with interest, amount to a great deal more than two millions.

But, my lords, unfortunately for this argument, there is no foundation for it in either of the subsidy treaties we have made; for we do not stipulate that either of those princes shall keep up a greater number of troops than they usually do; and particularly with regard to the king of Poland, if his majesty takes care to have always ready at our call, the number of troops stipulated by this treaty, which is not half the number he usually keeps on foot, he may, if he pleases, apply our subsidy, and the whole residue of his revenue, towards making an addition to his cabinet of curiosities, instead of an addition to his army, there not being one word in the treaty for obliging him to keep up a greater number than that which he has promised to have always ready at our call.

Then, my lords, with regard to the subsidies granted by France, and

the danger of leaving our friends in Germany liable to the temptation of accepting the subsidies offered by that crown, there is in this respect a very great difference between France and us, as the noble lord himself was pleased to mention. We have no selfish and secret views: We desire nothing of the princes of the empire, or of any prince of Europe, but to take care of their own independency, and of the true interest of their country: The whole of our aim is to preserve a balance of power in Europe: At least, I hope, that no man in England has any other aim. But whatever the French may pretend, it is certain, and I believe every prince in Europe suspects, that they have a selfish and secret view. This makes a material difference with regard to the necessity of granting subsidies. France must grant subsidies and large ones too; and those subsidies many of the princes of Europe will, in time of peace, accept of; but without granting any subsidy on our part, we may render those subsidies ineffectual, with regard to what France secretly expects from them; for if we never entertain any selfish or partial view of our own, if we take no false alarm as to the balance of power's being in danger, nor desire any prince in Europe to join with us but when it is in immediate and apparent danger, we shall never have occasion to contend with France in granting subsidies, because those very princes, who had taken her subsidies in time of peace, would join with us in a war against her, as soon as her secret designs began to be laid open.

To apply this, my lords, to the affairs of Germany; it is true, I am of opinion, and I believe your lordships are all of opinion, that it is for the interest of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in the house of Austria; but then this must be done by a fair and free election as often as necessity requires; for

no



no man can think that it would be for the interest of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in that house by force of arms, or even by bribery and corruption, if such a thing were possible. The very attempt would make most of the princes as well as electors resolve to join with France against the house of Austria; and I wish our late treaties with Bavaria and Saxony, and the arguments made use of in support of those treaties, may not have given the French ministers too good a handle, at many of the courts of Germany; for in my opinion, nothing but a suspicion that illegal means are to be made use of by the house of Austria and her friends, could enable France to set up a candidate against the archduke Joseph upon the demise of his father, tho' it may now be easy for France to prevent his being chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, because it is certain, that such a choice, without an absolute necessity, is against the fundamental laws of the empire. I shall not indeed say, but that some of the other princes of the empire would be proud of the honour of being chosen emperor; but I do not believe there is more than one, who would not rather have the imperial diadem lodged in the house of Austria, than in any other house except his own; therefore I must look upon all the dangers we have been frightened with upon the death of the present emperor, to be altogether chimerical, and consequently such as ought not to induce us to be at the expence of any foreign subsidier, by way of counterbalance to those granted by France.

I think, my lords, I have now examined all the motives pretended for this new subsidy treaty with Saxony, and I hope I have shewn the imbecility of every one of them. I shall therefore next examine that frightful consequence, which the noble lord extracted out of so many possible sup-

positions, and which, I am persuaded, he would not have been at the pains to have done, had he considered the words of my motion, which mention expressly this time of publick tranquillity: Now supposing this address agreed to, and supposing that the emperor should die soon after the close of this session, with all the other suppositions which the noble lord was pleased to suppose, is it not evident that the force of this address would then be at an end; for tho' war might not then be declared, yet surely it could not be called a time of publick tranquillity, and consequently the advice given by this address, could not be supposed to relate to that time; therefore his majesty, without any previous application to parliament, might engage to grant the subsidies demanded, and the next session would certainly enable him to make that engagement good.

And with respect to the last objection made by the noble lord to the address I have proposed, which was, that it would tend to raise sedition among the people, by making them imagine, that some very unnecessary expence had already been incurred, there is not a word in the address that can give the least foundation for such an opinion; and if there were, it could give the people no new opinion; for whatever our ministers may think, I am persuaded, there are 99 out of 100 of the people without doors, who think as I do, that this subsidy to Saxony can answer no British purpose whatsoever, and consequently is an expence that was absolutely unnecessary. But whatever may be the consequence with regard to the people, it will not surely be alledged, that we are not to give our sovereign a proper and a necessary advice, for fear of raising sedition among the people, or that we are to neglect doing our duty, because the people do not seem inclined to patronise

any opposition in parliament. My lords, if this want of inclination in the people proceeded from a general approbation of all the measures that have been lately pursued by the administration, I should rejoice in it; but I am afraid that the disappointment they met with from a late famous opposition, has made them too generally form an opinion, that they can expect no relief from parliament; and such an opinion, if long continued among the people, would be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, because it would bring parliaments into contempt: Nay, it might be of dangerous consequence to our present happy establishment; because the people might at last begin to think of seeking relief somewhere else. Therefore, that su-

*[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]*

*From the LONDON-EVENING POST,*  
April 5.

*To the AUTHOR, &c.*

quippe minuti  
Semper et infirmi est animi, exiguique  
voluptas

Ultio ————— Ju v. G

S I R,

**I**T is not in the power of human nature to arrive at absolute perfection in any thing; nor can indeed any mortals be truly called wise, but only so comparatively. All human actions must wear the mark of human weakness, and all human laws must therefore be liable to error, and bear the stamp of mortality. Tho' the laws of this land are perhaps the wisest in the whole world, yet, as there is no picture so perfect, but has some blemish; no statue so true, but has some defect; so even they are not entirely free from faults. The law, which I think is not adequate to the wisdom of our ancestors, nor at all adapted to a free commercial people, and therefore merits amendment, is that which gives individuals the power of confining one another prisoners for life. Every nation or people, who would be prosperous and happy, should hold it as a constant and unerring rule, that no individuals should have the power of pursuing their resentment against one another so far, as to prejudice both themselves and the publick. If indeed the confining such persons for debt during their lives, who are willing and desirous of delivering up their all to their creditors, was truly justice, even the unfortunate would not have found an advocate in me: But it is not justice; it is passion, it is resentment, it is revenge; and is as as expressly contrary to the laws of God, as it is repugnant to the interests of individuals, and the general welfare of the kingdom. It is hurtful to individuals, because, instead of procuring them justice, does it not prevent it? How often does one obdurate creditor wrong the rest, by preventing them from receiving their share of the debtor's effects? If the confinement of the debtor could possibly pay his creditors, there would indeed be some reason in it; but it is the reverse; it obliges the debtor to spend what effects he has left, and which ought to be divided amongst his creditors, upon his own subsistence in prison.

Y

The

The laws concerning debtors do indeed seem to be greatly inconsistent and contradictory ; for if those, who are indebted thousands of pounds, can be cleared by delivering up their whole effects to their creditors, by and according to the bankrupt act ; is it reason, is it justice, that those, who owe but small sums, and are also willing and desirous of surrendering up their whole effects, should notwithstanding be pent up for life in loathsome prisons, and rot in wretchedness ?—But the loss and detriment which the publick receives by the confinement of so many thousands of its members, and who might otherwise be usefully employed, is great beyond conception. How many men are now pining away in prison, who, if they had their liberty, could provide sufficiently for their wives and children, who are at present obliged to be kept and maintained by their several parishes ? How many seamen, manufacturers and artificers, are there now fled from their native land, only for fear of a loathsome goal ; and who, instead of being useful members of their mother country, are now employed by foreigners to rival us in commerce, and to raise navies that may endanger the nation ? Men naturally love their native place ; and it cannot be doubted but most, if not all, of these fugitives would gladly return home, if the dread of imprisonment was once removed. Is it not therefore highly necessary at this juncture to make the trial ? There hardly ever was a time, when so many useful and excellent bills were under the consideration of the legislative power, as at present ; among which, there is one in particular that may very probably lay the foundation of many great and national advantages ; I mean, the bill for registering the number of persons in Great-Britain : But it is greatly to be hoped, that when the royal eye shall see the number of his people, his benevolent godlike heart may not be grieved and wounded, by finding that so many thousands of his faithful and loving subjects are lost to his and the publick's service by being pent up in prisons.

It is well known, that many of those miserable men, who now pine away in prison, are such as have once lived well in the world, and have not brought themselves into their misfortunes thro' any misconduct of their own, but by decay of trade, or such accidental losses, as no human prudence could foresee or avoid : Nay, there are some who have made themselves miserable, even by their virtues ; men, who, by an excess of humanity and love for their fellow-creatures,

have become sureties for others, and are now suffering for their faults. Do not such men as these demand our pity ? Nay, have they not indeed a right to our relief ? Yet these unhappy men, who have so just a claim to our compassion, are not treated even so favourably as felons ; for it is certainly much more preferable to be transported to the farthest part of the globe, than to endure hunger, sickness, and all the miseries of a goal, and to die by degrees in a stinking dungeon.—There can be no acts, which mortals can perform, more proper, or more perfect, than those in which both justice and mercy join ; and surely, to release those from prison, and to recal such as have voluntarily banished themselves for fear of it, and to set them free, upon their delivering up the whole of their effects to their creditors, would be doing an act of justice to the one, and mercy to the other.

Since therefore justice and mercy join hand in hand in requiring the release of these unhappy men, let the humane and just arise and act ; and let them be assured, that no action will redound more to their true honour, or to the real interest of the trade and commerce of this kingdom.

BRITANNICUS.

*We only take Occasion from the Affair of MARY SQUIRES the Gypsy, and ELIZABETH CANNING, of which we gave a particular Account in our last, to insert the following ; not with any Design to prejudice the Publick against SQUIRES : For whatever she may deserve to suffer as a Gypsy, she ought not to suffer for what she is not guilty of. But whether she is or not, must be left to the future intended Examination into that intricate Affair.*

**E**GYPTIANS (Egyptiani) commonly called gypsies, are by our laws and statutes a counterfeited kind of rogues, who, disguising themselves in strange habits, smearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themselves a canting unknown language, wander up and down under pretence of telling fortunes, curing diseases, and such like ; and abuse the ignorant common people, by stealing and pilfering every thing from them that is not too heavy for their carriage, and which they may go off with undiscovered : There are several statutes for suppressing those impostors, viz.

Stat. 22. H. 8. Cap. 10. Sect. 2. Outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandize, and going from place to place in companies, deceiving the people, bearing them in hand that they by palmestry can tell fortunes, and committing felonies and robberies,

robberies, shall not be suffered to come within this realm; and if they do, they shall forfeit to the king all their goods, and be commanded to avoid the realm within 15 days upon pain of imprisonment; and it shall be lawful to every sheriff, justice of peace and escheator, to seize to the use of the king all such goods as they shall have, and thereof to make account in the exchequer.

**Secl. 4.** If any justice of peace, sheriff or escheator, seize the goods of any such Egyptians, every such justice, &c. shall have to his own use the moiety of all such goods.

**Stat. 1 and 2 Phil. & Mary, Cap. 4.**  
**Secl. 2.** If any person shall attempt to bring into this realm any such persons calling themselves, or commonly called Egyptians, he shall forfeit 40l.

**Secl. 3.** If any of the said persons called Egyptians, which shall be conveyed into this realm, remain within the same one month, they shall be deemed felons, and suffer death, loss of lands and goods, as in cases of felony, and shall lose the benefit of the clergy.

**Secl. 6.** If any person shall sue for any passport for Egyptians to abide within this realm contrary to this act, every person so suing shall forfeit 40l. and every such licence shall be void.

**Stat. 5 Eliz. Cap. 20. Secl. 3.** Every person which shall be seen in any company of vagabonds, commonly called, or calling themselves Egyptians, or disguising themselves by their apparel, speech or behaviour, like such vagabonds, and so shall continue in the same, either at one time or at several times, by the space of one month, the same person shall be a felon, and shall suffer death, loss of lands and goods, as in cases of felony, and shall lose the benefit of the clergy.

*As Mr. HANWAY, in his fourth Volume of an Historical Account of the BRITISH TRADE over the CASPIAN SEA, has given a fuller and more authentick Narrative of the famous Persian Usurper, KOULI KHAN, than has ever yet been published, the following Extracts from him, concerning that extraordinary and surprizing Adventurer, will not, we presume, be unacceptable to our Readers.*

**T**HE real name of this usurper was Nadir Kouli, or Nadir Kouli; but he changed his name as he changed the

situations of his fortune. When Shah Tãhmas made him a Khan, he honoured him with the addition of his own name, and he was then Tãhmas Kouli Khan. Afterwards, when he became the sovereign of Persia, he reassumed his name Nadir with the addition of Shah, which signifies a king, and so he was called Nadir Shah; tho' the name by which he has been most known, and probably will continue to be known, is Tãhmas Kouli Khan.

Nadir Kouli was born in 1687, at a village, or more probably in a tent, a few days journey to the south-east of Meshed, not far from Kãlat. He was descended from the Affhahs, who are a tribe of Tartars, and subjects of Persia: They live for the most part by husbandry, and supply the Persians with horses and cattle. The name of Nadir's father was Imam Kouli, whose situation of life was such, that he earned his bread by making caps and sheep-skin coats, which is the apparel of the lowest of the common people in Persia. Nadir himself was bred up to no other employment than that of a shepherd, and being only thirteen years of age when Imam Kouli died, he was left in so poor a condition, that he was obliged to gather sticks in the woods, for the support of himself and his mother, and carry them to market on an ass and a camel\*, which were his only patrimony.

It is recorded of him, that when he was returning in triumph from his conquest of India, he happened to pass near the place of his nativity, where he made a set speech to his chief captains, in which he related in what manner he had passed the early part of his life; and, in particular, mentioned the feeding his father's camel, concluding to this effect: "You now see, to what a height it has pleased the Almighty to exalt me; from hence learn not to despise men of low estate."

About the year 1704, when he was 17 or 18 years of age, the Ousbeg Tartars made an irruption into Khorasan, where they put many of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried others into slavery; among the last were Nadir Kouli and his mother: She died in captivity, but he made his escape in 1708, and returned to Khorasan. From this time we hear no more of him, till with some of his companions

Y 2

\* In proof of this I was told an anecdote, pretty remarkable, and much to his honour. After he was exalted to the throne and sovereignty of Persia, a person named Saidar, who had been his companion and fellow-labourer in ranging the woods, was created a Khan, and granted the privilege of wearing the black heron's feathers on the left side. Nadir, upon conferring those honours upon him, spoke these words, "Do not grow proud, but remember the ass, and the picking of sticks."

panions he robbed a flock of sheep; the money which this produced, enabled him to retire into the mountains: However, we do not find he continued the profession of a robber for any length of time, but entered into the service of a Beg, by whom he was employed as a courier. He was once charged with dispatches of importance to the Persian court at Isfahan, and sent in company with another courier, as is frequently practised in Persia. Whether Nadir was ambitious of being the sole carrier of these dispatches; or whether his fellow-courier did not travel fast enough; or for some other secret reason, he killed him. After his arrival at Isfahan, he told his story so well, that he procured admittance to the ministers of Shah Sultan Hussein, to whom he assigned such plausible reasons for his conduct on the road, that he was not only acquitted, but received presents, and was sent back with answers to the letters he had brought. His master, however, received him with such a countenance, as gave reason to suspect that he meditated his destruction. Nadir perceiving this, resolved to kill his master; to which he was the more induced, from a violent passion he had conceived for his daughter, whom he had demanded in marriage, but was refused. After the murder was perpetrated, he took the lady away, and retired into the mountains. One effect of this enterprize was the birth of Riza Kouli Myrza, whose genius and disposition had so great a resemblance with his father's. This desperate action having acquired him a reputation for courage, some of the domesticks of his late master, the Beg, joined him, and they became robbers: In this station they continued for some time, as favourable opportunities occurred. Nadir at length offered his service to Babulu Khan governor of Khorasan, by whom he was accepted in the capacity of gentleman usher.

He behaved so well in this new service, that he won the heart of his master; and, under the specious pretence of desiring to please, he concealed his ambition. The satisfaction he expressed in his present situation, induced his companions to believe, that to be faithful in the cause he espoused, was the virtue he aspired at most; however, he affected a particular zeal for some, whilst he shewed a coldness for others, as they seemed more or less inclined to please him.

The distresses of Persia increasing, he had not been long in the service of Babulu Khan, before a command in the army was given him, in which he behaved with great intrepidity, in several

skirmishes with the Tartars of Khieva and Bokhara, who frequently made incursions on the frontiers of Khorasan. Ezadallah being already master of Herat, and the Kourds in the west making incursions into Irac Agemi; these Tartars, who are generally called Ousbegs, in 1719, came in a body of above 10,000 men, and began to lay waste the most fertile plains of Khorasan, plundering the inhabitants, and carrying many thousands into captivity. In this emergency Babulu Khan collected all his forces, which did not exceed 6000 men, and of these part were infantry. His officers shewed a reluctance to try their fortune with so unequal a force, against a people of such known bravery as the Tartars. Nadir Kouli, however, had different sentiments of the matter, and from his experience of the valour of the Khan's troops, he offered his service to march at their head against these ravagers; declaring at the same time, that he would engage his life upon the event. Nadir's military virtues were evidently superior to those of the officers about the Khan, though he was not then above 33 years of age. The Khan was so sensible of this, that he had already given him the command of 1000; and not having the least doubt of his fidelity, he accepted the offer, and conferred upon him the command of his troops, during the intended expedition, whilst himself remained in the city, to keep good order, and prevent the inhabitants from following the example of those of Herat, who had revolted three years before. Several of the officers refused to act under this new general, but their place was soon supplied by others, whom Nadir approved of.

The Ousbegs were already advanced to the banks of the river Tedjen, within a few days march of Mesched. Nadir having with great application provided what was necessary for the expedition, marched at the head of his troops in search of the enemy, who were pillaging at large; however, the news of the approach of a Persian army brought them together, and they prepared for battle; their numbers being almost double to those under Nadir's command. We have no particular account of this action, but in general terms, that the Tartars, according to their ordinary custom, charged with great fury. Nadir having selected a proper ground, and encouraged his men, stood the shock; and when the Tartars by their own impetuosity were in some disorder, the Persian troops made a general discharge of their fire-arms, then falling on with their sabres and battle-axes, put

put them to flight, destroying near 3000, and retaking all their plunder and captives, which were very considerable.

Nadir, elated with this first victory, returned in triumph to Meshed, where he was received with great expressions of joy. The fire of his ambition now began to blaze, nor could he suppress the consciousness of his services, but demanded to be confirmed in his office of general, under the command of Babulu Khan : This governor assured him that he would write to court in his favour, and that nothing should be wanting on his part, to reward his merit. Whether it was that Babulu Khan did not act ingenuously and agreeable to his promise ; or that the weak administration of Shah Sultan Hussein evaded the promotion of Nadir, is uncertain ; he was however much incensed at his disappointment. What added to his resentment, was to see a person much younger than himself, and a relation of Babulu Khan, without either experience or abilities, placed in his command. Under these circumstances, Nadir demanded of the Khan the reasons of so unjust a conduct ; and with a ferocity peculiar to him, made no scruple to declare his opinion, that the Khan had not acted as a man of honour. This insolent behaviour obliged the governor to alter his conduct ; so that from the highest commendations of Nadir's valour, he condemned him to be beaten, in the severest manner, on the soles of his feet. What contributed to this disgrace, was the envy of Nadir's abilities as a soldier, among several officers of distinction in the Persian troops. It is easy to imagine that a man of so imperious a spirit, could but ill brook such indignities ; he therefore retired from Meshed to seek some new adventure.

Being thus turned loose into the world, he applied his thoughts immediately how to retrieve his fortunes, and do himself that justice, which he could not obtain of Babulu Khan. His uncle, a chief of one of the tribes of the Afshars, commanded at Kzelat, a strong-hold, about ten days journey from Meshed : To him he applied, and complained of the hard treatment he had met with in the king's service. His uncle entertained him for some time, till by his intrigues he began to discover ambitious designs ; and Nadir thus becoming an object of jealousy, was obliged to retire.

Nadir was now determined to seek a support by the arts of violence, in which he was a thorough proficient. It is probable he had already planned a design of getting possession of Kzelat ; however, he retired, for the third time, into the

mountains, where he returned to his old trade of robbery.

In 1722, Maghmud having invaded Persia, and compelled the unfortunate Hussein to yield up his capital, together with his diadem, the provinces were involved in great confusion and distress : This afforded a better opportunity to Nadir, to collect a body of men of desperate fortunes, many of whom had already served under him as soldiers. After robbing several caravans, he soon acquired riches enough to bring together the number of 7 or 800 men of approved resolution ; and having fixed a rendezvous in the mountains, they made incursions into Khorasan, and the adjacent provinces, laying the country under such contributions as they pleased to impose.

The Afghans, though in possession of Isfahan, were not sufficiently numerous to make a rapid conquest of the whole empire ; several provinces and cities in the heart of it, as well as the frontiers, refused to submit ; and thereby cut them out work for some time. As to Tæhmas, the fourth son of Hussein, who made his escape from Isfahan, and was now considered as the lawful heir of the Persian monarchy, he was rather a fugitive himself, than in a capacity of supporting order and government among those provinces not yet subjected to the Afghans ; and was now content with an obscure life in the province of Mezanaderan. In the interim, the Turks seized upon the provinces in the west and south-west ; and the Russians conquered the western coast of the Caspian, including great part of Ghilan. However, as soon as Tæhmas was informed that the king his father had abdicated his right to the sovereignty, he, in quality of successor, took the title of Shah.

Whilst he was negotiating secret treaties with the provinces that professed any fidelity to him, or sending embassies to implore the assistance of the neighbouring states, Nadir extended his lawless sovereignty in the eastern frontiers, living on spoil, and exacting what he thought necessary for the support of himself and his followers.

About five years passed under these circumstances ; when, at length, Tæhmas collected a little army ; but his father's fortune still pursued him. One of his principal generals, Sef O Din Beg, a chief of the Bayots, having given some offence, and being apprehensive of punishment, fled from Tæhmas's camp with the troops under his command, which were no less than 1500 men, and joined Nadir Kouli, who was then in the same province

province of Khorasan. The union of their forces composed a body of 2 or 3000 men, which the adjacent country was compelled to support: This formidable body was within 30 leagues of Kælat, so that Nadir's uncle began to be much alarmed, lest his nephew should attempt to dislodge him from his strong hold: In order, therefore, to support a good understanding, he wrote to him in very obliging terms, intimating that he had now a fair opportunity of making his fortune, by engaging in the service of his lawful sovereign Shah Tæhmas; who, he was sure, would pardon him, and all his followers. Nadir seemed to relish the proposal, and desired his uncle to procure the king's pardon, which he would gladly accept: Accordingly the uncle represented the case to the Shah, who, tho' he knew Nadir to be a most notorious offender, yet as he was in great need of so brave and experienced an officer, with so considerable a body of men, immediately signed his pardon and sent it to Kælat.

The uncle no sooner received this writing, than he dispatched it to his nephew; upon the receipt of which, Nadir Kouli set out for Kælat, in company with Sef O Din Beg, under an escort of 100 men of his best troops. He had now a convenient opportunity of exercising his genius in the art of treachery. His uncle received him with great kindness, and entertained him and his followers as persons to whom he had done a signal service, and from whom consequently he apprehended no harm; at the same time he shewed them all the honour and regard due to persons of rank and condition. Nadir, on the other hand, had not forgot the indignities offered him five years before; neither was he ignorant of the motives of his uncle in procuring the pardon, nor of the king's views in granting it: But whatever moral considerations ought to have influenced his conduct, his thirst of power silenced the dictates of conscience: So that he determined to embrace the opportunity of an hospitable reception, and the specious pretence of an obliged guest, to make a sacrifice of his benefactor. For this purpose he had left orders that 500 more of his best men should follow him the next day, and conceal themselves near the fortress of Kælat, and there be ready at a signal appointed.

Having thus concerted his measures, the second night after his arrival he ordered his 100 men within the castle to kill the centries, and shut up the rest of the garison, to the number of 200 men, in their barracks, whilst he went himself into his uncle's chamber and mur-

dered him. As soon as he made the signal, his 500 men were let in at the gates, and he became absolute master of the fortress without shedding much blood. Those of the garison, who did not chuse to share his fortune, he set at liberty. The next day he dispatched messengers with the news of his success, ordering the remainder of his men to join him; and now instead of changing his residence continually, as the apprehensions of an enemy, or other reasons of convenience might render necessary, he established his head-quarters in this fortress. Kælat includes a considerable spot of ground, the natural situation of which, with the assistance of some art, has rendered it almost inaccessible. He continued there for several months, levying contributions. The success of this enterprize was the more grateful to him, as this place was not far distant from that of his birth: His poor relations and friends in the neighbourhood were relieved by his bounty, and the humanity with which he treated most of the inhabitants of the adjacent country, induced numbers to enlist themselves in his troops; so that from this time he in some measure appeared as an independent sovereign.

Being thus become formidable, he carried his views beyond the plunder of defenceless peasants: He aspired at the delivery of his country from her foreign enemies, particularly the Afghans, who had lorded it over the Persians with the utmost barbarity for five years: But altho' he appeared as a sovereign, he did not pretend to wage war against the Afghans in any other name than that of Shah Tæhmas. As he was conscious that the Shah must have greatly resented his killing his uncle, under pretence of accepting the royal pardon, he resolved to do some signal action in behalf of the king, that might obliterate the remembrance of his conduct at Kælat.

With this view he prepared for an expedition against the Afghans, who were masters of the neighbouring city Nischabur, where they had a garison of above 3000 men. Nadir's forces exceeded this number, but being unaccustomed to sieges, and desirous of action in the field, he determined to make use of a stratagem to draw the enemy out of their garison: The Afghans, who considered Nadir rather as a free booter, than the general of a formidable body of forces, apprehended no great danger from his neighbourhood. Their troops, to the number of 600, were securely marauding, when Nadir detached about that number of his cavalry, who attacked them unexpectedly,

expectedly, and cut them to pieces : Upon this, the governor with his whole garrison issued forth to fall upon the Persians, who immediately retreated towards Banrahad, a defile in the mountains, which separates the provinces of Khorasan and Astrabad ; this was the rendezvous appointed. The Afghans pursued them for several leagues, till they came to this defile : Nadir, in the interim, marched with 1500 of his men, and under the favour of a wood, which covers these mountains, he concealed his men at the entrance of the pass. The Afghans, not suspecting any other enemy to be near, followed the 600 men with an impatience of resenting the loss they had just sustained at Nichabur. As soon as they had well entered the defile, which is very narrow, the 600 Persians faced about, whilst Nadir with his body of 1500 men, fell upon them in rear, with such impetuosity, that the astonished Afghans, incapable of acting with their cavalry, and suspecting themselves surrounded by a great army, became an easy prey, and few of them escaped the slaughter.

After dividing the spoil taken upon this occasion, Nadir returned to Nichabur, the gates of which were opened to him : He took possession of it in the name of Shah Tahmas, charging his troops not to injure any of the inhabitants, declaring that his intentions were to deliver them from the tyranny and usurpation of the Afghans, and to support them in their fidelity to their true sovereign ; as he knew that necessity only had induced them to submit to their late masters. The effects belonging to the Afghans he divided among his soldiers ; and the humanity with which he treated the inhabitants, was so remarkable, that without forcing a single person to join him, he obtained a reinforcement of near 1000 men.

[To be continued in our next.]

Some critical Remarks on C. TACITUS, and a celebrated Passage in the Vth Book of his History. Addressed to the learned and Rev. Mr. WARRINGTON.

**T**HERE have been few ancient authors, whose works and character have so often, and so variously, received the applause and censure of their readers, as that great annalist Cornelius Tacitus ; on whom I shall add a very few remarks in the spirit of candour, and, as I humbly think, more just to his genius, and nearer the truth, than either of those who too lavishly run him down to the common level, or exalt him to the stars.

The first and best English critics on our author were Greneway and Saville, in

1598, whom having compared with the late Dutch edition, I think very correct ; there are, no doubt, some exceptions to his chronology, and those parts of a philosophick and narrative kind are not so compleat as the progress of those sciences now requires. His style must be allowed as pure and classical as any historians, in which he and the admirable Livy excelled all ; his sentiments to me appear noble and humane, and his characters of men (as far as can be guessed at this distance) lively and impartial.

But what charms me most of all, is his constant study to embellish the virtuous, and stigmatize the vicious characters of his age, and the times he wrote of. He gives the fullest accounts of all the Romans transactions in our island of any author, which is the basis of our British history in those early ages : What pity our own writers had not imitated such models, as they appeared in their speeches and conduct in those times to want neither bravery, nor parts !

Tacitus enjoyed very high honours at Rome, and has all the encomiums of antiquity strewed over his works ; as the two Pliny's, Orosius, Vopiscus, Sidonius, Lipsius. He was cotemporary at the forum and rivalled there Quintilian, Florus, Maternus, Aper, Marcellus, Messalla ; and was caressed by all the genii of Rome, in all her glory.

But nothing has gathered such a cloud over our author as being so often commended by the late unhappy lord B——ke, to the theological parts of whose letters, the publick has already seen two very ingenious answers. The most learned bishop Clayton's in particular, after a thousand fine and masterly arguments and observations, concludes with quotations from the 5th and last book of Tacitus's history, which well deserve to be read more at large in the original ; tho' all the ingenuity of man cannot apply this beautiful and uncommon passage more adroitly and sublimely than the good bishop has done. The noble Roman, in writing of the sacking of Jerusalem by Titus with a vast army of allies from all the nations around Judæa, gave a curious narrative, from the 1st to the 13th chapter of this last book of the remains of his story, of the original and polity of the Jews ; in which he mentions their departure from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, with astonishing circumstances for a heathen writer : But the clear elucidations of this story are to be seen in the travels of Dr. Shaw and Pococke, with such inimitable signatures of truth, as leaves infidels (if any such can possibly be)

no



no shadow for doubting ; of which the pious bishop Clayton, has availed himself with infinite judgment.

The course of the bishop's argument leading him no farther, I beg leave to pursue this amiable account of Judæa, which (had not this most precious part of all Tacitus been lost) would probably have contained as valuable a history of that memorable siege and catastrophe of the holy city, as the world ever saw.—Tacitus then proceeds to a geographick description of the country of Judæa, of its plants and productions, as the balsam and palm-trees ; its mountains, rivers and lakes, in which the Romans excelled all others in their delineations : This led him to a most remarkable account of the lake Asphaltites, and all the region, where Sodom and Gomorrha once flourished, (see chap. 6 and 7 Lat. edit.) which must strike every reader with a religious awe to compare this with the sacred story.

He then traces the various revolutions in Judæa, glancing upon Pompey's entering the holy temple, (which I think Crassus afterwards sacrilegiously plundered of all the immense riches in the Sanctum Sanctorum) after which Tacitus tells us the names of the several governors of it, down to the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, where his works abruptly leave us as to any farther lights in the Jewish story.

And here I shall end my observations on him, with lamenting the loss of so great a part of his and Livy's works, as one of the most inestimable treasures of all antiquity.

Wotton,  
Feb. 10. 1753.

EUGENIO.

*An ingenious Treatise having been lately published, intitled, The Spirit of Nations, translated from the French, we shall give our Readers what it says concerning the Transplantation of Men, and the Changes which have happened in Climates and Countries.*

FOR several ages past, Italy has seen very essential changes in their physical oeconomy. The climate has taken a new turn, as those sharp winters, of which the antients complained, have not been felt for some ages. The eruptions of Vulcano's, the appearance of mines of Arsenick, the drying of the fens of Ostia and Otranto ; all these particulars, together with the prodigious difference betwixt the antient and modern Romans, evidence an alteration in the climate, produced by physical causes of all kinds.

How many immense forests have been cleared in France and Germany ! And thus, as cultivation gave fertility to the

earth, so did it bring salubrity to the air : China, Persia, and the great monarchies of Europe, have been refreshed and fructified by forced waters and a multitude of canals : The rapid rivers have been brought to flow by the direction of industry ; trees have been transplanted to and from different countries, the several fruits of the earth meliorated, the quality of waters corrected, dangerous plants eradicated, fens drained, the nature and power of vegetables investigated ; the pleasant and healthful foods and liquors mutually imported in all trading places ; and all these have occasioned many changes : In fine, though here is a large field for enumeration, art has provided innumerable contrivances against the prejudicial effects of winter and summer ; so that in all Europe, Turkey is the only country where 'tis the policy of the government to impoverish the people. Those charming places, the theatre of antiquity, the nursery of poets, philosophers and heroes, lie now a wild waste ; the few inhabitants plant and sow only for the necessities of their families : So that the country at any distance from towns is over-run with weeds and briars.

But the circulation of things occasioned by commerce, is not of that moment as the transplantation which human nature itself has undergone. The transmigration of people, and the settling of colonies, have confounded, and in some respects obliterated the delineations of characters, as transmitted by the antients : England softened the ferocity of its conquerors, the Saxons ; for the true Englishman was never cruel, as many imagine in France ; this prejudice is politically kept up among the commonalty and populace, in order to foster the general animosity of the French against that formidable enemy. The Turks, who are the true descendants of the Scythians properly so called, within these two centuries, not only begun to divest themselves of their cruelty, but have also departed from their original valour : They themselves scruple not to acknowledge this great difference between them and their ancestors : And thus, for the second time, has Greece enervated its conquerors.

From the same causes sprung the corruptions of the Galatians, a colony of the Gauls, inhabiting Lesser Asia ; the consul Lucius Memmius seeing the soldiers terrified at the name of Gauls, brought them in heart again, by telling them that the Galatians, softened by the luxuriancy of the country, were no longer the robust intrepid Gauls ; and this observation he owed rather to experience than to his philosophy, at least he seems to have had but

but little knowledge ; for this is he, who after conquering Achaia, and causing ships to be laden with the finest pieces in painting and statuary, which the plunder of Greece afforded, told those to whose care he committed them, that if they came to any damage, they should make him others at their own cost.

The Chinese, among whom travelling is forbid, and no foreigners likewise allowed to settle, have adhered to the same customs, laws and usages during the long successions of thirty imperial families. The very English alter by travelling. The Dutch colonists at Batavia seem to have quite forgot their parsimonious diet in the other hemisphere, adopting all the luxurious manners of the Asiatics. After two or three generations at furthest, the blood loses its primitive qualities, and those of the soil manifest themselves in men, animals, and plants.

As my last reflection on this head, I shall add, that the excess of corruption is grafted on commerce, where there is a mixture of nations. Nothing comes up to the accounts of Lima, Mexico, and the Spanish settlements. The deliciousness of the country, the opulency, the confux of traders of different nations, have given rise, in these places, to such a medley of religion and licentiousness, that the only parallel history affords, is the celebration of the foreign mysteries at Rome under its brutal emperors.

To return to Europe ; there is now an universal intercourse betwixt its several nations ; they are linked together not only by commerce, but connections of affairs, intrigues, politicks, and sciences quite unknown to antiquity. The travels of persons distinguished by their rank or merit, introduce alterations in the manners of every nation ; and no change can be justly termed indifferent, not even that of fashion ; as in wars and voyages men move into foreign countries, so the climates in some degree go along with them ; the ground, the basis of the character, is the only thing which knows no mutation.

Antiquity, easy in the fortunate seats where nature had placed it, and self-sufficient in its simplicity, did not stand in need of so much contrivance and industry as the moderns, born in more craving climates ; accordingly, the variations in the character of the antients are not so strongly marked as those of the moderns. Egypt, the metropolis of the sciences, majestically staid at home, and, like all the eastern sages, sparingly communicated its scientific treasures to the strangers who resorted thither : The priests in par-

April, 1753.

ticular were surprisngly reserved. Travelling was little practised among the Hebrews, and other eastern nations : This rambling humour was first set on foot by the Greeks, though sometimes on a commendable motive ; and the curious also stocked from all parts among them, as now amongst us. Accordingly, the Romans and other nations copied their manners, and even their fables ; so that when they grew corrupted, the depravation became general. The French, without stirring from home, have given a turn in considerable points to the manners of Europe : God grant they may never be the instruments of corrupting them ! Travelling does not obtain much among the French ; the enjoyments of life and the pleasures of society are not to be had elsewhere in equal delicacy ; and these draw a vast resort of foreigners ; for here is nothing of the stiffness and gravity of the antient Egyptians ; the sciences and diversions are both easy of access, and every body rejoices to invite the stranger either to the improvement of his faculties, or the gratification of his senses.

*Some very instructive as well as amusing Letters having been lately published, said to be wrote from several Parts of Europe and the East, in the Year 1750, &c. we shall, as Opportunity serves, citrtain our Readers with some of the most remarkable of them. The Author in his 10th Letter writes as follows :*

A Very good friend of yours as well as mine, my dear \* \* \*, has often declared himself dissatisfied, that he has yet contributed nothing to your entertainment : He had resolved not to deviate from his immediate read to do this, but at length an opportunity offered, and he has seized upon it. You know writing is troublesome to him ; I do not know whether you are sensible, but I assure you I have long since been made so, that it is more troublesome to his readers : One is vexed with the man who writes illegally what one has a mind to read. Accept me as his amanuensis. I think his subject but a dry one, but he is positive it will please you. I have been charmed with his manner of prosecuting it ; but I have a double advantage : I am eager in the study to which it belongs, and I have seen what only can be described to you. This preface is too long : But to the matter.

You have heard of the plaister of Paris, of which it has lately been so much a fashion to make busts and figures : It is made from a stone dug at Montmartre in

Z

this

this neighbourhood, and has its name from the capital, where is the principal mart for it. M——s has been these two days in the pits ; while I have been studying the unknown sculptor of two thousand years ago, he has been in as much conversation as his moderate share of French will let him, with the diggers of those stones. This morning he threw some fragments of his collection into my way at breakfast. I was going to sweeten my tea with them : You never saw any thing so perfectly like loaf sugar as the stone of which the plaister is made ; there are some pieces of it coarser, these resemble the less refined loaves ; but the finest are more white and clean than the most highly refined of the Dutch manufacture.

He led me to his room, on a table in which there was an arrangement of a multitude of the pieces or lumps of it, in their natural form as taken from the pit. The finest of them are white as snow ; and though two or three inches in thickness, they are little inferior to crystal in transparency : They are all broad and flat. It does not, I find, lie in whole continued rocks, as the stone does in our English quarries ; it is naturally in these flat loose pieces ; they are of different sizes, and lie among a kind of loose marle, a good deal like that blue and red marle which they use at your seat in Leicestershire for manure.

At one end of the table lay a number of vast cakes of a transparent substance, resembling ice. I have seen the lumps of Muscovy isinglass, with flakes of which my sisters used to cover pictures. On taking a piece more than a foot long, and more than an inch in thickness, from among these, I no sooner saw it composed of flakes in the like manner, and ready to split at the least touch, than I declared it the same. The sagacity of M——s surprised me : Among the apparatus to his microscope, which always is a part of his baggage, he had a little lump of isinglass ready to mend the sliders : He slipped off a flake of one and of the other ; he bade me mind, that the isinglass would bend any way, and recover itself to its flatness by its own elasticity : A flake of the other could not be bent without breaking : He told me this alone was proof that they were perfectly different substances ; but he convinced me of it, by putting the two flakes into the fire ; that of the Montmartre stone calcined to a white powder in an instant ; and all the force of the continued heat did not at all affect the other. He surprised me more by telling me, that though this and the isinglass, which seem-

ed so much alike, were perfectly different ; yet this and the plaister stone, which seemed as different as ice and sugar, were in effect the same. The flat and perfectly transparent stone, he told me, was found indiscriminately with the common plaister, and is no other than that very substance, only under a more perfect form. It answers the same kind of purposes, only keeping up its prerogative of excellence, as the other : And when calcined makes that beautiful white mass, which we see in those figures sold at our shops. This more pure and elegant mass, under the same management, hardens into a kind of marble. There needs only a slight burning of these stones to make them fit for grinding to powder ; and after that the dust is wetted with common water, and made so thin that it will run ; in this condition it is cast into moulds, and it presently hardens on the one part into a softer, and on the other into a firmer matter. The variety of busts and figures which you see, are made by this management of the common plaister of Paris ; and the slabs in imitation of marble, of the fine flat stone. You have seen tables imitating marble, and very nearly as hard as some of the softer kinds of it, on which there has been pictured a card, a book, or a piece of fruit ; they are all made of this fine transparent stone, which is dug in the Montmartre pits. The greater part of what is wrought into figures in England, is, I believe, the produce of our own country. I remember to have seen pits of it in Yorkshire, and some of the midland counties : But it is coarse and poor in comparison of the Montmartre kind ; and the statues formed of it are of inferior value. The flat stone is the produce of the French pits alone ; and it was long before it was discovered that it was from this the artists of that nation made their artificial marble : If it be not known yet in England, I shall be glad of having informed them of it.

I am to confess to you, that I was backward in taking my warm friend's word about two so very unlike substances being in reality the same. To one who judged only by the eye, the assertion could not but appear a very strange one ; but it was soon explained to me. The plaister stone was white and gritty, the other colourless and formed of large plates, laid one upon another. The microscope soon discovered to me that this difference, strong and striking as it appeared, was no more than superficial. He called me in a moment to cast my eye upon what he had placed before that machine. To the

the question of what it was, I answered, one of those flat and pellucid stones. He removed the glass, and shewed me that he had crumbled to pieces a corner of one of the other stones, and that what I had seen under that enlarged view as a vast flake of the other kind, was in reality no more than a single granule or separated particle of the other. It was evident from this, that the two bodies, so different in appearance to the unassisted sight, were in reality the same; and that all the true distinction was, that nature had in the one formed the flat mass large, and deposited it single, whereas in the other many of the smaller had been thrown together. On directing the assisted eye towards the whole mass, this was yet more evident; and when in that view, every fragment was enlarged to the full size of the single flake; the whole appeared a rough rock, composed of a multitude of spangles thrown together.

Every particle thus swelled to the size of the whole flake, was of the same figure, oblong and irregularly angulated. The rhomboidal stones of a pellucid matter formed in our clay pits, and which M——s tells me, though he cannot tell me why, the naturalists call selenites, moon-stones, are of a substance nearly resembling these: You may remember the workmen picked out many of those from the clay thrown up in digging your well, and your sisters honoured them with a place in your grotto. These flakes are perfectly like those bodies in texture, colour, and transparency, only that they are not, as those, regularly angular, but abrupt and unequal at the ends. Such are the single and detached great pieces, such the small granules of the complicated mass. I was now convinced they were the same in all respects, and it remained to experiment upon their nature.

My sagacious friend seems informed, not only of the form of the things he studies, but of all that relates to their uses and management; he promised to shew me the manner of forming the plaister from these stones of both kinds, and to give me proof of what he had said as to the superior quality of that made from the pellucid or flaky kind. I have been used to be terrified from experimenting by the furnaces and apparatus declared to be necessary in all the books of chemistry. I find when people have a mind to use the art without pomp and parade, these things are in a great measure unnecessary.

A common fire served in the place of the furnace; and all the other requisites for the calcining the stones, and a very moderate degree of heat does the whole

work. M——s put a lump of each kind into a clear part of the fire; and by that time they were red hot, took them out calcined: Both the one and the other were now of a snow white, and the change was most perceived in the flaky kind, because it had totally lost its beautiful transparency. These were separately powdered in a mortar, and as the powder made from the finer kind was not sufficiently burnt, he gave it a recalcination: The laboratory of a chemist would have furnished some hard-named vessel for this purpose; but in our hotel a common fire-shovel performed it perfectly well.

I cannot but mention to you a circumstance in this operation, which pleased me extremely; the difference between solids when in powder, and fluids, never had appeared to me in so inconsiderable a light as it did in this process. The fire-shovel was filled with the powder of the flaky stone, and set on the fire; when thoroughly heated, the powder did not receive the action of the fire, as you would have expected, without motion; it quickly began to stir, and toward the end of the time moved and lifted up and down, exactly in the manner of boiling water.

The powder of the other kind had been sufficiently burnt before, this now was also ready for service. M——s prepared his moulds, and wetted both separately; he cast them into the places severally prepared for them, and from the common kind was produced in a few minutes the bust I send you; from the other, the little slab which accompanies it. He charges me to apologize for the coarse and clumsy manner in which they are done; but I flatter myself you will find the bust much superior, in point of its matter, to the generality of those you meet with in town; and the slab very little inferior, either in colour or hardness, to alabaster.

I had curiosity, after I had been thus perfectly informed as to the nature and use of the two kinds, to enquire the opinion of my friend, how it had happened, that two stones, perfectly the same in their principles, and even in their structure, when carefully examined, for such he had proved them to be, came in the same place to be formed in so different a manner? My friend drew up his countenance, and told me, it would be hard to take the compass necessary to answer my question clearly; however, said he, what a few words will do towards it, shall not be wanting.

He observed, that the whole substance of the earth, and all things contained in

it, were originally formed of particles separated from water. So says the Mosack account of the creation; and so have said all the philosophers of old time, without the assistance of inspiration, from the mere principles of reason. There was a time, he also observed, when all the solid matter of the globe, at least that of its whole surface to a certain depth, far beyond all that we dig in mining, was again taken up and suspended in water: The hardest rocks are evidently composed of particles once thus swimming in a fluid, since sea shells are found immersed in them, and could not otherwise have been let into them. These two kinds of plaster stone, continued he, were in the same manner formed of particles separated from water: If we would know how, we may see it explained in the concretion of common salt. Water will dissolve it, and will retain it dissolved; but as soon as the sun and wind, or the more speedy operation of a fire, have evaporated some part of the water, the salt can be no longer sustained in what remains; but is separated, and forms a solid body, or a number of solid bodies, adhering to the sides of the vessel.

It is not only, continued M—s, the general formation of those stones that is thus explained by that of the shooting of a dissolved salt into a solid form. Truth, when brought into a system, generally answers many more purposes than were at first expected. If the water have evaporated slowly, the salt forms itself in its solid state more regularly; if it have been carried off quickly, the masses are more confused. Supposing it common sea salt that had been dissolved in the water, the regular figure of its crystal is a cube: If the water be evaporated gradually, the salt shoots into these regular crystals, and all the particles are large, transparent, and of a cubick form: If, on the contrary, the evaporation have been quicker, the operation becomes confused, and instead of large and separate crystals, there are formed irregular masses formed of smaller, less regular, and less pellucid crystals, thrown together without any order. It is not uncommon in our salt pans, where the process is continually performed, and all parts of it not equally attended to, to see different quantities of the salt in the different parts of the pan of quite various figures; that which has concreted during a fiercer heat is in confused masses, that which has concreted during a slower evaporation is in larger and separate crystals.

In the same manner, continued he, with great clearness and propriety, the

particles which composed this plaster stone of both kinds, were once suspended in a fluid, in water surrounding and covering the face of this globe. As the larger and single grains, and the masses formed of smaller are in the former case the same salt, so in this the matter forming the large pellucid flakes, and the complex and less clear masses, is the same. The fluid evaporated in different degrees and quantities, and when it passed off slowest gave opportunity for the clearer, larger, and finer flakes: When more rapidly, the same matter formed itself into smaller flakes, though of the same general form and shape; and these coalesced, through the hurry of the operation, into lumps of different bigness, according to that hurry, or to the somewhat slower evaporation.

You will acknowledge, as I did, that every thing was very fairly explained by this system, except for one unlucky circumstance, which is, that plaster of Paris is not soluble in water; that salt thrown into that fluid will instantly melt in it, but that if this stone lies for ever at the bottom of a river, it will not lose a grain of its weight. I made the objection, and M—s, after a preparation, such as had preceded the other, went through the difficulty in a better manner than any who have written on it, and upon very different principles. This philosophy, like every thing else about him, is new; but you will be pleased, if you are not perfectly satisfied with it. You shall have it in another letter; for the present, good night; I have carried myself beyond my time, almost beyond my paper.

\*\*\*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AN ingenious correspondent of yours, who dates his letter from Oxford, has done me the honour to mention my *State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson*, putting at the same time a question to me upon one particular part of it. (See p. 121.)—I had shewn from Sir Isaac Newton, that it was his opinion, that the operations of nature were carried on by a fluid, rarer at some places than at others, and acting by impulse from the centre of the system outwards to the extremities: From whence, as impulse necessarily implies contact, I left it to be considered by the learned, whether motion by impulse and contact could be carried on without what we call an absolute plenum, or whether it must not immediately cease, if any of the impelling

selling particles were separated from each other by a gap of void space? The question put by the learned gentleman upon this is—"How is it possible to conceive this fluid medium to be denser or rarer in one place than in another, if we do not suppose a vast number of interstitial vacuities to be in that place where it is rarer?"

To which I beg leave to reply as follows. I defined *rarer* to be, *consisting of particles of a smaller size*, p. 60; and I apprehend there may as well be a plenum of small particles as of large ones, only in one case there are more in number than in the other. E. g. a receiver is full of air, or large particles; exhaust them, and it is full of light or small particles, that come in thro' the pores of the glass, as the others go out by the pump. For thus in the experiment referred to, p. 45, Sir Isaac found, that a thermometer in vacuo was as soon affected by the heat in the room as one in the open air, which demonstrated that fluid was very contiguous and continuous from the fire to the thermometer in vacuo as to that in the open air, i. e. that there was as absolute a plenum in the one case as in the other; and it is impossible to suppose them affected in either without such a plenum. The only difference is, that the plenum in the air was composed of large and small particles promiscuously, the plenum in the exhausted receiver, of small ones only. And so Sir Isaac most admirably expresses it—"Is not this exterior heat conveyed thro' the vacuum by the vibration of a medium far more *SUBTLE* than air?" i. e. whose parts are *smaller and finer*, not at a greater distance from each other, which is the sense this gentleman seems to take the word *rare* in.

The gentleman is pleased to allow, that as to the electrical experiment I have mentioned, p. 62, "we have from thence some reason to suppose, that there is such an electrical stream continually issuing from the sun, and that this may possibly be the cause of the motions of the planets;" he adds—"but no one, I believe, will suppose, that this electrical stream is the *more dense or powerful* the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; since we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain distance, and grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the center of the electrified body." The learned gentleman in this passage, if I mistake him not, seems to make *dense* and *powerful* synonymous terms, or to assert that the *power* of the fluid arises from its *density*, which I humbly apprehend it does not. The electrical stream (as he very rightly observes) is the *less*

*powerful* the farther it is distant from the electrified body, and the reason why it is so is, because it is *more dense*. At and near the centre, where it is most rare and subtle, it is most powerful and active, the parts of it being in the most violent motion; but as it gets farther off, the motion languishes and decays, the force and power abates, and the fluid becomes more dense, gradually returning to the state it was in before the electrical machine had rarified and subtilized it.

The remaining paragraph contains, I think, nothing more than the first objection stated in other words; so I shall take my leave of the ingenious gentleman, returning him my sincere thanks, which I always esteem due to any one who shall give me an opportunity of confirming and explaining any thing I have said that may be right, or retracting any thing that is otherwise. By inserting this in your next Magazine you will oblige

S I R,

C Magdalen-college, Your humble servant,  
Oxford, Apr. 13, 1753. G. HORNE.

*A particular Account of the Massacre that befel Cape. COON, and his People, in the Ship Marlborough of Bristol, after they had passed the Bar of Bonny, on the Coast of Africa, by the Rising of the Slaves. In a Letter from John Harris (who conducted the Bonny Slaves on Shore, and thereby saved his own Life) to his Father in Bristol. (See p. 91.)*

THE 11th of October last we got over the bar of Bonny, and the 14th, being a fine day, our captain thought proper to wash the slaves, so ordered tubs and swabs to be got ready; all the people being busy, except the centries, the Gold-coast slaves rose upon the quarter deck, and alarmed the whole ship, knocked the centries down at the barricado, and tossed them over-board; then taking a blunderbuss up, they knocked the captain down with the butt-end, who got up again, and made the best of his way up into the fore-top: We stood the awning as well as we could, having nothing to defend ourselves but an empty musket, and a few platform boards; we had not been there long before they killed our boatswain's mate and another man; then seeing it was in vain to stand any longer, we made to the rigging, some to the mizen-top-mast head, and others to the main-top, where we stood and saw their barbarity, who fired up at us all the time; our doctor and another man got into the punt, and were barbarously murdered; they shot the doctor in his side, then taking a gun, struck

struck him over the head with it several times ; but perceiving he was not quite dead, they got the cook's maul, and beat his brains out, and tossed him and the other overboard ; our chief mate was stabbed in the body, and the second mate's throat cut from ear to ear, and another man killed in the scurage. After they had murdered almost all the officers, and most of the men, they pursued us again, firing at us as fast as they could load their pieces ; our third mate, being at the mizen-top mast head, was shot thro' the thigh, who then went down, and relied on their mercy, when four of them cut him limb from limb. We seeing such cruelty used, knew no means to secure ourselves ; we went down the main-top-mast stay into the fore-top, where we saw the captain and three more, in a miserable condition ; then we went up into the cross trees, where they fired at us as bad as before ; I was shot in my right arm and in my belly, but I passed it off as light as I could ; for if I had then behaved otherwise, they would have thrown me over-board, as they did the rest of the wounded.

After begging for our lives, about two hours, they seeing our number was but small, bid us come down, and they would not kill us : We ventured down on the fore-top, when the Gold-coast slaves called me by my name, Harris, Harris, to come down ! I went down and they shoved me along the deck from one to the other, that I thought I should have been killed amongst them : Then they brought me aft, and put me and George Mecargo in irons ; (we were about 12 in number, which they thought too many to be saved, so threw four overboard alive) but we were soon released to work the ship ; we put the ship about, and stood for the land, which we discovered in two days and two nights ; we stood off and on to get the best bower anchor : Then the Gold-coast slaves made us hoist out the long-boat and yawl, thinking they could go to the windward coast sooner than the ship ; they loaded the long-boat as deep with goods and small slaves as she could swim ; but the Bonny slaves, not being willing to stay on board, leaped into the boats by force and sunk them both. The Gold-coast slaves would not let them come on board again, which drowned upwards of 100 of them. This created so much discontent between the Gold-coast and the Bonny slaves, that they fell to fighting with great fury all that night ; in the morning they agreed to leave off fighting while they dressed and eat some victuals ; which done, they fell to it as

they did the day before. We then cut the cable, and came to an anchor in sight of the ships lying off Bonny, but the Gold-coast slaves not liking to see the ships, threatened our lives ; we satisfied them as well as we could. We had not lain here long before they ordered the boatswain to lower the punt down, thinking to send the Bonny slaves on shoar, a boat-load at a time ; but for fear of delay, they thought proper to send a white man in her ; I was ordered in and out of the boat two different times, when they sent two Blacks in ; but the cook told them, it was better to send me in the boat, because I knew best what to do in her : We loaded the boat and rowed for our lives to the shore, it by this time growing dark. I lay at a trader's house, and the next day I went on board the Earl of Radnor, Capt. Wright, belonging to Bristol.

Our ship lay here two or three days after I left her : The Hawk belonging to Bristol, who is come in here, passed by her, and saw the looked like a ship that had been plundered by slaves, fell under stern, and hailed her ; they told them the captain, mate and six more were gone on shore, and the rest were all sick ; they sent their yaul up to us to know the truth of it, and soon found the contrary ; they made no stay, but went on board again directly, and engaged her in the night, but all to no purpose. In the morning the Gold-coast slaves cut the cable, and I believe she is either lost or drove to sea, with about 8 white people on board : I hear since that the boatswain leaped overboard, and swam to the Hawk ; but I have not seen him.

The captain was alive two days in the fore-top in great misery : On the second night we made an excuse to set some sails forward, when we got him down the fore-stay into the fore-stay-sail netting, and put the sail over him. In the morning, they seeing the skirt of his coat, went to him, cut his belly open, and tossed him overboard.

*The Number of Ships which are employed in the Greenland Fishery, being greatly increased this Year, and many considerable Places in these Kingdoms largely concerned in it, some Account of that and the Whales may not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

THE true whale has no teeth, instead of which, on each side of the upper jaw grows the whalebone, in four or five hundred different blades, at equal distances, some exceeding 12 feet in length, and a foot broad at bottom, growing narrow upwards like the sticks of a fan.







inverted, the largest of them weighing about 20 pounds. He contracts and dilates the distances of those blades at the opening and shutting his mouth, making them serve as strainers to separate the water from the shrimps, prawns, &c. as his food consists of. For the same purpose on the inside of the bone, next the tongue, grows a quantity of hair, to make still a finer percolation; which is the more necessary, because, notwithstanding the bulk of a whale's body, the throat of the largest is not above a foot wide. His bones are hard, like those of four-footed beasts; but, instead of having one large cavity in the middle, are porous, and full of marrow. His eyes measure about six inches over, with eye-lids and hair like a man's. His belly and back are quite red; his flesh coarse and hard like a bull, mixed with many sinews, and is very dry and lean, because the fat lies between the flesh and the skin; the fat is mixed with sinews, which holds the oil as a sponge does water; the other strong sinews are about the tail, with which he turns himself, as a ship guided by a rudder.

He swims as swift as a bird flies, and makes a track in the sea like a ship under sail. Besides the uppermost thin skin, there is another almost an inch thick; but neither of them very strong, which is the reason why the whale does not exert himself so much as might be expected from a fish of its size. The middle sort of them are from 50 to 60 feet long, and yield from 70 to 100 barrels of blubber, tho' sometimes they are much larger. This blubber lies immediately under the skin; they cut it into thin slices, which are put into coppers; and the oil soon melting out, the skin is thrown away. The tail serves for a chopping-block, upon which they cut the blubber before it is boiled.

As soon as the fishermen hear a whale blow, they get out their boats, and row till they come pretty near; then the harpoon strikes him, which requires great dexterity. There is no striking thro' the bone of the head, but near the spout there is a soft piece of flesh, into which the iron strikes with ease. When he is struck, they give him rope enough, otherwise, when he goes down, he would sink the boat; and this he draws so quick, that if it were not well watered it would set the boat on fire.

They are careful in steering the boat, that the rope may run out exactly before; for the whale otherwise would overset the boat. The fat whales do not sink as soon as dead, but the lean ones do, and come up some days after. When they see him

spout out blood, they know that he draws towards his end, and prepare for cutting him up. In order to this they hawl him close to the ship's side, and slice his sides, raising the blubber by a hook and pulley, which they lift up as they cut off, and then throw it into coppers to melt the oil.

The liquor is then laded out into a boat half full of water, to cool, and thence put up into hogheads. In the meantime, the head is cut off, and hoisted up by a pulley, till the whalebone is cut off, and tied up by fifties, and then the rest of the head is boiled for oil. The tongue, which is shaped like a woolpack, and in a large whale weighs about eight tons, will yield from six to eleven hogheads, tho' there have been instances of yielding more; but this is looked upon as extraordinary.

*Having, on Occasion of the late common Discourse about Gypsies, given the HEAD of the famous, or rather infamous BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW, we have here inserted an Account of that Impostor; which may serve to guard Persons against the Arts and Stratagems of such Wretches, who are the Pest of Society, and injurious to all honest Men.*

**BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW** was the son of the Rev. Mr. Theodore Carew, rector of Bickley, near Tiverton, in Devonshire, and at the age of 12 was sent to Tiverton-school, where in the first four years he gained a considerable knowledge in the Latin and Greek languages; but soon a new exercise engrossed his attention, and this was that of hunting; for as the Tiverton scholars had at that time the command of a pack of hounds, this youth had frequent opportunities of gratifying his inclination to that diversion.

The Tiverton scholars being informed, that a fine deer had been seen in the field with a collar about its neck, which was supposed to be the favourite of some gentleman who lived at no great distance, they went in a body to hunt it, with Carew and some other young gentlemen at their head. The chase was very hot and lasted several hours, and as it was just before harvest, these young sportsmen did a great deal of damage to the corn. Upon this, complaint being made to the master of the school, a strict enquiry was made concerning the ringleaders, who were severely threatened; Carew and his companions absented themselves from school, and the next day happening to go to an alehouse about half a mile from Tiverton, fell in company with a society of gypsies, consisting of 17 or 18 persons of both sexes, who were met with a full pur-

purpose of merriment, and had a plentiful feast. Carew conceived a strong inclination to become one of the company, and the next day was initiated into the mysteries of that idle society. His parents now sent messengers to search for him; and anxious for his safety took every method of discovering their son, till at the expiration of a year and a half, having heard frequent accounts of the trouble they were in upon his account, his heart melted, and he went to his father's house. As he was greatly disguised both in habit and countenance, he was not known by his parents; but when he discovered himself, their joy gushed from their eyes, and they welcomed his return with the most tender endearments.

His parents now took all possible methods to render home agreeable to him, and to wean him from such an abandoned course of life: And for some time, he seemed inclined to conform himself to their desires: But at last the evil habits he secretly longed to indulge, and the ideas of the unlicensed freedom he had enjoyed in the company of these vagabonds, made him break thro' every sense of filial piety, affection, and gratitude, and without taking leave of any of his relations, direct his steps to the place where he first entered into this wretched community, and finding some of the gypsies there, changed both his manners and his dress, and forgot his family, his friends, and education.

The first disguise he put on, was that of a poor shipwrecked sailor; when having counterfeited the passes and certificates that were necessary for him to travel unmolested, he found himself perfectly able to impose on the humanity of mankind. He next assumed the form of a plain honest country farmer, and pretended, that having lived in the isle of Sheepy in Kent, his grounds had been overflowed, and all his cattle drowned: His habit was now neat, but rustick; his air and behaviour simple and inoffensive, his speech in the Kentish dialect, his countenance dejected, and he pretended that a wife and seven tender helpless children, were partakers in his misfortunes. He next learnt the art of catching rats, from a person of that profession, and dressing himself like his master, followed a much more honourable employment than he had done before. An employment, which, tho' mean, is at least honest, and in which he was capable of being useful to society. He next threw aside his cloaths, and covering himself with a blanket, and assuming the character of Mad Tom, raised considerable contribu-

tions, only by committing the most wild and frantick actions.

As Carew's variable temper made him assume a variety of forms, the same disposition gave him a desire to see other countries; he therefore finding a ship at Dartmouth ready to set sail for Newfoundland, went aboard this vessel, and arriving at the end of his voyage, observed the method of catching and barrelling fish, and after having satisfied his curiosity, and made all the observations that he thought might be useful to him, he returned back in the same ship to Dartmouth, when begging in the character of a seaman shipwrecked in a voyage back from Newfoundland, he applied to such merchants and masters of vessels as were well acquainted with that island, and being able to give a particular account of its settlements, harbours, fishery, and inhabitants, gained a considerable booty.

Soon after this, being at Newcastle upon Tyne, where he made a very genteel appearance, he fell desperately in love with the daughter of an eminent apothecary and surgeon, a young lady whose beauty was equal to that of any of her sex. He here made use of all his art, and as his person was very agreeable, did not find her greatly averse to his proposals of marriage; he now pretended to be the mate of a collier's vessel that lay in the harbour, and the captain had the villainy to favour the deceit. The young lady was satisfied with this, and soon consented to leave her parents, and to sail with him to Dartmouth, where being arrived, he was no longer able to conceal his belonging to a vagabond society of artful beggars, and therefore after some previous introduction, told her the dreadful secret. Shocked and confounded as she must be at this discovery, her love to the impostor soon got the better of her pride and just resentment: When setting out for Bath, their marriage was solemnized with a splendor little suitable to their circumstances. From hence they went to Bristol, where they lived for some time in a very elegant manner, and then taking a journey into Hampshire, went to pay a visit to an uncle of Carew's, that lived at Gosport, who treated them with the greatest hospitality, made use of every argument to reclaim his nephew, and even enforced his admonitions, with promises of providing for him while he lived, and making him his heir when he died; yet nothing could prevail upon him to relinquish his mean and dishonest employment.

On his leaving his uncle's, he bethought himself of a new stratagem, and equipping

ping himself in a clergyman's habit, put on a band, a large white wig, and a broad-brimmed hat. His whole deportment was still agreeable to his dress, his pace was solemn and slow, his countenance grave and thoughtful, his eyes turned on the ground; from whence, as if employed in secret ejaculations, he would raise them to heaven: Every look and action spoke his want; but at the same time, the hypocrite seemed overwhelmed with that shame which modest merit feels, when obliged to solicit the cold hand of charity. This artful behaviour excited the curiosity of many people of fortune to enquire into his circumstances, but it was with much seeming reluctance that he acquainted them, that he had for many years exercised the sacred office of a clergyman, at Abberystuth, a parish in Wales, but that the government changing, he had preferred quitting his benefice, (tho' he had a wife and several small children) to taking an oath contrary to his principles. This relation he accompanied with frequent sighs, and warm expressions of his trust in Providence. And as he perfectly knew those persons it was proper to apply to, this stratagem succeeded even beyond his expectations. But hearing that a vessel, on board of which there were many quakers, bound for Philadelphia, was cast away on the coast of Ireland, he laid aside his gown and band, clothed himself in a plain suit, and, with a demure countenance, applied to the quakers, as one of those unhappy creatures, with great success, and hearing that there was to be a meeting of them from all parts, at a place called Thorncombe in Devonshire, he made the best of his way thither, and joining the assembly, with a seeming modest assurance, made his case known, and satisfying them by his behaviour, that he was one of the sect, they made a considerable contribution for his relief.

With such wonderful facility did he assume every character, that he often deceived those who knew him best, and were most positive of his not being able to impose upon them. Coming one day to Mr. Portman's at Brinson, near Blandford, in the character of a rat-catcher, with a hair cap on his head, a buff girdle about his waist, and a tame rat in a little box by his side; he boldly marched up to the house in this disguise, tho' his person was known to all the family; and meeting in the court with the Rev. Mr. Bryant, and several other gentlemen, whom he well knew, asked if their honours had any rats to kill. Mr. Portman replied by asking him if he knew his busi-

April, 1753.

ness, and he answering in the affirmative, he was sent in to get his dinner, with a promise, that after they had dined they would make a trial of his abilities. Dinner being over, he was called into a great parlour among a large company of gentlemen and ladies. Well, Mr. Ratcatcher, said Mr. Portman, can you lay any scheme to kill the rats without hurting my dogs. Yes, yes, replied Carew, I shall lay it where even the cats cannot climb to reach it.—And what countryman are you?—A Devonshire man, an't please your honour.—What's your name? Carew perceiving, by some smiles and whispers, that he was known, replied, by telling the letters of which his name was composed. This occasioned a good deal of mirth, and Mr. Pleydell, of St. Andrew's, Milbourn, who was one of the company, expressed some pleasure at seeing the famous Bampfylde Moore Carew, whom he said he had never seen before. Yes, but you have, said he, and given me a suit of cloaths. Mr. Pleydell was surprised, and desired to know when it was; Carew asked him if he did not remember his being met by a poor wretch, with a stocking round his head instead of a cap, an old woman's ragged mantle on his shoulders, no shirt to his back, nor stockings to his legs, and scarcely any shoes to his feet, who told him that he was a poor unfortunate man, cast away near the Canaries, and taken up, with 8 others, by a Frenchman, the rest of the crew, 16 in number, being drowned; and that after having asked him some questions, he gave him a guinea and a suit of cloaths. This Mr. Pleydell acknowledged, and Carew replied, that was no other than the expert rat-catcher now before you. At this all the company laughed very heartily; and Mr. Pleydell, and several others, offering to lay a guinea that they should know him again, let him come in what form he pleased, and others asserting the contrary, Carew was desired to try his ingenuity; and some of the company following him out, let him know, that on such a day, the same company, with several others, were to be at Mr. Pleydell's.

When the day arrived, he got himself close shaved, and dressing himself like an old woman, put a high-crowned hat on his head, borrowed a little hump backed child of a tinker, and two others of a beggar, and with the two last at his back, and the former by the hand, marched to Mr. Pleydell's; when coming up to the door, he put his hand behind him, and pinching one of the children, set it a roaring, and gave the alarm to the dogs, who

A a came

came out with open throats, so that between the crying of the child, and the barking of the dogs, the family was sufficiently disturbed. This brought out the maid, who desired the supposed old woman to go about her business, telling her, she disturbed the ladies, God bless their ladyships, replied Carew, I am the unfortunate grandmother of these poor helpless infants, whose dear mother, and all they had, was burnt at the dreadful fire at Kirton, and hope the good ladies will, for God's sake, bestow something on the poor famished infants. This pitiful tale was accompanied with tears, and the maid going in, soon returned with half a crown and a mess of broth, on which, going into the court to eat it, it was not long before the gentlemen appeared, and all relieving him, he pretended to go away, when setting up a tantivee, tantivee, and an halloo to the dogs, they turned about, and some of them then recollecting, from his altered voice, that it could be no other but Carew, he was called in, when all examining his features, they were highly delighted, and rewarded him for the entertainment he had given them.

Carew so easily entered into every character, and moulded himself into so many different forms, that he gained the highest applauses from that apparently wretched community to which he belonged, and soon became the favourite of their king, who was very old. This flattered his low ambition, and prompted him to be continually planning new stratagems, among which he executed a very bold one on his grace the duke of Bolton : Dressing himself in a sailor's ragged habit, and going to his grace's seat near Basingstoke in Hampshire, he knocked at the gate, and with an assured countenance, desired admittance to the duke, or at least that the porter would give his grace a paper which he held in his hand : But he applied in vain, but not being discouraged, he waited till he at last saw a servant come out, and telling him that he was a very unfortunate man, desired he would be so kind as to introduce him where he might speak with his grace ; as this servant had no interest in locking up his master, he very readily promised to comply with his request, as soon as the porter was off his stand ; which he accordingly did, introducing him into a hall where the duke was to pass thro'. He had not been long there, before the duke came in ; upon which he clapped his knee to the ground, and offered him a petition, setting forth, that the unfortunate petitioner, Bampfylde Moore Carew, was su-

percargo of a vessel that was cast away coming from Sweden, in which were his whole effects, none of which he had been able to save. The duke seeing the name of Bampfylde Moore Carew, and knowing those names to belong to families of the greatest worth and note in the west of England, asked him several questions about his family and relations, when being surprized that he should apply for relief to any but his own family, which was so well able to assist him, Carew replied, that he had diobliged them by some follies of youth, and had not seen them for some years. The duke treated him with the utmost humanity, and calling a servant, had him conducted into an inner room, where being shaved by his grace's order, a servant was sent to him with a suit of cloaths, a fine Holland shirt, and every thing necessary to his making a genteel appearance ; he was then called in to the duke, who was sitting with several other persons of quality, who were all taken with his person and behaviour, and presently raised for him a supply of 10 guineas. His grace being engaged to go out that afternoon, desired that he should stay there that night, and gave orders that he should be handsomely entertained, leaving his gentleman to keep him company. But the duke was scarcely gone, when Carew found an opportunity to set out unobserved towards Basingstoke, where he went to a house frequented by some of his community. He treated the company, and informing them of the bold stratagem he had executed, the whole place resounded with applause, and every one acknowledged that he was most worthy of succeeding their present king.

In this disguise he imposed upon several others, and having spent some days in hunting with the late col. Strangeways, at Melbury in Dorset, the conversation happened one day at dinner to turn on Carew's ingenuity ; the colonel seemed surprized that several who were so well acquainted with him, should have been so deceived : Asserting, that he thought it impossible for Mr. Carew to deceive him, as he had so thoroughly observed every feature and line in his countenance ; on which he modestly replied it might be so, and some other subject being started, the matter dropped. Early the next morning Carew being called upon to go out with the hounds, desired to be excused, which the colonel being informed of, went to the field without him. Soon after, Carew came down stairs, and slightly enquiring which way the colonel generally returned, walked out, and going to

a house frequented by his community, exchanged his cloaths for a ragged habit, made a counterfeit wound in his thigh, took a pair of crutches, and having disguised his face with a venerable pity-moving beard, and some other alterations, went in search of the colonel, whom he found in the town of Evershot. His lamentable moans began almost as soon as the colonel was in sight: His countenance expressed nothing but pain; his pretended wound was exposed to the colonel's eye, and the tears trickled down his silver beard. As the colonel's heart was not proof against such an affecting sight, he threw him half a crown, which Carew received with exuberant gratitude, and then with great submission desired to be informed if col. Strangeways, a very charitable gentleman, did not live in that neighbourhood, and begged to be directed the nearest way to his seat; on which the colonel, filled with compassion, shewed him the shortest way to his own house, and on this he took his leave. Carew returned before the colonel, and pretended to be greatly refreshed with his morning's walk. When they were set down to dinner, Carew enquired what sport they had had, and if the colonel had not met a very miserable object? Aye, a very miserable object, indeed, replied the colonel, he looked most piteously, and had a very bad wound in his thigh. Did not you direct him here? Yes, replied the colonel, I did; and he has got here before you, says Carew, and is now at your table. This occasioned a great deal of mirth; but the colonel could not be persuaded of the truth of what Carew asserted, till he slipped out, and hopped in again upon his crutches.

About this time Clause Patch, the king of the Mendicants, died, and Carew had the honour of being elected king in his room; by which dignity, as he was provided with every thing necessary by the joint contributions of the community, he was under no obligation to go on any cruise. Notwithstanding this, Carew was as active in his stratagems as ever; but he had not long enjoyed this honour, when he was seized and confined as an idle vagrant, tried at the quarter sessions, at Exeter, and transported to Maryland; where being arrived, he took the opportunity, while the captain of the vessel and a person who seemed disposed to buy him, were drinking a bottle of punch in a public-house, to give them the slip, and to take with him a pint of brandy and some biscuits, and then betake himself to the woods.

Having thus eluded their search, as he

was entirely ignorant that none were allowed to travel there without proper passes, or that there was a considerable reward granted for apprehending a runaway, he congratulated himself on his happy escape, and did not doubt but he should find means to get to England. But going one morning early thro' a narrow path, he was met by four men, when not being able to produce a pass, he was seized, carried before a justice of peace, and clapped in prison. But here happily getting intelligence, that some captains to whom he was known, were lying with their ships in the harbour, he let them know his situation, on which they paid him a visit, and told him, that as he had not been sold to a planter, if the captain did not come to demand him, he would be publicly sold the next court day, and then generously agreed to purchase him among themselves, and to give him his liberty: Carew, says our author, was so struck with their kindness, that he could not consent to purchase his liberty at their expence, and desired them to tell the captain who brought the transports where he was. They at last agreed to his request; the captain received this news with great pleasure, sent round his boat for him, and had him severely punished with a cat-of-nine-tails, and had a heavy iron collar fixed to his neck, and with this gauling yoke he was obliged to perform the greatest drudgery. One day, when his spirits were ready to sink with despair, he saw the captains Harvey and Hopkins, two of those who had proposed to purchase his liberty; they were greatly affected with the miseries he suffered, and after having sounded the boatswain and mate, prevailed on them to wink at his escape; but the greatest obstacle was there being 40l. penalty and half a year's imprisonment for any one that took off his iron collar, so that he must be obliged to travel with it on. The captains acquainted him with all the difficulties he would meet with; but he was far from being discouraged, and resolved to set out that night, when directing him what course to take, they gave him a pocket compass to steer by, a steel and tinder-box, a bag of biscuits, a cheese and some rum. After taking an affectionate leave of his benefactors, he set out; but he had not travelled far, before he began to reflect on his wretched condition: Alone, unarmed, unacquainted with the way, gauled with a heavy yoke, exposed every moment to the most imminent dangers; and a dark tempestuous night approaching, increased

his terror; his ears were assaulted by the yells of the wild beasts; but kindling some sticks, he kept them all night at a distance, by constantly swinging a fire-brand round his head. When daylight appeared, he had nothing to do but to seek for the thickest tree he could find; and climbing into it, as he had travelled hard all night, he soon fell asleep. Here he staid all day, eating sparingly of his biscuit and cheese, and night coming on he took a large dram of rum, and again pursued his journey: In this manner travelling by night, and concealing himself by day, he went on till he was out of danger of pursuit, or being stopped for want of a pass, and then travelled by day. His journey was frequently interrupted by rivers and rivulets, which he was obliged either to wade thro', or swim over. At length he discovered five Indians at a distance; his fear represented them in the most frightful colours; but as he came nearer, he perceived them clothed in deer-skins, their hair was exceeding long, and to his inexpressible joy, he discovered they had guns in their hands, which was a sure sign of their being friendly Indians; and these having accosted him with great civility, soon introduced him to their king, who spoke very good English, and made him go to his *wigwam*, or house, when observing that he was so much hurt by his collar, the good king immediately set himself about freeing him from it; and at last effected it by jaggng the steel of Carew's tinder-box into a kind of saw, his majesty sweating heartily at the work. This being done, he set before Carew some Indian bread and other refreshments. Here he was treated with the greatest hospitality and respect; and scarce a day passed, in which he did not go out with some party on a hunting match, and frequently with the king himself.

One day as they were hunting, they fell in company with some other Indians near the river Delaware, and when the chase was over sat down to be merry with them. Carew took this opportunity to slip out, and going to the river side, seized one of their canoes, and tho' entirely unacquainted with the method of managing them, boldly pushed from shore, and landed near Newcastle in Pennsylvania.

Carew now transformed himself into a quaker, and behaved as if he had never seen any other sort of people; and in this manner travelled to Philadelphia, meeting every where with the kindest treatment, and the most plentiful supply; from hence he went to New-York, where going aboard a vessel belonging to capt.

Rogers, he set sail for England; and after having prevented his being pressed on board a man of war, by pricking his hands and face, and rubbing them with bay-salt and gun-powder, to give him the appearance of the small-pox, safely landed at Bristol, and soon rejoined his wife and begging companions.

From the ADVENTURER, April 13.

**D**ETRACTION is among those vices, which the most languid virtue has sufficient force to prevent; because, by detraction, that is not gained which is taken away: "He who flishes from me my good name, says Shakespear, enriches not himself, but makes me poor indeed." As nothing, therefore, degrades human nature more than detraction, nothing more disgraces conversation.

But for this practice, however vile, some have dared to apologize, by contending that the report by which they injured an absent character, was true: This, however, amounts to no more, than that they have not complicated malice with falsehood, and that there is some difference between detraction and slander. To relate all the ill that is true, of the best man in the world, would probably render him the object of suspicion and distrust; and if this practice was universal, mutual confidence and esteem, the comforts of society, and the endearments of friendship would be at an end.

After all the bounty of nature, and all the labour of virtue, many imperfections will be still discerned in human beings, even by those who do not see with all the perspicacity of human wisdom; and he is guilty of the most aggravated detraction, who reports the weakness of a good mind discovered in an unguarded hour; something which is rather the effect of negligence, than design; rather a folly, than a fault; a fallcy of vanity, rather than an irruption of malevolence. It has therefore been a maxim inviolably sacred among good men, never to disclose the secrets of private conversation; a maxim, which though it seems to arise from the breach of some other, does yet imply that general rectitude, which is produced by a consciousness of virtuous dignity, and a regard to that reverence which is due to ourselves and others; for to conceal any immoral purpose, which to disclose is to disappoint; any crime, which to hide is to countenance; or any character, which to avoid is to be false; as it is incompatible with virtue, and injurious to society, can be a law only among those who are enemies to both.

Sung by Miss FALKNER, at Marybon-Gardens.

Daphne on her arm reclin'd, Thus express'd her angry mind; See the  
couples how they run, Pressing all to be undone: Lifted now in  
endless strife, Forth they issue man and wife. Seas unruffled often  
flow; Are these calms in marriage?—no.

2.  
Visionary scene and vain,  
Fancied joy, but real pain:  
'Tis to fight a goodly flow'r,  
But it changes in an hour.  
Dian, take me to thy shade,  
I with thee will dwell a maid:  
Deaf to courtier, wit, or beau,  
When they sue I'll thunder-no.

3.  
Thus the fair in anger spoke  
'Gainst poor Hymen's rugged yoke;  
Cupid in the form of youth  
Swore he'd prove the virgin's truth;  
Ev'ry human art he try'd,  
Knelt, and vow'd, and wept, and sigh'd;  
Must I say! expire in woe?  
Daphne sigh'd, and whisper'd-no.

### Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1753.

*The COMPLAINT of the TRAGICK  
POETS, address'd to Dr. YOUNG on  
his Tragedy of the Brothers. (See p. 99.)*

**W**AS this well done, amidst a later  
age

To rouse thy genius, and resume the stage?  
Was this an hero's, or a father's part,  
Great classick champion of the tragick art?  
We must, we will complain. Who now  
shall dare

The contest, and ascend the muse's car,  
Thy rival in the race? Secure you strain  
The foaming bit, or loose the flowing  
rein;

While we, faint mimicks of your genuine  
might, [you to write,  
Who list'd your strains, and learnt from  
Must to our great original submit,  
And lay our laurels at our conqueror's  
feet.

Say, Patriarch, say, whence springs this  
power sublime, [time?  
This wond'rous force, which triumphs over  
Inferior bards beneath the hand of age  
Feel their nerves slacken, and unbend their  
rage;  
Entellus-like, the gauntlet you resign,  
And your last efforts prove your strength  
divine.

On



*On Captain WEBB'S leaving a Ship.*

**M**AY gentle Thetis be your happy guide,  
And you triumphant on the billows ride;  
May she indulgent rule the passive main,  
And you by merit all her gifts obtain:  
Tho' sounds of war, and fatal discords  
cease, [peace;  
And tranquil nations taste the fruits of  
In silent tubes tho' deadly thunders sleep,  
May you maintain the honours of the deep;  
Bear Britain's banner o'er the liquid plain,  
And spread her glory thro' the wide domain,  
Where tritons with their trumpets sound  
your fame,  
And faithless nations tremble at your name;  
Undaunted still the glorious course pursue,  
Till Thetis owns no other lord but you.

F. TAYLOR.

*Epitaph on Ld. BARGANY. By Mr. H.*

**G**O hence instructed from this early  
urn, [mourn;  
Wife as you weep, and better as you  
This urn, where titles, fortune, youth  
repose, [flows!  
Now vain the fleeting good that life be-  
Learn, age, when now it can no more sup-  
ply,  
To quit the burden, and consent to die;  
Secure, the truly virtuous never tell,  
How long the part was acted, but how  
well; [claim.  
Youth, stand convicted of each foolish  
Each daring wish of lengthen'd life and  
fame, [breath,  
Thy life a moment, and thy fame a  
The natural end, oblivion and death;  
Hear then this solemn truth, obey its  
call,  
Submit adore, for this is mankind's all.

*A Prescription to cure an ASTHMA. Given  
by W. R. Woollen-Drapper, to C. N.  
Taylor.*

**O**LD friend, accept of this from me,  
The following rules without a fee;  
An asthma is your case, I think,  
So you must neither eat nor drink,  
I mean of meat preserv'd in salt,  
Or any liquor made of malt;  
From season'd sauce avert your eyes,  
From hams and tongues, and pigeon  
pies;

Ne ven'son patty's set before ye,  
Each bit you eat, *memento mori*.

Your supper nothing, if you please,  
But above all no toasted cheese.  
'Tis likely you will now observe,  
What I prescribe will make you starve:  
No—I allow you at a meal,  
A neck, a loin, or leg of veal;

Young turkies I allow you four,  
Partridge and pullets half a score;  
Of house-lamb boil'd eat quarters two,  
The d—l's in't if this won't do.

Now as to liquor, why indeed,  
What I advise I send you, mead.  
Glasses of wine t'extinguish drought,  
Take three with water, three without.  
Let constant exercise be try'd,  
And sometimes walk, and sometimes  
ride;

Health oft'ner comes from Blackdown [hill,  
Than from the apothecary's bill.

Be not in haste, nor think to do  
Your business with a purge or two.  
Some, if they are not well at once,  
Proclaim their doctor for a dunce;  
Restless from quack to quack they range,  
When 'tis themselves they ought to change:  
Nature hates violence and force,  
By method led and gentle course;  
Rules and restraint you must endure,  
What comes by time, 'tis time must cure.

The use of vegetables try,  
And prize Pomona in a pye;  
What e'er you eat put something good in,  
And worship Ceres in a pudding:  
Young Bacchus' rites you must avoid,  
And Venus must go unenjoy'd.

For breakfast, it is my advice,  
Eat gruel, sago, barley, rice;  
Take burdock roots, and, by my troth,  
I'd mingle daisies in my broth.  
Thus may you laugh, look clear and  
thrive,

Enrich'd by those whom you survive:  
May dying friends, with one accord,  
Truth and sincerity reward.

*An EPIGRAM: On a Clergyman's suing  
a very honest Quaker for Dues, in the Spi-  
ritual Court, (when he might have recover-  
ed them in the summary Way) and had only  
the mean Satisfaction of sending him to  
Prison.*

**F**IE doctor! where's the Christian  
spirit?

While thus you punish real merit;  
Religion, without charity,  
However specious, is a lye:  
Indulging of revenge so keen,  
You lose the fee, and get the spleen!  
Of two, still chuse the lesser evil,  
To act reverse, is, sure, the devil.

W,

**A N O T H E R.**

**S**OME cardinals the painter chid,  
Th' apostles faces were too red;  
But he reply'd, transgressors!  
My art is right, my pencil true,  
'Tis past a doubt, they blush for you!  
Who stile yourselves successors.

B.  
A

*An Occasional PROLOGUE, intended to have been spoken by Mr. Woodward; at his Benefit, in the Character of the Old Mock-Doctor, to introduce the New One.*

**T**OO long, by dint of drefs, and force of face,  
With all th' hypocrify of grave grimace,  
Have Pæon's sons attracted vulgar eyes,  
And made themselves conspicuous by disguise.  
But, now, with heart-felt worth and  
We are ourselves—and throw the mask aside :

The slow funeral-solemn sober pace,  
Turns to the waddle and the sliding grace;  
That look, which death denounces or denies,

The gape-distended mouth, and half-shut  
No longer please—but in their place are seen  
The smiles so soft, so simple, and serene !  
Life's a disease we all a while endure,  
And which most doctors seldom fail to cure ;

And wou'd you with politeness lose your  
And slide genteely to the realms of death,  
The beau physician stands the first in place,  
And hands you off with elegance and  
Therefore no more this mockery I'll wear,  
This old compound of face, and cane,  
and hair ;

Dissembling now's a trite and trivial task,  
He's the best cheat who bravely scorns  
the mask.

Let not the wits mistake our true in-  
Nor think that spleen, where only mirth  
is meant ;

We reverence virtue in the truly good,  
And honour science when 'tis understood.  
But if in this refin'd judicious age  
There are mock-doctors acting off the stage,

We must be pleasant, and we must be  
And give derision as their lawful fee ;  
Whether they wait at opulence's door,  
Or do they charitably kill the poor—  
To point them out for ridicule's our plan—

But shou'd suspicion mark some single  
Let that same doctor in his turn be free,  
And as a brother actor laugh at me.

*The following Lines we promised in our last, when we had not Room to insert them.*

*On a D — of a certain C — ge. who observed, That Wits are generally great Fools.*

**T**HRO' the whole race of man we find  
Some are to others merits blind.  
**P**edants, who still procuring knowledge,  
**R**eign half a century at college,  
**F**orm philosophical conjectures,  
**A**nd spend their lives in reading lectures ;

Call poetry and other arts  
Unworthy men of skill and parts.  
Attornies often play the farce on  
And swear a leg will make a parson.  
Founded on truth this maxim lies,  
That, what we have not, we despise.  
Amyntor, whose chief happiness  
Consists in empty talk and drefs,  
Who thinks it unpolite to look  
On Hebrew, Greek, or Latin book ;  
Yet still in reading makes advances,  
And criticises on romances ;  
To render him a man of fashion,  
Fit for the ladies conversation ;  
With nonsense captivates their hearts,  
And passes for a man of parts.  
This fool elate with self conceit,  
Rails against men of sense and wit ;  
Hates all the learning of the schools,  
Says, " wits are generally fools."   
Yet still, vain wretch, experience shews,  
That wit reigns not 'mongst fools and  
beaus ;  
This can't remain a standing rule,  
Since thou'rt no wit and yet a fool.

ACADEMICS.

God the universal Parent. *A HYMN, composed with a View to the Anniversary of the Charity-Schools of London and Westminster.*

**H**IGH-rai'd on heaven's imperia  
throne,  
Th' Almighty holds his seat ;  
Ten thousand radiant glories burn  
Around his awful seat :  
Myriads of shining seraphs glow  
Before the thund'ring God ;  
They wait his all-commanding brow,  
And catch the flying nod.  
Nor yet the glories of high heav'n  
Th' almighty care confine ;  
To man, his kind concerns are giv'n,  
And earth's remotest line.  
Nor boast the great his partial eye ;  
The humble cott and cell ;  
All share th' inspection of the sky,  
Where proper objects dwell.  
With rich munificence, he pours  
His various blessings round ;  
While humbler vales confess the show'rs,  
With more exalted ground.

By us, in each expressive swell,  
A thousand proofs are giv'n ;  
Snatch'd, as we are, from death and hell,  
And rais'd to life and heav'n.  
By grateful love inflam'd, we burn,  
Fir'd by th' expressive call :  
And render, Lord, in just return,  
Our tongues, our hearts, our all.

*J. Rhude,  
Vicar of Portsmouth, Dorset.*  
HOLT.

HOLT-SCHOOL, Thursday, March 15, 1753.

J. H. to J. B.

*Officium nostrum erga PROXIMUM et NOS-  
METIPROS.**Our duty towards our NEIGHBOUR and  
OURSELVES.*

**P**OST Nomen cultum, Burrulle, am-  
plectere deinde  
*Justitiam*: et per te nulli unquam injuria fiat,  
Sed verbis aliisq; modis fuge lacerare quem-  
quam:

“Quodq; tibi nollen, aliis facisse caveris:

“Quodq; tibi velles, aliis præstare studeto.”

Hæc est natura lex optima: quam nisi ad  
unquem [cubis,

Servabis, non ipse DVO (miti crede) pla-  
Postq; obitum infelix non aurea sidera  
adibis. [rem,

Alterius famam vel honorem tangere vel  
Invidiâ, aut irâ, aut suadente cupidine, noli:  
Immo juva, quos esse bonos intelligis, omni  
Sedulitate: malisq; interdum gratificare,  
Quod tibi vel nunquam noceant, vel parcius  
obstant. [amove,

Nec te a justitiâ retrahant mala munerâ,  
Aut adium; namq; hæc tria sunt quæ lumina  
mentis [trudent.

Præstringunt, rectoq; homines a limite  
Sed memor esto DEI semper, mortisq;  
future.

Post hæc illecebras omnes fuge corporis, atq;  
Fræna voluptati durissima pone: voluptas  
Improba perniciem ingentem mortalibus  
affert.

PALINGENIUS.

*Imitated by J. B. in ENGLISH.*

*Our duty done towards GOD, what follows  
then?*

*Our duty towards ourselves, and other men.*

**S**TRICT justice therefore tow'rd your  
neighbour use,  
Nor dare himself or property abuse,  
In thought, in word, or deed. This law  
was given [heaven:  
By nature first, and then enforc'd from  
“What'e'r you would not men should do to you,  
“Do not to them; what at you'd have others do  
“To you, perform to them.” Act thus and  
rest

On earth belov'd, in heav'n for ever blest.  
Injure none then in body, name, estate,  
Prompted by passion, avarice, or hate:  
But if, young friend, you find a poor good  
man,

By the same law assist him all you can:  
Yea more, for self's sake, e'en the bad  
assist,

That they mayn't you annoy, or less resist.

In short, forsake not justice, though you  
shou'd, [good;  
Thro' int'rest, love or hate, inclining from  
For these three often human reason blind,  
And from strict honour warp the partial  
mind.

God's attributes compare with thy frail fate,  
And shun temptations of your present state.  
Lastly, curb pleasure! Since vain pleasures  
bring

Great sorrows oft, and always leave a sting.

To Mr. R. DYER, on his Poem, entitled, *The  
CARNATION*, to Miss PELHAM.

**L**ONG had the rose, in vernal bloom  
array'd,  
Been hail'd as queen, in ev'ry sylvan  
shade; [nights,  
Improv'd the sprightly bowl on festal  
And crown'd the brightest wreaths in so-  
lemn rites:

Till thy carnation, 'midst surrounding  
snows,

In the gay splendor of the rainbow rose:  
Unblest'd by Sol, shot forth its beauteous  
head, [spread;  
And sweets ambrosial round the garden  
And now embosom'd by a matchless fair,  
Shall vie in fame with Berenice's hair.

J. L—x—n.

EPICRAM on Lord BOLINGBROKE'S  
Letters and the Answers.

**W**HEN Bolingbroke on history I read,  
By style so clear and elegant misted,  
The deep learn'd page as innocent I  
thought,  
Nor deem'd against one scripture truth he  
wrote: [pen  
But pious Hervey's, Clayton's wondrous  
Convince that errors dwell in wisest  
men;  
Each gospel miracle like noon-day shines,  
E'en Moses rock fresh gushes in your  
lines:  
Blest age! such watchful shepherds to be-  
hold, [christian fold!  
Who feeds God's flock, nor fleece their  
Their arguments so candid, modest, plain,  
I ne'er can taste lord Bolingbroke again.

EUGENIO.

A R E B U S.

**A** TRADING town in England, not  
the least,  
By way of mystick rebus may be guest;  
Invert the three first letters, and you'll  
scan,  
The nickname of a fam'd republican;  
The other three read forward, they'll  
afford  
A foreign title, which we construe lord.

T H B

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE body of Mr. William Maude, mentioned p. 147, has been since found, and the coroner's inquest gave their verdict, Wilful murder by persons to them unknown.

On March 30, was held a chapter of the most ancient order of the thistle, when the Rt. Hon. John earl of Rothes, and William lord de Brooke were elected knights companions of that order.

One Hewish, condemned at Exeter assizes for poisoning his father, was executed on March 31, according to the late act of parliament. He had been tried in 1753, for the murder of his mother, and acquitted. At the gallows he denied the poisoning of his father, but acknowledged he deserved death for his barbarous usage to his mother, whom he had several times beat in a cruel manner.

Miss Dorothy Smith was tried at Warwick assizes upon an indictment for poisoning her aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Martin, relict of the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Curdworth near Coleshill. Mr. serj. Willes, Mr. White, and Mr. Peake were counsel on behalf of the crown; and the prisoner pleading not guilty, she was defended by Mr. Caldecut, Mr. Hewit, and Mr. Graft. The gentlemen who opened the body were examined, and it was their opinion that, by the appearance of her stomach and bowels, she died of poison. Many other evidences were examined; but no proof could be given of the administration of the poison; and a point of law arising, whether the girl that bought it, who was under nine years of age, could be admitted an evidence, which was learnedly debated for above two hours, it was determined in the negative; and many persons of reputation appearing to testify for the prisoner's good behaviour towards her aunt from her infancy, she was acquitted.

It is said that 70,000*l.* will be raised by way of lottery, 20,000*l.* of which is to be applied to the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's curiosities; 10,000 for the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford; the remaining 40,000, together with 7000 bequeathed some time since towards rebuilding the Cottonian library, to be laid out in erecting a public building, which is to serve as a repository for the above-mentioned, and for the payment of the salaries of proper persons to take care of them.

SUNDAY, April 1.

There was a grand drawing room at April, 1753.

St. James's, where the nobility and gentry were very numerous, when, 'tis said, his majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of Cornwall to his royal highness the prince of Wales, which has been vacant ever since the death of the late prince.

THURSDAY, 5.

The lord bishop of Clogher presented to the society of Antiquaries, a translation of a Journal to mount Sinai, made in the year 1722, by the prefetto of Egypt, with his own curious and learned observations; dedicated to the society: And thanks were ordered to be returned to his lordship for the great regard shewn to them, as well as for his learned labours. (See p. 155.)

After a sermon preached by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of St. Asaph at Whitechapel church, the governors of the London-hospital proceeded to see the foundation already laid of the hospital in Whitechapel road, and from thence went in a grand procession of coaches to Merchant-Taylors hall, where a collection was made, including that at the church, amounting to 153*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

SATURDAY, 7.

William Hurley was executed at Croydon for the murder of Joshua Newton in St. George's fields, in April last. He had been drinking with Newton for some hours, till he was fuddled, then invited him to lie with him at his lodgings, and in the way thither knocked him down with a large hedge-stake, afterwards beat and cut him in a most terrible manner, and then robbed him. After his conviction he confessed the fact, another murder, and many robberies.

At Croydon assizes 10 other persons received sentence of death, viz. Robert Hay and John Brown, for sheep-stealing; Joseph Davis and Swaine Luenberg, for returning from transportation; Henry Tomkins, for stealing a watch; John Sturmev, John Grove, Philip Turner, John Whiffen and Thomas McSheene, for the highway.

MONDAY, 9.

As Mr. John Pead, a baker and farmer of Hilperton, near Trowbridge, and his son (a very profligate young man) were at work in a field together, some words arose; when the son told on his father, and beat him in a most cruel manner, and, it is thought would have murdered him, had not his father's cries been heard by Mr. Ferris in the next field, who went to his assistance, when the son ran away and leaped into a quarry about

60 yards off, in which were 12 feet water; but as neither his father nor Mr. Ferris could swim, tho' they both ventured up to their arm-pits, he was drowned.

#### WEDNESDAY, 11.

Alexander Sheafe, Esq; having been elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Esq; deputy-governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day chosen directors, viz. Bryan Benson, Stamp Brooksbank, Matthew Beachcroft, Merrick Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiswell, J. Eaton Dodsworth, William Hunt, Benjamin Lethieulier, Benjamin Longuet, Charles Savage, Theophilus Salwey, James Spilman, John South, James Theobald, Thomas Whately, Charles Boehm, Matthew Clarmont, Esqrs. \* Samuel Fludyer, Esq; and alderman, Samuel Handley, Robert Marsh, Richard Stratton, \* John Sargent, and Harry Thompson, Esqrs. Those marked \* were not in the direction before.

The same day came on the election for directors of the East-India company, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. \* William Barwell, William Braund, Robert Boodle, \* Hen. Crabb Boulton, \* John Boyd, Christopher Burrow, Richard Chauncy, \* Roger Drake, Peter Du Cane, \* Zach. Phil. Fonnerau, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, William Mabbott, \* Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Henry Plant, Thomas Phipps, \* William Rider, Thomas Rous, Whichcott Turner, Timothy Tullie, \* Thomas Walpole, \* William Wilberforce, jun. William Willy, and James Winter, Esqrs. Note, Those marked \* are new ones.

#### THURSDAY, 12.

The governors of St. Luke's hospital for lunatics, had their annual dinner at Grocers-hall: At which were present the Rt. Hon. the earl of Cardigan, president; his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Hertford, the Rt. Rev. the lord bishops of Worcester and Norwich, several of the court of aldermen, and many other persons of distinction; when the collection for the charity amounted to 1000l. 7s. 6d.

#### FRIDAY, 13.

Anne Williams for poisoning her husband, Walter Crabb for stealing upwards of 40l. and William Weobly for sheep-stealing, were executed at Gloucester. The two men behaved with great composure, both after sentence and at the place of execution; but Anne Williams, who was burnt at the stake, protested her innocence of the fact for which she suffered with a behaviour quite unbecoming.

#### MONDAY, 16.

The execution of Mary Squires the

gypsy having been respited for six weeks, the six other malefactors condemned the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, viz. four men and two women, were this day executed at Tyburn. They behaved very penitent, and all but M<sup>c</sup>Manning acknowledged the justice of their sentence; but he said he was not the person who committed the robbery. (See p. 92.)

Divine service was performed in the chapel at the Foundling-hospital for the first time, when the Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of Worcester preached a sermon on the importance and usefulness of that great charity, instituted for the preservation of deserted infants, and the making them become profitable to the publick; and *Te Deum*, with an anthem peculiar to the occasion, composed by George Frederick Handel, Esq; that great benefactor to this charity, and also the coronation anthem, were vocally and instrumentally performed.

Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel, who was seized in Scotland two or three days after his return from France, was this evening brought to the Tower in a coach under a strong guard of dragoons. The next day he underwent a long examination before the council at the Cockpit, after which he was sent back to the Tower.

#### TUESDAY, 17.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to, An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery, and for regulating the said fishery according to the calendar now in use, and for other purposes therein mentioned: An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man: An act for opening the port of Exeter, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn, from Ireland: An act for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain: To two bills for repairing and improving harbours: To acts for building a new church at Manchester; a chapel at Portsea, in the county of Southampton; for enlarging Paddington church-yard; purchasing a prison in the county of Devon; for the recovery of small debts in the parishes of Boston Skirbeck in Lincolnshire; to 22 road bills; and to 11 private bills.

#### WEDNESDAY, 18.

A sermon was preached in the chapel of the French hospital in Old-street road, for

for the benefit of that charity, wherein 225 poor persons are maintained; where the audience were very numerous, and the collection on that account amounted to upwards of 1250l.

THURSDAY, 19.

Five of the 10 malefactors condemned at Croydon affizes were this morning executed on Kennington common, viz. Joseph Davis for returning from transportation; John Sturmev, John Grove, John Whiffen, and Thomas M'Sheene, for robberies on the highway.

THURSDAY, 26.

The birth-day of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 33d year of his age.

The indemnification claimed by M. Peyrac, owner of the French merchantman the Phoenix, condemned at St. Christopher's in 1743, has occasioned a memorial to be presented to the secretary of state by the marquis de Mirepoix, the French ambassador, in consequence of one presented to him by the said M. Peyrac; the conclusion of which shews the state of his case, as follows:

"The sentence of the lords commissioners for appeals, on the 18th of Jan. last, allows him restitution of the ship and cargo, or the real value: This value being that which the plaintiff legally notified to the captors at St. Christopher's, amounts to 20,411l. and not what it was settled at by an irregular and unusual estimation, made without his knowledge or participation, and against which he entered a protest as soon as he knew of it. The plaintiff could obtain no farther relief from their lordships. But the costs, damages, and interest, which he claimed in 1743, and again in 1744, and on every occasion since that time, particularly when his appeal was judged, having been passed over in silence, the plaintiff thinks himself entitled to demand a decision concerning those articles, which are become even more considerable than the capital."

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 22. **G**EORGE Greene, of Stoke-Newington, Esq; to Mrs. Butts, widow of the late Dr. Butts, bishop of Ely.

25. Charles Lamborne, Esq; of a considerable fortune in the West-Indies, to Miss Anne Harvey, of Fenchurch-street.

Capt. Hughes, to Mrs. Peters, widow of the late Dr. Peters, an eminent physician.

31. George Dewar, Esq; to lady Caroline Bertie, sister to his grace the duke of Ancafter.

Mr. Collins, an attorney near Wor-

cester, to Miss Peggy Aston, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in Cheshire, Bart. a 14,000l. fortune.

April 2. Capt. Bradley, to Miss Addis, of Berkeley-square.

Capt. Dormer Watson, to Miss Powney, daughter of brigadier Powney.

13. John Cooper, Esq; of Edinburgh, to Miss Poore, eldest daughter of Edward Poore, Esq; of the Close, Sarum.

15. William Anne Venables Vernon, of Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Augusta Heathcote, of Harrow, a 30,000l. fortune.

18. Thomas Bray, Esq; of Dorsetshire, to Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Edmonton.

22. Robert Drummond, Esq; partner with Mr. Drummond and son, bankers, at Charing-Cross, to Miss Thompson, of Leicester-fields.

Rev. Dr. Pickering, rector of St. Sepulchre's, to Miss Elizabeth Sclater, sister of Mr. deputy Sclater, of Newgate-street.

24. Hildebrand Oakes, Esq; of the royal Welch fusiliers, to Miss Cornelison, of Upper Grofvenor-street, a niece of Sir Richard Hoare.

Mr. Webb, jun. an eminent surgeon, to Miss Coppinger.

April 7. The lady of Charles Lewis Montolien, son to the baron St. Hippolite, general of his majesty's forces, delivered of a son and heir.

The lady of the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. capt. Montilla, of a son.

13. The lady of Edward Sawbright, Esq; of a son and heir.

14. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Egerton, dean of Hereford, of a son.

18. Rt. Hon. lady Ferrers, only daughter of the earl of Northampton, and consort of the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; of a son and heir.

23. The lady of Peter Legh, Esq; of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

March 18. **R**T. Hon. Rachel Paunceford, countess dowager senior of Kincardine.

26. Hon. William Duff, Esq; eldest son of lord Beacco, a Scotch peer.

30. The lady of Sir Evelin Alston, Bart.

Sir William Cann, Bart. town-clerk of Bristol.

31. Hon. Thomas Howard, Esq; lieutenant of his majesty's forces, and governor of Berwick upon Tweed; a brave and experienced officer.

April 8. Mons. Zamboni, resident here from the landgrave of Hesse Darmstat.

Rev. Mr. Roots, who had been rector of Little Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire above 40 years.

Lady Henrietta Jepson, relict of Sir Ambrose Jepson, Knt.

9. Hon. lady Mary Crichton, aunt to the earl of Dumfries.

11. William Whitaker, Esq; in the 80th year of his age, an attorney, and one of the common-council-men of Broad-street ward.

12. Lady Cayley, relict of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Brompton in Yorkshire, Bart.

14. William Horsmanden Turner, Esq; member of parliament for Maidstone.

17. Mr. Edmund Tobin, formerly in the East-India company's service: He had been confined to his chamber near 13 years with the gout.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Inchequin.

19. Mr. Reynolds, who for many years was clerk to the court of Request at Guildhall.

20. Thomas Brograve, Esq; at Bad-dow in Essex, many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

22. Thomas Sandford, Esq; treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

23. Rev. Mr. Dennis Payne, rector of Manbury in Worcestershire, and one of the prebendaries of Sarum.

Joseph Andrews, Esq; deputy pay-master of the army.

Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, principal and founder of Hartford college, and canon of Christ Church, in Oxford.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Fowkes, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Aldermay, in the room of Mr. Berriman, who resigned.—Mr. Whittington, presented to the rectory of Orford in Suffolk.—Mr. Warburton, by the lord chancellor, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester.—Mr. Mitchehouse, by the Hon. Matthew Lamb, Esq; to the rectory of Wilford in Lincolnshire.—Dr. Blackett, to the living of Stoke-Damerell, near Plymouth.—Mr. Knowlton, by the earl of Burlington, to the rectory of Keighley, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire.—Mr. Addison, to the living of Workington, in Cumberland, by the present high-sheriff of that county.—Benjamin Holloway, M. A. to the rectory of Ardley, otherwise Yardley, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Mason, by the bishop of Norwich, to a canonry in that cathedral.—Robert Watson, M. A. by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Foulness, in Essex.—Mr. Charles Vesmen, by the bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Dunnon, in Lancashire.—Mr. Monson, by lord Monson, to the rectory

of Westerby, in Kent.—Mr. Casberg, chosen lecturer of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark.—Mr. Hyde, presented by lord Clarendon, to the rectory of Shimpford, in Kent.—Mr. Keate, by the earl of Salisbury, to the living of Little-Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, April 17. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Edward Ashley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton and Joshua Churchill, Esqrs. together with John Milbank, Esq; in the room of John Vere, Esq; to be his majesty's commissioners for the receipt and management of the duties on salt.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Henry Watson Powell, Esq; made lieutenant in col. Murray's reg. of foot in Ireland.—Edward Poore, Esq; member of parliament for New Sarum, made one of the Welch judges, in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; now lord Trevor. He was re-elected for the said city.—Mr. John French, of the Middle Temple, made Filazer for Devon, in the room of Joseph Dobbins, Esq; deceased.—William Anne Stephenson, of Oxfordshire, Esq; had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Henry Drake, Esq; made one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chamber.—Richard Halcombe, Esq; made a captain in col. Irwin's reg. of foot; and John Mather, Esq; a lieut. in the same reg. in his room.—Henry Wood, Esq; made a captain in col. Woolfe's reg. of foot.—James Glanville, Esq; a captain in the reg. of dragoon guards, received the honour of knighthood.—John Pullen, Esq; made chief justice of Carmarthen, Pembrokeshire, Cardigan, and town of Haverford-west.—Isaac Williams, Esq; made a cornet, and William Morse, Esq; a captain in the queen's reg. of dragoons.—William Shirley, Esq; late governor of New-England, made governor of New-York.—James Medlicott, Esq; of East Grange, in Lincolnshire, knighted.—Edward Frederick Maurice, Esq; made a captain in col. Herbert's regiment.—William Anne Fairchild, Esq; made a major, and Merril Wilkins, Esq; a captain, in gen. Handasyd's reg. of foot.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Woodstock, Anthony Keck, Esq; in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; now a peer.

Maidstone, Gabriel Hanger, Esq;—Wm. Horsmanden Turner, Esq; deceased.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

*Conclusion*

*Conclusion of the Remonstrance of the Parliament of Paris, to the French King. (See p. 95, 96.)*

**T**HAT the evocations and prohibitions relating to the judiciary forms; can still be executed, when brought to parliament without the ancient and respectable marks of the royal authority, and not sealed with the great seal. That these forms are a part of the laws and constitution of the kingdom.

That the private orders which the clergy have often obtained surreptitiously from their sovereign's equity, furnish them with means to propagate and continue the schism, to become independent of the authority of the laws, and to secure to each of them an arbitrary dominion over his majesty's subjects.

That these were the motives of the representations which the occasion, the circumstances, and the object of the king's orders obliged his parliament to make to him the 3d of January: That the first president, who only carried to him the result of his parliament's deliberations, would have been reprehensible, and culpable towards his majesty, had he concealed from him what it was his interest to know, and the duty of his parliament to lay before him.

That the parliament, who respect the exercise of the supreme power when lodged in a monarch of so great wisdom and equity, cannot, however, forbear representing to him, that the multiplicity of his private orders, which extend to all cases, alarms his people, and tends to lessen their affection to their sovereign: That the application of these orders being left to the clergy, they will perhaps be by them made use of to enslave the people.

That this employing authority in matters of religion, which is so contrary to the spirit of it, was never so frequent as with regard to the Bull Unigenitus: That the object of all these orders has been the opposition made to an indeterminate decree, which, by its very nature, whatever interpretation be given it, can never authorise the abuse made of them by some ecclesiastics.

This abuse has been carried so far, as to interdict in his majesty's name, to ecclesiastics the exercise of their functions and legal rights, to divines preaching, to archdeacons visitation, to canons attendance at their choirs and chapters, to secular and regular communities the right of electing; and to exclude from the universities and other bodies a considerable number of their members, who were capable of supporting the true maxims of

the kingdom, and forming able ministers for the service of the church, and faithful subjects of the state.

That a great number of curates in different dioceses have been taken from their parishes, run from monasteries, and subjects of all ranks deprived of their just liberties: That they shall enter into a detail on this subject, capable of informing the king of the nature, multiplicity, and consequences of the orders which have been surreptitiously obtained from his majesty's equity.

That the employing authority, in cases like the present, fomented the ancient troubles which so long laid waste the church and state; and that his majesty's predecessors having more than once discovered abuses of their equity, less important than the present, with no less dignity than justice immediately remedied them.

That in the present conjuncture the new progress of dissension in church and state, requires, more than ever, that his majesty employ the only means to stop it, which consist in the indisputable rights of the royal authority, the execution of the laws, and the indispensable and continual activity of his parliament, the depository and essential minister of them; that to stop its proceedings would be to annihilate it, and give the most fatal blow to the church, the royal prerogative, and the state.

The following was contained in an extract of a letter from Berlin.

*Letter from the King to M. Voltaire, dated March 16, 1753.*

It was needless to take a pretext from the occasion, which, you say, you have to drink the waters of Plombières, in order to demand your dismissal. You may quit my service whenever you think fit; but before you depart, return me the contract of your engagement, the key, the cross, and the volume of poems which I have entrusted you with. I could wish that my works only had been exposed to your reflections and those of Koenig. I freely abandon them to those who imagine they enhance their reputation by lessening other men's. I have neither the folly nor the vanity of certain authors. The cabals of men of letters are, in my opinion, the disgrace of literature; however, it does not lessen my esteem for all honest cultivators of learning: The chiefs of the cabals are the only persons that are vile in my sight. Whereupon I pray God to take you into his holy keeping, &c.

Drv:-



**DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.**

2. **A NIMADVERSIONS** upon a Paper, entitled, a Letter from a Clergyman, to his Friend at Deal, pr. 1s. Meadows.
2. *The Preacher's Assistant.* By S. Lettome, M. A. pr. 7s. sewed. Birt.
3. *The Family Expositor*, Vol. 3. By P. Doddridge, D. D. pr. 13s.
4. *An Essay on the Mosaiick Account of the Creation*, pr. 1s. Bouquet.
5. *The Protestant Englishman guarded against the Arts of Romish Priests.* By J. White, B. D. pr. 4s. Davis.
6. *Remarks on the Conduct of Joshua towards the Canaanites*, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
7. *An Answer to an Essay on Spirit.* By T. Knowles, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Bathurst.
8. *An effectual Demonstration of the Trinity.* By J. Kirkby, pr. 1s. Cooper.
9. *A Dissertation on 2 Peter i. 19.* pr. 6d. Bladon.

**HISTORY and PHYSICK.**

10. *An Historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea; with the Author's Journal of Travels from England thro' Russia into Persia, and back thro' Russia, Germany and Holland; with 39 Copper-Plates, in 4 Vols. 4to.* By J. Hanway, pr. 30s. in boards. Doddsley. (See p. 102, 103, 121.)
11. *The History of Corpus-Christi College in Cambridge.* By R. Masters, B. D. In 4to. pr. 15s. sewed. Beecroft. Dod.
12. *A Medical Dissertation concerning the Effects of the Passions on Human Bodies.* By W. Clark, M. D. pr. 1s. Cooper.
13. *The History of the University of Cambridge, from its Original, to the Year 1753.* By E. Carter, pr. 5s. L. Davis.
14. *The History of Maurice Count Saxe.* 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Osborne.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

15. *An Examination of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's Chronological Antiquities.* By the Rev. J. Kennedy, pr. 1s. 6d. L. Davis.
16. *The Case of J. Ashley, in Relation to the Jews in general, and Simons in particular*, pr. 6d. Author.
17. *A Scheme for putting a final Stop to the Distemper among the Cattle*, pr. 6d. Cooper.
18. *A Review of the Manufacturers Complaints against the Wool Growers*, pr. 1s. Knapton.
19. *The present State of the Stage, in Great-Britain and Ireland*, pr. 1s. Cooper.

20. *An Institute of the Laws of Scotland*, Vol. 3. and last, in Folio. By A. M'Douall, Esq; pr. 27s. Millar.

21. *Proposals for the easy and effectual Amendment of the Roads*, pr. 1s. C. Davis.

22. *A Fair, Candid, and Impartial State of the Case, between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson.* By G. Horne, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 119, 180.)

23. *Reflections on various Subjects relating to Arts and Commerce*, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

24. *Remarks on the Laws relating to the Game*, pr. 6d. Swan.

25. *An Address to the Freeholders of the County of Oxford*, pr. 4d. Bouquet.

26. *A genuine Account of the Transactions in the East-Indies, since the Death of the late Nabob of Arcot, who was killed in July, 1749*, pr. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 130.)

27. *Memoirs of the Life of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex*, pr. 1s. Cooper.

28. *The Spirit of Nations.* Translated from the French, 8vo. pr. 5s. Baldwin. (See p. 176.)

29. *Genuine Memoirs of Capt. Cranston*, pr. 6d. Cooper.

30. *Capt. Cranston's Account of the poisoning of the late Mr. Blandy*, pr. 6d. Richards.

31. *A View of the Rise, &c. of the Woollen Manufacture in England*, p. 1s. Owen.

32. *Remarks on two Bills for the better Maintenance of the Poor.* By T. Alcock, A. M. pr. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 123.)

33. *Observations on W. Taylor, restored to Sight by Mr. Taylor*, pr. 6d. E. Owen.

34. *A clear State of the Case of E. Canning.* By H. Fielding, pr. 1s. Millar. (See p. 142.)

35. *A brief Account of the Vaudols*, pr. 6d. Cooper.

36. *A Series of Political Maxims, illustrated by General History*, pr. 2s. 6d. Wilson.

37. *The Dogs Plea*, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

38. *The Oxford Contest*, pr. 1s.

39. *A Complete English Expositor*, pr. 3s. Newbery.

40. *The History of the Dublin Election in 1749*, pr. 4s. 6d. Swan.

41. *Some Considerations on the Game Laws*, pr. 6d. Dod.

42. *An Impartial Enquiry into the Case of Miss Blandy*, pr. 6d. Manby.

43. *The Advantages of a free and open Trade, between Ireland and the Southern Coast of England*, pr. 6d. Dod.

44. *The*

44. The Groans of Great-Britain, pr. 3s. 6d. Owen.  
 45. A Scheme for making a navigable Communication between the Rivers Trent and Severn. By Dr. T. Congreve, pr. 6d. Shuckburgh.  
 46. A Letter concerning the Disputes between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians, pr. 6d. Millar.  
 47. A general and rational Grammar, pr. 2s. Nourie.  
 48. The State of the Corn Trade, considered, pr. 6d. Birt.  
 49. A Dissertation on the Number of Mankind, in antient and modern Times. By R. Wallace, pr. 4s. 6d.. Wilfon.  
 50. A Collection of Letters and Papers of great Personages. By L. Howard, D. D. Withers.  
 51. Letters to a young Gentleman, relating to his Conduct in the World. By L. Vane, pr. 3s. Owen.  
 52. Letters from several Parts of Europe and the East, in 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Ward. (See p. 177.)

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

53. \* The whole Duty of Woman, a new Edition, pr. 1s. bound. Baldwin. (See p. 56.)  
 54. A Vision, pr. 6d. Cooper.  
 55. Miscellaneous Odes, pr. 1s. Reeve.  
 56. A Translation of the Abbe Perlelli's Letters, pr. 3s. Griffiths.  
 57. An Epistle to the Rev. Dr. Young, pr. 6d. Bouquet.  
 58. An Essay on Deifin, pr. 6d. Owen.  
 59. Odes of Pindar, with several other Pieces in Prose and Verse, 2 Vols. 12mo. By G. West, Esq; pr. 6s. Doddsley.  
 60. Alfred the Great : A Tragedy, pr. 1s. Mechell.  
 61. The History of Fanny Seymour, pr. 3s. Bathoe.  
 62. The Rehearsal; or, Bays in Petticoats : A Comedy, in two Acts. By Mrs. Clive, pr. 1s. Cooper.  
 63. An Ode to the most unpopular Man living, pr. 6d.  
 64. De sacra Poesi Hebræorum, prælectiones Academicæ Oxoniæ habitæ. A Roberto Lowth, A. M. 4to. pr. 12s. sewed. Millar.  
 65. The secret History of the British and other Foreigners, at the late Jubilee at Rome, pr. 1s. River.  
 66. The Thought : A Poem, pr. 6d. Robinfon.  
 67. The Earl of Essex : A Tragedy. By H. Jones, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 121.)  
 68. The Brothers : A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 99.)

69. The Story on which the Tragedy of the Brothers, is founded, pr. 6d. Reeve.  
 70. A Love Epistle, pr. 1s. Owen.  
 71. A Panegerick on the Wits of the Town, pr. 1s. Owen.  
 72. The History of Sophia Shakespear, pr. 3s. Reeve.  
 73. The fatal Extravagance : A Tragedy of one Act. By A. Hill, Esq; pr. 6d. Brooke.  
 74. Eliza to Comus. By C. A. Lea, Esq; pr. 6d. Bouquet.  
 75. \* The Works of Michael Drayton, 4 Vols. pr. 20s. Reeve.  
 76. The History of Perseus and Demetrius, the sons of Philip King of Macedonia, pr. 6d. Watts.  
 77. An Essay on the Art of ingeniously Tormenting, pr. 3s. 6d. Millar.  
 78. The Travels of Monsieur le Post Chaise, pr. 1s. Swan.  
 79. Precepts : A Poem, 4to. pr. 2s. 6d.  
 80. The Loves of Hero and Leander. By J. Slade, pr. 1s. Owen.

SERMONS.

81. A Sermon at the Temple Church, Jan. 30, 1753. By J. Free, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.  
 82. A Sermon at the Consecration of the Bishop of Gloucester, Dec. 10, 1752. By W. Markham, D. C. L. pr. 6d. Rivington.  
 83. A Sermon preached at the opening of the new Chapel in Wakefield. By J. Walker, M. A. pr. 6d. Griffiths.  
 84. The false Accusers : A Sermon, pr. 6d. Cooper.  
 85. Sermons on several Subjects. By V. Nelson, M. A. pr. 5s. Longman.  
 86. A Sermon on the Rise, Progress, Corruption and Declension of the Christian Religion, pr. 1s. Bourn.  
 87. A Sermon before the University of Oxford, January 30, 1753. By T. Fothergill, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.  
 88. A Sermon in Crispin-Street. By S. Pike, pr. 6d. Oswald.  
 89. A short Parallel between the People of Israel and the People of England. By B. Regis, D. D. pr. 4d. Oliver.  
 90. The Glory of the Church in the latter Day. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.  
 91. The Parable of the Vineyard, in a Sermon preached at St. Anne's Westminster. By M. Merrick, L. L. B. pr. 1s. Rivington.  
 92. A Sermon before the Governors of the Worcester Infirmary, August 19, 1752. By J. Waugh, L. L. D. pr. 6d. Saundby.

PRICE;

# PRICES OF STOCKS IN APRIL, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

**BANK INDIA** South Sea South Sea B. Annu. B. Annu. 3p. Cent. S. S. An. Ind. Bonds  
**STOCK. STOCK.** Stock. Ann. old Ann. new 1746. 1747-8-9. B. Annu. 1751. prem.

1 Sunday	120 1/2	107 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 23	B. Cit. P.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
2		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 35	1. s. d.	S. E. by S.	fair
3		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 25	0	S. W. by S.	fair rain
4		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 25	0	S. S. W.	hail rain
5		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 25	0	E. S. E. ha.	rain hail
6	193 1/2	107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	5	N. W. by N.	fair
7		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	5	N. E.	fair rain
8 Sunday		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	5	N. hard	rain wind
9		107	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	0	N.	cold rain
10	193 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	5	N. E. hard	fair cold
11		110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	0	N. by E.	rain snow
12	193 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 18	5	S. by E.	clou. cold
13		110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 28	6	S. E.	fair clou.
14	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	2	S. S. W.	rain cold
15 Sunday		110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	W.	cold wind
16	194 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	N.	fair
17		110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. by E.	clou. rain
18	194 1/2	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. W. by W.	rain
19		110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	N. W. by W.	fair
20	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. W.	fair
21	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. S. W.	fair warm
22	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. by E.	fair warm
23	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. W.	fair hot
24	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. by E.	fair rain
25	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	W.	fair rain
26	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. W. by S.	rain
27	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. by E.	rain fair
28	194	110 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	71. 38	6	S. E.	fair
29 Sunday	120 1/2	108	105	105	71. 78	6	E. S. E.	fair
30	140 1/2	108	105	105	71. 78	2	S. W.	fair

## Bill of Mortality from

March 27. to April 24.  
 Males 646 1262  
 Females 758 1566  
 Total 1404 2828

Between 2 and 5 — 119  
 5 and 10 — 23  
 10 and 20 — 23  
 20 and 30 — 104  
 30 and 40 — 139  
 40 and 50 — 107  
 50 and 60 — 111  
 60 and 70 — 91  
 70 and 80 — 67  
 80 and 90 — 37  
 90 and 100 — 4

Within the Walls 98  
 Without the Walls 378  
 In Mid. and Surrey 709  
 City & Sub. Weft. 322

Weekly April 3 — 340  
 10 — 380  
 17 — 385  
 24 — 401  
 15c6

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.  
 Peake 16s. to 21s. per Quar.  
 Rates 18s. to 22s. per Quar.

Mark-lane Exchange.	Baringhoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guilford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Birmingham.
Wheat 33s to 36s 9d	10l. 1st load	11l. 1st load	10l. 1st load	11l. 1st load	10l. 1st load	10l. 1st load	10l. 1st load	4s 8d to 5s 0d
Barley 13s to 17s 0d	17s to 20 qr	20s to 22 qr	14s to 15s	14s to 16	14s to 16	14s to 16	14s to 16	2s 8d to 3s 0d
Oats 10s 0d to 13s	14s to 14 6d	13s to 16	13s to 15s	13s to 16	13s to 16	13s to 16	13s to 16	1s 6d to 1s 10d
Beans 17s to 20s 0d	23s to 24 0d	18s to 24	23s to 27s	21s to 24	21s to 24	21s to 24	21s to 24	3s 0d to 3s 3d

Speech on the Occasion.  
XII. Translation of Lord Stair's Letter to  
Mr. Craggs, concerning the late Lord  
Bolingbroke.

XIII. Account of the Dresden China.

With a New and Accurate MAP of WORCESTERSHIRE, and a Representation of  
cruel Executions in Russia and Persia, engraved on Copper.

Deaths ; Bankrupts.

XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.

XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXVII. Catalogue of Books.

---

*MULTUM IN PARVO.*

---

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.  
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or  
Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> UTHENTICK history of Kouti Khan, the famous Persian usurper	203—206
The mayor of Norwich's expences for a publick dinner, in 1561	206
A remarkable speech on that occasion	ibid. F.
A computation of the number of inhabitants within the Bills of mortality, from 1701 to 1752, and the increase and decrease in the intervals considered	207
A description of Worcestershire	207, 208
Abstract of lord Bolingbroke's letter to Sir William Windham, written in 1717	209—218
His account of the Tory and Whig parties	209
He blames the conduct of the earl of Oxford	210
Of the state of affairs about the time of the late king's accession	ibid.
His account of himself after his flying from England	ibid. D.
How he came to embark in the cause of the pretender, and his proceedings thereupon	211, &c.
His character of the duke of Orleans, the regent of France	213
His interview with the pretender, after the latter's return from Scotland	214 D.
His conversation with the earl of Stair, about reversing his attainder	215, 116
His character of the pretender, and account of his religion	216
Absurdity of having a popish prince to govern a protestant people	217
Considerations on trade and taxes	218
An ingenious letter from the paper called the World, shewing the great absurdity and folly of English families going to France	219—222
Ridiculous French fashions	221
Properties of the Bolonian stone, and a phosphorus made out of it	222, &c.
A new kind of reverberatory furnace	223
Experiments with the Bolonian stone	224
A further defence of Mr. Whiston's character, in two letters	225, 226
Translation of lord Stair's letter to Mr. Craggs, concerning the late lord Bolingbroke	227
Account of Mr. Foote's new comedy, intitled, The Englishman in Paris	228
A prodigious feast made by an archbishop of York	230
A curious account of the Dresden china	ib.
Mr. Hanway's account of the Volga and Caspian pirates	232
Terrible manner of executing them	233
Cruelties exercised on the rebels in Persia	ibid.
Extracts from Mr. Whitefield's exhortatory letter to count Zinzendorf, the head of the Moravians	233, 234
POETRY. A new song set to-musick	235
Birth-day	ibid.
A new minuet	236
On the king's senior chaplain being unprovided for	ibid.
To Miss L—, on her birth-day, April 25, O. S.	237
Lines wrote extempore by a gentleman to his friend, on hearing he had left England, with a design to visit the city of Herculaneum	238
Love, an ode	ibid.
A view of life	239
An ode of Horace imitated	ibid.
Friendship interrupted by trifles, restored and increased by reason	ibid
Horace, ode 13, B. I. translated by Mr. H.	240
Song, by the same	ibid.
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	241
A great fire	ibid.
Affair of Canning	ibid.
A poisoner committed	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Feast of the sons of the clergy	ibid.
Philosophical account of a remarkable spring	ibid.
A court martial	ibid.
Acts passed	241, 243
Express from Nova Scotia	243
Dr. Cameron receives sentence for high treason	ibid.
Petition against the Jews bill	ibid.
Squires the gypsy pardoned	ibid.
Riot at Bristol	ibid.
Malefactors executed	243
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	244
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
New members	245
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	246
A catalogue of books	247
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	248
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*The surveying questions shall be in our next. The letter signed Candidus is long, but we hope to give it also a place; as also to the letter concerning plaister of Paris, the remarks on two plays, and Mr. Jeacocke's letter concerning Mr. Whiston, &c. &c.*



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. M A Y, 1753.

The DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB  
will be continued in our next.

*Authentick History of NADIR KOULI, or  
KOULI KHAN, the famous Persian Ujurp-  
er. Continued from p. 175.*



NADIR having by his last expedition raised his character as a general, and having got about 5000 men under his command, he began to extend his views, and for this purpose he applied and offered his service to the distressed Shah Tæhmas, then in Mazanderan under the protection of Fatey Ali Khan, who during the troubles had got himself made chief or governor of that province, the inhabitants of which are called Khajars. This offer the Shah, by the advice and at the recommendation of Fatey Ali Khan, gladly accepted. Accordingly Nadir, in 1727, joined his forces to those under Fatey, to whom he seemed for some time perfectly submissive; but as soon as he had got the ear of the Shah, he conspired against Fatey, accused him of treachery, and with the leave of the Shah, got him murdered, by which he became the Shah's sole and chief general, and thereby got a body of about 8000 men under his command.

With this force the Shah, who had nominally the chief command, marched to Nishabur in Khorasan, which he entered, May 15, 1728; and Nadir's reputation for conduct and courage being high in those parts, the army was soon increased to 18,000 men, which was a force superior to the Abdolles, who were then in possession of Meshed; therefore, as they could expect no immediate assistance from their allies the Afghans, they retired, and the Shah with his general entered that famous city without opposition, which was a good omen, as the tomb of Imâm Riza, the chief Persian saint, is in that city, and it had been long a custom for the Persian monarchs to make a pilgrim-

May, 1753.

mage, soon after their coronation, to that tomb; a custom which had been politically introduced by Shah Abas the great, to put an end to the expensive pilgrimages formerly made by the Persians to Mecca or Medina in the Turkish dominions.

The Shah was so grateful to his general, that he here conferred upon him his own name, one of the greatest honours a Persian monarch can bestow, so that from henceforth Nadir Kouli began to be called Tæhmas Kouli Khan, and the general soon added to his former merit by reducing the whole province of Khorasan, and also the province of Herat, under the obedience of their lawful sovereign; after which he continued increasing his army and disciplining his soldiers till after the middle of the year 1729, when he heard that Ashreff, the Afghan monarch of Persia, was marched from Isfahan with a great army, in order to come and attack him in Khorasan.

As Nadir, now Tæhmas Kouli Khan, knew that the Afghan army would be much fatigued by such a long march, he was not sorry to hear this news, but he resolved to prevent their entering Khorasan; therefore he collected his troops, and by short journeys marched to the plains of Damgoon, upon the very border of Khorasan, having the Shah along with him to encourage his soldiers. This situation, like a most expert general, he prudently chose, because he had a fine champaign country in front and a ridge of almost inaccessible mountains in the rear, so that if he was defeated he had a safe retreat, and if he got the victory he had an open country for the pursuit.

As the Afghans had been long accustomed to drive the Persians before them, and had likewise a superiority in numbers, their army being above 30,000, and the Persians not above 25,000, they marched boldly on, and as soon as they came up, being October 2, they attacked

with their usual impetuosity and shouting; but Kouli Khan had accustomed his soldiers to keep close order, and to despise their noise: They stood the attack with such firmness, that the enemy could no where break in, and then attacking in their turn, before the enemy could recover any order, they obtained a compleat victory; after which they killed great numbers of the enemy in the pursuit, and made themselves masters of all their artillery, tents and baggage.

Ashreff, with the shattered remains of his army, fled first to Tæhيران, and from thence without stopping to Isfahan, where he recruited his army as much as possible, and encamped at a place called Mourtchakhor, about 25 miles east of that city, in an advantageous situation, which he began immediately to fortify, not doubting his being soon followed and attacked by the victorious Persian army.

Nadir being willing to have all the glory as well as all the merit of his future victories, prevailed on the weak Shah Tæhmas to remain at Tæhيران, whilst he marched towards the enemy, and he had the satisfaction to find his army increase daily, as the Persians flocked from all quarters to his standard. Nov. 13, he attacked the Afghans in their camp at Mourtchakhor, and obtained another compleat victory, Ashreff, and such of his troops as could make their escape, having fled to Isfahan. Nadir, for what reason is not known, remained two days upon the field of battle, which gave the Afghans time to march off from Isfahan, and not only to carry off every thing that was valuable from that city, but to put an end to the life of the unfortunate Shah Hussein, and all the male offspring of the royal family, which was perhaps what Nadir designed they should do, and therefore gave them time to do it.

Nov. 16, he entered the city of Isfahan without the least opposition; and, December 9, the Shah Tæhmas arrived from Tæhيران, and was received with the utmost respect by his general, and the universal acclamations of his people; but the general would not march against the Afghans, who had halted at and taken possession of Schirafs, unless the Shah would grant him an absolute and unlimited power to levy money, which he at last obtained, and on Jan. 15, he gave the Afghans another total defeat near Shirafs, after which they were forced to divide into small parties, in order to get back to their own country, called Kandahar, but were almost all cut off together with their Shah Ashreff, in their retreat through the sandy deserts of Segestan.

Thus Nadir returned triumphant to Isfahan, but without stopping any time there, for he soon marched, and after defeating the Turks near Hamadan, recovered that city and Kermanshah from them, as he soon after did both Tauris and Ardeville. Upon this the Turks sued for a truce, which he the more readily consented to, as he heard that a new rebellion was broke out in Herat, which obliged him to march thither with a considerable part of his army, towards the end of the year 1730.

The truce being ended, and the war renewed with the Turks, whilst Nadir was employed against the rebels in Herat and Khorasan, the Shah Tæhmas marched against the Turks, but he was twice defeated by them in 1731, and they recovered Hamadan and all they had lost the preceding year, so that Tæhmas found it necessary to conclude a peace with them, which he did in the beginning of 1732, by yielding to them his right to Armenia, Erivan, and Georgia; and as Nadir had by this time defeated the rebels, and again reduced all the places both in Herat and Khorasan, the Shah wrote to him to disband his army and return to court; but Nadir having now very much increased his army by engaging great numbers of Abdolles, Ousbegs and other independent Tartars, instead of obeying his sovereign's orders, he exclaimed against the peace that had been made, and finding all his chief officers of his opinion, and ready to obey his commands even against their sovereign, rather than to allow themselves to be disbanded, instead of disbanding his army, which was now near 70,000, he marched with it to Isfahan, seized the Shah Tæhmas, sent him prisoner to a fortress in Khorasan, and in an assembly of the chief men of Persia got him deposed, and his son Abas Myrza, an infant of six months old, proclaimed Shah by the name of Shah Abas III. in whose name Nadir assumed to himself the sovereign power, and presently issued a manifesto disclaiming the late peace with the Turks.

In consequence of this manifesto Nadir marched, in Feb. 1733, and reduced Kormanshah, which by the late peace had been left in the possession of the Turks, and from thence he marched with his army of above 80,000 men towards Bagdat, forced the several passes upon the Turkish frontier, and arrived, April 10, near the walls of that city, which he invested, and intended to have reduced it by famine. This he had very near effected; but the Turkish army under Topal Osman at last approached, and a most furious battle ensued

ensued near Kerkoud in Kourdistan, July 19, which lasted eight hours with doubtful success; but at last the Persians were totally routed with the loss of 30,000 men killed, and 3000 taken prisoners; and that part of the army which had been left to continue the blockade of Bagdat, was likewise attacked and defeated by the garison, as soon as they were informed of the fate of the battle; but as the Persians, encouraged by their general who had two horses killed under him during the battle, had fought most desperately, the loss of the Turks was very near equal to that of the Persians, so that they could make no use of their victory, as their indolent court neglected to send the reinforcements solicited by Topal Osman.

On the other hand, Nadir retreated no farther than Hamadan, where his conduct was very remarkable, for instead of finding fault with his troops, he extolled their courage, and imputed their defeat to some oversights in his own conduct, and chiefly to their being betrayed by a body of 3000 Arabs they had in their army, who being bribed by the Turks had deserted their posts, and exposed them to the disadvantage of being attacked in flank by the enemy. This prevented his soldiers from being disheartened by their defeat, and he recruited his army with such diligence, that soon after the beginning of October it was near as numerous as before; but to amuse the Turks, he had by letter told Achmed Bassa, governor of Bagdat, that as he resolved to make war like a generous enemy, he desired him to be prepared, for that early next year he would be at Bagdat with a more numerous army than the former.

This, however, neither deceived Achmed nor Topal Osman, for the former immediately stored his city with a great quantity of fresh provisions, and the latter sent repeated couriers to Constantinople for a reinforcement of troops and a supply of ammunition; but he had got neither, when he heard that Nadir had forced the pass of Takajak, which was the entrance into Turkey from Hamadan, and was advancing with his army, upon which he re-enforced his army with the neighbouring garisons, and such recruits as he could find in the country, and by this means got together near 100,000 men; but many of the troops were not such as could be depended on, therefore he chose an advantageous situation, and entrenched his army in the plains of A-ronia near Mendeli.

Nadir, though his army was not so numerous, advanced boldly, and Oct. 22,

there was a smart skirmish between detachments from both armies near Leilam, in which the Persians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 4000 men, which encouraged the Turkish army to leave their intrenchments, and this brought on a general engagement on the 26th. Victory stood hovering for a long time, but at last a great part of the Turkish army being thrown into confusion, the brave Topal Osman was killed in rallying them, which soon brought on an entire defeat, with the loss of 40,000 men killed, besides a great number made prisoners, and of all their artillery, baggage, &c.

As soon as Nadir heard of the death of Topal Osman, who was then in the 70th year of his age, he ordered diligent search to be made for his body, and sent it carefully to Bagdat, there to receive from his countrymen the funeral rites due to his rank.

After this victory Nadir intended to have besieged Bagdat, and as he was now master of the Turkish artillery, he might perhaps have reduced it; but he was diverted by the news of a rebellion in Farfisan, where a great army had been gathered together, who declared for restoring the Shah Tæhmas; upon which he marched with 30,000 of his best horse, and arrived at Shiras, when the rebels had hardly received the news of his leaving Turkey. He immediately attacked and defeated their army, and by this he soon put an end to the rebellion, but it suspended his designs against the Turks for the rest of this year.

During the winter Nadir had greatly increased his army, with which he marched northward, and during the following summer he recovered almost all that the Turks had lately taken from the Persians, to wit Tauris, Ganja, Tefflis, Shamakie, &c. the former not having an army to oppose him any where in the field; and in the beginning of the year 1735, he sent an ambassador to Russia with high compliments, but at the same time to demand restitution of what the Czar Peter had taken from the Persians on the Caspian sea, which was accordingly restored, as the Russians did not think the country worth keeping, and the boundaries between the two empires were settled by commissaries. He then returned towards Erivan, where the Turks had now got an army assembled of 80,000 men, and the Nadir's army did not, by reason of many detachments, exceed 55,000, yet by a stratagem he drew the Turks into an ambuscade, by which their army was defeated and their general killed, with the loss of 20,000 men killed,



killed, and many taken prisoners, besides the loss of their artillery, baggage, &c. Upon this victory Erivan surrendered, which completed the recovery of all the Turks had lately taken from Persia, and a peace was the next year concluded at Erzeroum.

The very beginning of next year the infant Shah Abas died, which furnished Nadir with an opportunity to act the very same part in Persia, that Oliver Cromwell had acted in England; but as the former had merited more from his country, he acted his part with more address and with better success. He convoked indeed an assembly of the chief men of the kingdom, at the usual time, to wit, March 10, being their New-year's day; but then he appointed them to meet in the plains of Mogan upon the river Aras, where they were surrounded by his army, which then consisted of near 100,000 men, entirely and most deservedly devoted to their general.

Here he opened the assembly with a speech, in which he first related all the great things he had done for his country, and concluded, that, as it was necessary for the support and continuation of the glory of their monarchy, to have a person at the head of their armies, who might prevent such fatal consequences as they had experienced in the preceding reigns, and as he chose to pass the remainder of his life in repose, he hoped they would allow him to resign; and as it had pleased God to deprive them of the young Abas, it was necessary for them to elect a new Shah or king, to all which he desired their answer in three days.

As soon as he had retired, some who were known to be his creatures, proposed to petition him to accept of the Persian diadem, which in their situation, we may believe, was unanimously agreed to; and this petition being immediately presented to him, he answered, that he would not accept of the diadem but upon three conditions, 1. That it should be made hereditary in his family. 2. That no man should harbour in his house any of the family of their former race of kings. And, 3. That an assembly of priests should compose the differences between the sects of the Schias and the Sunnis\*.

These conditions were all presently agreed to without the least opposition, except from the Mullah Bashi, or high priest, who objected to the last as inconsistent with their religion; but he was soon silenced by a bow-string, and next day Nadir was proclaimed king by the name of Nadir Shah.

\* The Persians are of the former, and the Turks of the latter. † This was at the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth. And by this bill of fare may be seen the difference between the value of money then and now.

*WILLIAM MUIGAY, Esq; Mayor of Norwich, his Expences for a DINNER, at which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, &c. the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County, 1561 †.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>A</b> EIGHT stone of beef, at } 14lb. to the stone	0	5	4
Two collars of brawn —	0	1	4
Four geese — —	0	1	4
Eight puits of butter —	0	1	6
A fore-quarter of veal —	0	0	10
A hind-quarter, ditto —	0	1	0
Leg of mutton — —	0	0	3
<b>B</b> Loin of mutton, and shoulder } of veal	0	1	0
A breast and coast of mutton	0	0	7
Six plovers — —	0	1	0
Four brace of partridges	0	2	0
Four couple of rabbits —	0	1	8
Two Guiney pigs —	0	1	0
Four couple of hens —	0	2	0
<b>C</b> Two couple of mallards —	0	1	0
Thirty four eggs —	0	1	0
Two bushel of flour —	0	1	6
Sixteen loaves of white bread	0	0	4
Eighteen of wheaten bread	0	0	9
Three loaves of mislin ditto	0	0	3
One barrel of double beer —	0	2	6
One barrel small ditto —	0	1	0
<b>D</b> One quarter of wood —	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, } and greens —	0	0	3
Four pound of barberries and } sugar —	0	1	6
Fruit and almonds —	0	0	7
Sweet water and perfumes	0	0	4
Sixteen oranges —	0	0	8
<b>E</b> Two gallons of white wine } and claret —	0	2	0
One quart of sack —	0	0	9
One quart of Malmsey —	0	0	5
One quart of buffard —	0	0	3
One quart of Muscadine —	0	0	6
	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>

*A SPEECH made by JOHNNY MARTYN, of Norwich, a wealthy honest Man, after Mr. Mayor Muigay's Dinner.*

*Maister Mayor of Norwich, and it please your Worship.*

You have feasted us like a king: God bless the queen's grace. We have fod plentifully; and now whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, master mayor, and so do we all. Answer, boys;

# 1753. Increase and Decrease in the Bills of Mortality. 207

boys; answer. Your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzza for the queen's majesty's grace, and all her bonny browed dames of honour. Huzza for master mayor, and our good dame mayorese, his noble grace, there he is, God save him! and all this jolly

company. To all our friends round county, who have a penny in their purse, and an English heart in their bodies, to keep out Spanish dons, and papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers.—Shove it about, twirl your cap-cases, handle your jugs, and huzza for master mayor, and his brethern their worships.

*A Computation of the Number of Inhabitants within the Bills of Mortality, from 1701, to 1752, inclusive; and the Increase and Decrease in the Intervals considered.*

Ann.Dom.	Cbristnings.	Burials.	Inhabitants.	
1701	15,616	20,471	780,800	Increase 2200 in 11 years.
1712	15,660	21,198	783,000	
1723	19,370	29,167	960,000	
1724	19,370	25,952	968,500	Decrease 203,100 in 23 years.
1752	15,308	20,485	765,400	
Decrease	4062	5467	203,100	Killed by gin in 28 years 203,100.

Ann.Dom.	Birtbs.	Burials.	Inhabitants.	Ann.Dom.	Birtbs.	Burials.	Inhabitants.
1701	15,616	20,471	780,800	1724	19,370	25,952	968,500
1702	15,687	19,481	784,350	1725	18,859	25,523	943,000
1703	15,448	20,720	772,400	1726	18,808	20,647	940,400
1704	15,895	22,684	794,750	1727	18,257	28,418	912,850
1705	16,145	22,097	807,250	1728	16,652	27,810	832,660
1706	15,369	19,847	768,450	1729	17,060	29,722	853,000
1707	16,066	21,600	803,300	1730	17,118	26,761	856,000
1708	15,862	21,291	794,310	1731	17,830	25,262	891,500
1709	15,220	21,800	761,000	1732	17,788	23,358	889,400
1710	14,928	24,620	746,400	1733	17,465	29,233	873,250
1711	14,706	19,833	735,300	1734	17,630	26,062	881,500
1712	15,660	21,198	783,000	1735	16,873	23,508	843,650
1713	15,927	21,057	796,350	1736	16,491	27,581	824,600
1714	17,495	26,569	874,750	1737	16,760	27,823	838,110
1715	17,234	22,232	861,700	1738	16,060	25,825	803,000
1716	17,421	24,436	871,500	1739	16,181	25,432	809,050
1717	18,475	23,446	920,650	1740	15,231	30,811	761,550
1718	18,307	26,523	915,350	1741	14,957	32,169	747,850
1719	18,413	28,347	920,650	1742	14,751	27,483	737,600
1720	17,479	25,454	873,950	1743	15,050	25,200	750,250
1721	18,370	26,142	918,500	1744	14,261	20,606	713,050
1722	18,339	25,750	916,500	1745	14,078	21,296	703,900
1723	19,203	29,197	960,000	1746	14,577	28,157	728,850
				1747	14,942	25,494	747,100
				1748	14,153	25,869	707,650
				1749	14,260	25,516	713,000
				1750	14,548	23,727	727,400
				1751	14,691	21,028	734,600
				1752	15,308	20,485	765,400

*A Description of WORCESTERSHIRE.  
With a new and correct MAP.*

**W**ORCESTERSHIRE has Staffordshire on the north, Warwickshire on the east, Gloucestershire on the south, and Herefordshire and Shrop-

shire on the west. It is about 35 miles long from north to south, and 25 where broadest, from east to west; being about 120 in circumference, and containing 540,000 acres. It is divided into 7 hundreds, has 152 parishes, one city, three parlia-

parliamentary boroughs, and six other market-towns; and sends 9 members to parliament, the present knights of the shire being Edmund Pytts and John Bulkley Coventry, Esqrs. It is a pleasant and fruitful county, the air sweet and temperate, and the soil fertile both for tillage and pasture, bearing large crops of corn, and feeding abundance of cattle. It is stored with such a quantity of fruit, that even the hedge-rows and highways are beset with fruit-trees, which are common to all passengers, and of which they make great quantities of cyder and perry. The hills are well clothed with wood, it has several salt springs, of which excellent salt is made, and is well watered with rivers, the chief of which are the Severn, which running from north to south, almost cuts the county in the middle, the Avon, Salwarp, Stour, and Teme. These rivers have great plenty of fish; and near Holt-castle, about 6 miles N. of Worcester, the Severn abounds so with lampreys, that nature seems here to have formed a pond for them.

Worcester, the capital of the county, 86 computed and 112 measured miles N. W. from London, is situate on the eastern banks of the Severn, over which it has a fair stone bridge and a tower upon it. It is an ancient, large, populous, and well-built city, having 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It is a county of itself, divided into seven wards, and its chief trade is in woollen cloth and gloves. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, for corn, cattle, and other provisions. It has undergone variety of fortune, being more than once burnt down; and is particularly memorable for that great decisive battle, on Sept. 3, 1651, between king Charles II. and the parliament's forces under Oliver Cromwell, in which the former was totally defeated. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a sheriff, 48 common-council men, a recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who at present are Thomas Vernon and Robert Tracy, Esqrs. It gives title of marquis to the duke of Beaufort.

The boroughs that send members to parliament, are, 1. Droitwich, vulgarly called Dirtwich, 6 miles N. E. of Worcester, upon the river Salwarp, famous for the most excellent white salt, of which they make very large quantities, which greatly enriches the town. It is governed by a bailiff and burgessees, and sends two members to parliament, the present ones being Thomas Winnington and the Hon. Edward Sandys, Esqrs. It has four churches, and the market is on Fridays.

2. Evesham, or Esam, 7 miles S. E. of Worcester, situate on a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a stately bridge of seven arches. It is a very ancient town, and enjoys many privileges. Its present government is in a mayor, seven aldermen, 12 capital burgessees, a recorder, &c. and it sends two members to parliament, who at present are the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart. and Edward Rudge, Esq; It has three churches, a market on Monday, and its chief trade is in stockings. Near this town is a vale, called The Vale of Esam, esteemed the most fertile in the kingdom.

3. Bewdley, 12 miles N. of Worcester, pleasantly situate on the west side of the Severn. It is ancient, and governed by a bailiff, recorder, deputy-recorder, and 12 capital burgessees. It sends but one member to parliament, who is chosen by the bailiff and burgessees. The present member is William Lyttelton, Esq; Its market is on Saturday, which is well supplied with corn and malt, leather and caps.

The other market towns are, 1. Pershore, 4 miles W. of Evesham, an ancient, large, and pretty good town, situate on the river Avon, and in the great road from London. It has a good market on Tuesday.

2. Upton, 7 miles S. W. of Pershore, a noted town on the Severn, over which it has a good bridge. It has a considerable market on Thursday, and a harbour for barges on the river. Roman coins are frequently dug up here.

3. Tenbury, 13 miles N. W. of Worcester, a small town on the edge of Shropshire, situate on the river Teme, over which it has a bridge, and which runs thro' rich meadows into the Severn, two miles below Worcester. It has a good market on Tuesday.

4. Kidderminster, 3 miles N. E. of Bewdley, a large, compact, and well inhabited town, situate on the Stour. It has a very fair church, with monuments of people of quality. The inhabitants are wholly employed in weaving woollen cloths and linsley-woolseys. It has a good market on Thursdays, well furnished with all sorts of commodities.

5. Stourbridge, 7 miles N. E. of Kidderminster, situate on the Stour, over which it has a very good bridge. It is of late years vastly increased in houses and inhabitants, by the great demand for iron and glass works made here. It has a large market on Fridays.

6. Bromsgrove, 7 miles E. of Bewdley, a large town, which drives a considerable trade in clothing, and has a good market on Tuesday for corn and other provisions.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT of Lord BOLINGBROKE'S  
LETTER to Sir WILLIAM  
WINDHAM: Written in 1717.

**H**IS lordship begins with shewing the reasons why A the Pretender and his adherents raised a clamour against him, but says, he never expected that the English tories would serve as echos to them, without any proof, and even without hearing him; therefore he wrote this letter on purpose B that they might have both sides of the question laid before them, and in order to open their eyes with respect to the delusions he knew they lay under, as well as to justify his own conduct.

In order to do this, he gives a C compendious state of the affairs in Britain from the latter part of 1710 to the beginning of 1715; which he begins thus: "I am afraid that we came to court in the same dispositions as all parties have done; that the principal spring of our actions D was to have the government of the state in our hands; that our principal views were the conservation of this power, great employments to ourselves, and great opportunities of rewarding those who had helped to raise us, and of hurting those E who stood in opposition to us. It is however true, that with these considerations of private and party interest there were others intermingled, which had for their object the publick good of the nation, at least what we took to be such.

We looked on the political principles, which had generally prevailed in our government from the revolution in 1688, to be destructive of our true interest, to have mingled us too much in the affairs of the continent, to tend to the impoverishing our people, and to the loosening the bands of our constitution in church and state. We supposed the tory party to be the bulk May, 1753.

of the landed interest, and to have no contrary influence blended into its composition. We supposed the whigs to be the remains of a party, formed against the ill designs of the court under king Charles II. nursed up into strength, and applied to contrary uses, by king William III. and yet still so weak as to lean for support on the presbyterians and the other sectaries, on the Bank and the other corporations, on the Dutch and the other allies. From hence we judged it to follow, that they had been forced, and must continue so, to render the national interest subservient to the interest of those who lent them an additional strength, without which they could never be the prevalent party. The view, therefore, of those amongst us, who thought in this manner, was to improve the queen's favour to break the body of the whigs, to render their supports useless to them, and to fill the employments of the kingdom, down to the meanest, with tories. • We imagined that such measures, joined to the advantages of our numbers and our property, would secure us against all attempts during her reign; and that we should soon become too considerable, not to make our terms in all events which might happen afterwards: Concerning which, to speak truly, I believe few or none of us had any very settled resolution."

He then shews, that there was no design to persecute the Dissenters, and that the design of the bills for preventing occasional conformity and the growth of schism, was only to prevent the propagating of those prejudices, and the forming of those habits, which made men by principle enemies to what is established; for, says he, the evil effect is without remedy, and may therefore deserve indulgence; but the evil cause is to be prevented, and can therefore be intitled to none. He goes on to justify the tory administration, and

D d

parti-

particularly his own conduct, but takes frequent occasion to find fault with that of the earl of Oxford, and arraigns even his duty to the queen, after she disoblged him by refusing to create his son duke of Newcastle or earl of Clare: Nay, he accuses A him of being after this the spy of the whigs, and that he voted with the tories in the morning, against those very questions which he had penned the night before with Walpole, and others.

He gives next an account of the B state of affairs about the time of the late king's accession, and adds as follows: "This was the state of things when the new parliament, which his majesty had called, assembled. A great majority of the elections had gone in favour of the whigs; to which the want of concert among the tories had contributed as much, as the vigour of that party, and the influence of the new government. The whigs came to the opening of this parliament full of as much violence as could possess men D who expected to make their court, to confirm themselves in power, and to gratify their resentments by the same measures. I have heard that it was a dispute among the ministers, how far this spirit should be indulged; and that the king was determined, or confirmed in a determination, to consent to the prosecutions, and to give the reins to the party, by the representations that were made to him, that great difficulties would arise in the conduct of the session, if the court should appear inclined to check this spirit, and by Mr. W—'s undertaking to carry all the business successfully through the house of commons, if they were at liberty. Such has often been the unhappy fate of our princes: A real necessity sometimes, G and sometimes a seeming one, has forced them to compound with a part of the nation at the expence of the whole; and the success of

their business for one year has been purchased at the price of publick disorder for many.

The conjuncture I am speaking of affords a memorable instance of this truth. If milder measures had been pursued, certain it is, that the tories had never universally embraced Jacobitism. The violence of the whigs forced them into the arms of the Pretender. The court and the party seemed to vie with one another, which should go the greatest lengths in severity: And the ministers, whose true interest it must at all times be to calm the minds of men, and who ought never to set the examples of extraordinary inquiries or extraordinary accusations, were upon this occasion the tribunes C of the people."

Being thus come to the time of his flying from England, after giving his reasons for so doing, he tells us, that upon his arrival at Paris he refused to answer the letter of invitation which the Pretender had sent to him; that he waited on the earl of Stair, and promised him he would enter into no Jacobite engagements, and kept his word with him; that he wrote a letter to Mr. secretary Stanhope, which might have taken off any imputation of neglect of the government; and that he retired into Dauphiny to remove the objection of residence near the court of France.

"This retreat from Paris, says he, was censured in England, and styled a desertion of my friends and of their cause: With what foundation, let any reasonable man determine. Had I engaged with the Pretender before the party acted for him, or required of me that I should do so, I had taken the air of being his man; whereas I looked on myself as theirs: I had gone about to bring them into his measures; whereas I never intended, ever since that time, to do any thing more than to make him, as far as

as possible, act conformably to their views."

Whilst he was in Dauphiny the act of attainder passed against him, and his letter to Mr. Stanhope was quoted as a base and fawning submission, and perverted to ruin him in the opinion of his friends. Notwithstanding which he still continued in Dauphiny, without embarking in the cause of the Pretender, until the beginning of July 1715, when a person of credit came to him from his friends in England, who told him that Scotland was ready to take arms, that the whole tory party in England was become avowedly Jacobite, that many officers of the Army and the majority of the soldiers were very well affected in the cause, that the city of London was ready to rise, and that his friends were a little surprized that he lay neuter in such a conjuncture; and he concluded with presenting him a letter from the Pretender, pressing him to repair without loss of time to Commercy.

As this person could give him but little satisfaction, with respect to the measures taken for improving this disposition in the people, his lordship says, the circumstances wanting to form a reasonable inducement to engage did not escape him. But the smart of a bill of attainder tingled in every vein, and he looked on his party to be under oppression, and to call for his assistance; and he expected, after conferring with the Chevalier, to be informed of many particulars unknown to this gentleman. Therefore he lost no time in repairing to Commercy; but received so little satisfaction from the Chevalier, that he began even then, if not to repent of his own rashness, yet to be fully convinced of the rashness both of himself and the party.

As the duke of Ormond had for some time been engaged with the Chevalier, and had received a com-

mission containing the most ample powers that could be given, his lordship says, he expected that the principles on which the Pretender should proceed, and the Tories engage in his service, had been laid down; that a regular and certain method of correspondence had been established; that the necessary assistances had been specified, and that positive assurances had been given of them. Nothing less. On the contrary, the French court had told them, that they must absolutely despair of any number of troops whatever; and had given them but general hopes of some arms, some ammunition, and some money; of which last article they had received a small sum.

The Scots, he adds, had long pressed the Chevalier to come amongst them, and were every way prepared for putting their intentions into immediate execution. They knew upon whom to depend for every part of the work, and they had concerted with the Chevalier even to the place of his landing. But the Scots with all their zeal and all their valour could bring no revolution about, unless in concurrence with the English; and among the latter nothing was ripe for such an undertaking but the temper of the people, if that was so. Therefore he thought that the Pretender's friends in the north should be kept from rising, till those in the south had put themselves in a condition to act; that in the mean while the utmost endeavours ought to be used with the king of France to espouse the cause; and that the success of it would depend on timing, as near as possible together, the insurrection in both parts of the island, and the succours from France. Which opinion the Pretender approved; and with instructions according thereto, his lordship set out for Paris, after having accepted the seals, on express condition of being at liberty to resign them whenever the occasion

upon which he engaged was over, one way or other.

He arrived at Paris towards the end of July, 1715; and after giving us a most contemptible picture of the Jacobites, especially the Irish in that city, he says, "Into such company A was I fallen, for my sins; and it is upon the credit of such a mob ministry, that the tories have judged me capable of betraying a trust, or incapable of discharging it?"

Before he had made any progress with the French court, a memorial, B he tells us, arrived, which had been dictated word for word to the gentleman who brought it over, by the earl of Mar, and it had been delivered to him by the duke of Ormond, which memorial dropped unexpectedly into his lordship's hands. By C this memorial it was asserted, that there were no hopes of succeeding in a present undertaking, without an immediate and universal rising of the people in all parts of England upon the Chevalier's arrival, and that this insurrection was in no degree D probable, unless he brought a body of regular troops along with him; that if this attempt miscarried, his cause and his friends, the English liberty and government, would be utterly ruined; but, if by coming without troops he resolved to risque E these and every thing else, he must set out so as not to arrive before the end of September, O. S. and even in this case 20,000 arms, a train of artillery, 500 officers with their servants, and a considerable sum of money were demanded.

His lordship says, that being now able to speak with greater assurance, and in some sort to undertake conditionally for the event of things, no time was lost in making the proper application to the court of France; but they would not hear of sending G a body of troops, neither would they grant the whole of what was asked in the second plan. However, they granted some succours; and

this might have encouraged or forced them to go farther. This, therefore, was the only point of time when these affairs had, to his apprehension, the least reasonable appearance even of possibility: All that preceded was wild and uncertain, all that followed was mad and desperate. But two things soon happened, which put an end to this favourable aspect, one of which was the arrival of the duke of Ormond in France, and the other was the B death of Lewis XIV.

As the Jacobites had represented the duke of Ormond as a man of great power as well as popularity, his arrival made the French ministers form as bad an opinion of the cause as they had before formed a good one; and by the death of Lewis the whole C system of politicks was entirely changed at the court of France, especially as the duke of Orleans had, by means of the earl of Stair, entered into some private engagements with our late king, even during the D life of Lewis. However, his lordship continued to negotiate with the regent by means of M. D'Huxelles, who had the principal direction of foreign affairs; and the duke of Ormond flattered himself that, unknown to his lordship, he had opened a private and sure channel of arriving at the regent, and of bending him to his purposes. This was by means of one Mrs. Trant, whom his lordship seems to represent as a procureur for the regent; and with her was associated the abbé F Tefieu, who was private secretary to the regent, also a mad fellow who had been an intendant in Normandy, and several other politicians of the lowest form.

With these worthy people, says his lordship, his grace of Ormond negotiated; and no care was omitted on his part to keep me out of the secret. But he advanced not a step in the business with these sham ministers, tho' he imagined he got daily

daily ground. I made no progress with the true ones, but I saw it. In these circumstances an answer came from their friends in England, by means of the French secretary of state, wherein they declared themselves unable to say any thing as to what A they could do, till they should see what turn affairs would take on so great an event as the death of the king of France. This threw them at Paris into an uncertainty whether their friends in England had not resolved to suspend the design till a B more favourable conjuncture offered, and in this uncertainty they remained for many weeks, during which time they neither could solicit nor provide for any thing. At last they began to receive some verbal messages from England, that no more time was to be lost, and that the Chevalier should come away directly. But such verbal messages they could not depend on, because, soon after his lordship engaged in these affairs, a monk arrived at Bar, dispatched, as he asserted, by the duke of Ormond, D in whose name he insisted that the Chevalier should hasten into Britain, and that nothing but his presence was wanting to place the crown on his head. But upon conversing with this monk at Paris, his lordship says, he easily discerned that he had no such commission as he pretended to; therefore he opposed the taking any resolution upon his word, tho' he was a monk; and soon after they knew from the duke of Ormond himself that he had never sent him.

This example, he says, made him cautious, and besides he could not imagine, that the same men, who judged this attempt unripe for execution, unless supported by regular troops from France, &c. whilst the king had not a fleet at sea, nor more than 8000 men dispersed over the whole island, should now press for making it without any preparation, when the government of England was on its guard, national troops raised, foreign forces sent for, and

France, like all the rest of the continent, against it.

His lordship then proceeds to give a detail of a great many little circumstances relating to this affair, which are either publicly known, or of no great importance; therefore we shall mention no more of them, until the Pretender's return from Scotland, except the character he gives of the duke of Orleans, the regent, as follows: "This prince, says his lordship, with wit and valour, has joined all the irresolution of temper possible, and is, perhaps, the man in the world the least capable of saying no to your face. From hence it happened, that these women, like multitudes of other people, forced him to say and do enough to give them the air of having credit with him, and of being trusted by him. This drew in the duke of Ormond, who is not, I dare say, as yet undeceived. The regent never intended, from the first, to do any thing, even indirectly, in favour of the Jacobite cause. His interest was plainly on the other side, and he saw it. But then the same weakness in his character carried him, as it would have done his great uncle Gaston in the same case, to keep measures with the Chevalier. His double trimming character prevailed on him to talk with the duke of Ormond: But it carried him no farther. I question not but he did, on this occasion, what you must have observed many men to do. We not only endeavour to impose on the world, but even on ourselves. We disguise our weakness, and work up in our minds an opinion, that the measure, which we fall into by the natural or habitual imperfection of our character, is the effect of a principle of prudence, or of some other virtue. Thus the regent, who saw the duke of Ormond, because he could not resist the importunity of Olive Trant, and who gave hopes to



to the duke, because he can refuse no body, made himself believe that it was a great strain of policy to blow up the fire, and to keep Britain embroiled. I am persuaded, that I do not err in judging that he thought in this manner; and here I fix the reason of his excluding me out of the commerce which he had with the duke of Ormond, of his affecting a personal dislike of me, and of his avoiding any correspondence with me upon these matters; till I forced myself in a manner upon him, and he could not keep me any longer at a distance without departing from his first principle, that of keeping measures with every body. He then threw me, or let me slide, if you will, into the hands of these women; and when he found that I pressed him hard that way too, he took me out of their hands, and put me back again into the proper channel of business; where I had not been long, as you will see by and by, before the scene of amusement was finished.

Sir John Areskine told me, when he came from the first audience that he had of his royal highness, that he put him in mind of the encouragement which he had given the earl of Mar to take arms. I never heard any thing of this kind, but what Sir John let drop to me. If the fact be true, you see that the Scotch general had been amused by him with a witness. The English general was so in his turn; and while this was doing, the regent might think it best to have him to himself. Four eyes comprehend more objects than two, and I was a little better acquainted with the characters of the people, and the mass of the country, than the duke, tho' this court had been at first a strange country to me in comparison of the former.

An infinity of little circumstances concurred to make me form this opinion, some of which are better felt than explained, and many of

which are not present to my memory. That which had the greatest weight with me, and which is, I think, decisive, I will mention. At the very time when it is pretended, that the regent treated with the duke of Ormond, on the express condition that I should know nothing of the matter, two persons of the first rank and greatest credit in court, when I made the most pressing instances to them in favour of the Chevalier, threw out in conversation to me, that I should attach myself to the duke of Orleans, that in my circumstances I might want him, and that he might have occasion for me. Something was intimated of pensions, and establishment, and of making my peace at home. I would not understand this language, because I would not break with the people who held it: And when they saw that I would not take the hints, they ceased to give them."

Upon the Pretender's return from Scotland about Feb. 22, 1715-16, his lordship says, he saw him the morning after his arrival, and was received by him with open arms. He advised him to proceed directly to Bar, and to take possession of his former asylum before the duke of Lorraine had time to desire him to look out for a residence somewhere else; because nothing could be more disadvantageous to him than to be obliged to pass the Alps, or to take up his residence in the pope's territory of Avignon: Whereas by surprizing the duke of Lorraine, they would furnish that prince with an excuse to the king, and to the emperor, which might at least draw the matter into length, and gain time to negotiate some other retreat than that of Avignon. This advice the Pretender seemed to approve of, asked him how soon he should be able to follow him, gave him commissions for some things, which he desired he should bring after him; and in a word, says his lordship,

no

\* *Marſhal d'Huxelles, marquis d'Effiat*; 25,000*l.* offered by the laſt.

no Italian ever embraced the man he was going to stab with greater shew of affection and confidence.

But instead of following this advice, he continued lurking at a house near Paris, and in a day or two sent the duke of Ormond with a message in writing, signifying, that he had no farther occasion for his lordship's service, and desiring him to give up all the papers in his custody to the duke, tho' among them there were several letters from him, which would have shewn the duke what an opinion the Chevalier had of his capacity; but these his lordship says he took care not to deliver to the duke, but sent them afterwards by a safe hand to the Chevalier himself.

His lordship comes at last to state the crimes charged against him by the Jacobites, which he says were chiefly three, 1st. That he had taken to his own use a very great sum of the Chevalier's money. 2d. That he never wrote or sent to him whilst he was in Scotland. And 3d. That he starved the war in Scotland, by neglecting to send thither arms, ammunition, or officers, tho' something of each was procured and sent by others. Upon this his lordship tells us, that the Pretender, with all the false charity and real malice of one who sets up for devotion, attributes all his misfortunes to my negligence.

As to the first of these charges, his lordship says, he appeals to a very honest gentleman, the queen's treasurer at St. Germain's, through whose hands, and not through mine, went the very little money which the Chevalier had. As to the 2d, he says, it was notorious that I sent him no less than five expresses during the six weeks which he consumed in his expedition to Scotland. And as to the 3d, he says, it cannot be fully refuted without the mention of some facts, which in my present circumstances, it would not be very prudent, tho' I should think it very lawful for me to divulge. And up-

on the whole his lordship makes this reflection: "There is nothing which my enemies apprehend so much as my justification: And they have reason. But they may comfort themselves with this reflection, that it will be a misfortune, which will accompany me to my grave, that I suffered a chain of accidents to draw me into such measures and such company; that I have been obliged to defend myself against such accusations and such accusers; that, by associating with so much folly, and so much knavery, I am become the victim of both; that I was distressed by the former, when the latter would have been less grievous to me, since it is much better in business to be yoked to knaves than fools; and that I put into their hands the means of loading me like the scape-goat, with all the evil consequences of their folly."

He then blames the conduct of the earl of Mar for precipitating his countrymen into a rebellion, when from the paper before mentioned, dictated by himself, it appears, that he could not but think it impossible to expect success, and was sensible of the fatal consequences of failing in the attempt. And his lordship next tells us, that the earl of Stair had received a power to treat with him whilst he was engaged with the Pretender; but did him the justice to believe him incapable to hearken, in such circumstances, to any proposals of that kind; therefore, notwithstanding their mutual friendship, they entertained not the least even indirect correspondence during that whole time; but that soon afterwards the earl employed Saladin of Geneva, then at Paris, to communicate to him his majesty's disposition to grant him his pardon; whereupon they met, and the earl proposed entering into a treaty for reversing his attainder upon certain conditions to be agreed on. Upon this occasion he says he opened himself to the earl

earl without reserve as follows: "I told him that I looked on myself to be obliged in honour and conscience to undeceive my friends in England, both as to the state of foreign affairs, as to the management of the Jacobite interest abroad, A and as to the characters of persons; in every one of which points I knew them to be most grossly and most dangerously deluded: That the treatment I had received from the Pretender and his adherents would justify me to the world in doing B this: That if I remained in exile all my life, he might be assured, that I would never more have to do with the Jacobite cause; and that if I was restored, I should give an effectual blow, in making that apology which the Pretender has put C me under a necessity of making: That in doing this I flattered myself that I should contribute something to the establishment of the king's government, and to the union of his subjects; but that this was all the merit which I could promise D to have: That if the court believed these professions to be sincere, a treaty with me was unnecessary for them; and that if they did not believe them so, a treaty with them was dangerous for me: That I was determined in this whole transaction E to make no one step which I would not own in the face of the world; that in other circumstances it might be sufficient to act honestly, but that in a case as extraordinary as mine, it was necessary to act clearly, and to leave no room for the least F doubtful construction."

After having thus given us the substance of the conversation between the earl of Stair and him, which is confirmed by a letter in French from the earl to Mr. Craggs, his lordship gives an account of the Pretender's G religion, as follows. "His religion is not founded on the love of virtue and the detestation of vice; on a sense of that obedience which is due to

the will of the Supreme Being, and a sense of those obligations which creatures formed to live in a mutual dependance on one another lie under. The spring of his whole conduct is fear: Fear of the horns of the devil and of the flames of hell. He has been taught to believe, that nothing but a blind submission to the church of Rome, and a strict adherence to all the terms of that communion, can save him from these dangers. He has all the superstition of a Capuchin; but I found on him no tincture of the religion of a prince. Do not imagine that I loose the reins to my imagination, or that I write what my sentiments dictate: I tell you simply my opinion. I have heard the same description of his character made by those who know him best; and I conversed with very few among the Roman catholics themselves, who did not think him too much a Papist."

That this was the case, his lordship says, he soon began to apprehend, and his apprehension was confirmed by the amendments made by the Pretender, or by somebody for him, to the draught of a declaration which was to be dispersed in Great-Britain, the original of which was drawn up by his lordship, but when he saw how it was amended, he would not allow it to be published with his name to it, as it stood in the copies that were first printed.

Several of these amendments he mentions particularly, and gives us his remarks upon them; and after giving us a character of the two brothers, Charles and James, his lordship adds as follows: "Now the Pretender's education has rendered him infinitely less fit than his uncle, and at least as unfit as his father, to be king of Great-Britain. Add to this, that there is no resource in his understanding. Men of the best sense find it hard to overcome religious prejudices, which are of all the

the strongest; but he is a slave to the weak-  
 est. The rod hangs like the sword of  
 Damocles over his head, and he trembles  
 before his mother and his priest. What,  
 in the name of God, can any member  
 of the church of England promise him-  
 self from such a character? Are we by  
 another revolution to return into the  
 same state, from which we were delivered  
 by the first? Let us take example from the  
 Roman catholicks, who act very reason-  
 ably in refusing to submit to a protestant  
 prince. Henry IV. had at least as good  
 a title to the crown of France, as the  
 Pretender has to ours. His religion alone  
 stood in his way, and he had never been  
 king if he had not removed that obstacle.  
 Shall we submit to a popish prince, who  
 will no more imitate Henry IV. in chang-  
 ing his religion, than he will imitate  
 those shining qualities which rendered  
 him the honestest gentleman, the bravest  
 captain, and the greatest prince of his  
 age? Allow me to give a loose to my  
 pen for a moment on this subject. Ge-  
 neral benevolence, and universal charity  
 seem to be established in the gospel as  
 the distinguishing badges of christi-  
 anity. How it happens I cannot tell;  
 but so it is, that in all ages of the church  
 the professors of christianity seem to have  
 been animated by a quite contrary spirit.  
 Whilst they were thinly scattered over  
 the world, tolerated in some places, but  
 established no where, their zeal often  
 consumed their charity. Paganism, at  
 that time the religion by law established,  
 was insulted by many of them; the ce-  
 remonies were disturbed, the altars thrown  
 down. As soon as by the favour of  
 Constantine their numbers were increased,  
 and the reins of government were put  
 into their hands, they began to employ  
 the secular arm, not only against different  
 religions, but against different sects which  
 arose in their own religion. A man may  
 boldly affirm, that more blood has been  
 shed in disputes between christian and  
 christian, than has ever been drawn from  
 the whole body of them in the persecutions  
 of the heathen emperors, and in the con-  
 quests of the Mahometan princes. From  
 these they have received quarter, but never  
 from one another. The christian religion  
 is actually tolerated among the Mahome-  
 tans, and the domes of churches and  
 mosques arise in the same city. But it  
 will be hard to find an example, where  
 one sect of christians has tolerated ano-  
 ther, which it was in their power to ex-  
 tirpate. They have gone farther in these  
 later ages: What was practised formerly,  
 has been taught since. Persecution has  
 been reduced into system, and the dis-

May, 1753.

ciples of the meek and humble Jesus  
 have avowed a tyranny, which the most  
 barbarous conquerors never claimed. The  
 wicked subtilty of casuists has established  
 breach of faith with those who differ  
 from us, as a duty in opposition to faith;  
 and murder itself has been made one of  
 the means of salvation. I know very  
 well, that the reformed churches have been  
 far from going those cruel lengths, which  
 are authorized by the doctrine as well as  
 example of that of Rome; tho' Calvin put  
 a flaming sword on the title of a French  
 edition of his Institutes, with this motto,  
*Je ne suis point venu mettre la paix, mais  
 l'épée*: But I know likewise, that the  
 difference lies in the means, and not in  
 the aim of their policy. The church of  
 England, the most humane of all of them,  
 would root out every other religion, if it  
 was in her power. She would not hang  
 and burn; her measures would be milder,  
 and therefore, perhaps, more effectual.

Since then there is this inveterate ran-  
 cour among christians, can any thing  
 be more absurd, than for those of one  
 persuasion to trust the supreme power,  
 or any part of it, to those of another?  
 Particularly, must it not be reputed mad-  
 ness in those of our religion, to trust  
 themselves in the hands of Roman catho-  
 licks? Must it not be reputed impudence  
 in a Roman catholick to expect that we  
 should? He, who looks upon us as he-  
 reticks, as men in rebellion against a  
 lawful, nay a divine authority, and whom  
 it is therefore meritorious by all sorts of  
 ways to reduce to obedience. There are  
 many, I know, amongst them who think  
 more generously, and whose morals are  
 not corrupted by that which is called re-  
 ligion: But this is the spirit of the priest-  
 hood, in whose scale that scrap of a pa-  
 rable, "Compel them to come in," which  
 they apply as they please, outweighs  
 the whole decalogue. This will be the  
 spirit of every man who is bigot enough  
 to be under their direction: And so  
 much is sufficient for my present purpose."

And his lordship concludes this long let-  
 ter as follows: "I have now laid before  
 you even more than I intended to have said  
 when I took my pen; and I am persuaded,  
 that if these papers ever come to your  
 hands, they will enable you to cast up the  
 account between party and me. Till the  
 time of the queen's death it stands, I  
 believe, even between us. The Tories  
 distinguished me by their approbation,  
 and by the credit which I had amongst  
 them; and I endeavoured to distinguish  
 myself in their service, under the imme-  
 diate weight of great discouragement,  
 and with the no very distant prospect of

E e

great

great danger. Since that time the account is not so even, and I dare appeal to any impartial person, whether my side in it be that of the debtor. As to the opinion of mankind in general, and the judgment which posterity will pass on these matters, I am under no great concern. *Suum cuique decus posteritas re- pendit.*

*From the LONDON GAZETTEER.*

### Considerations on TRADE and TAXES.

**T**HE circulation of money within any nation makes it neither richer nor poorer, it is the commercial concerns with other states, that chiefly increase or diminish national wealth; therefore the present considerations regard foreign trade only.

The strict definition of trade is the bartering of goods; money being no more than pieces of goods, of known weight and quality, made use of for convenience; which use being general in this part of the world, the common idea of trade will be, the buying and selling of goods.

The quantities of money current between buyers and sellers are called prices, and are of two sorts, natural and artificial.

Natural prices arise from three causes.

1. Quantity of goods; as in corn, good or bad harvests make it cheap or dear.
2. Demand; as in silks, old or new patterns are cheap or dear.
3. Plenty or scarcity of money; as in fine wines, which bear no prices in poor villages, but are current in rich cities.

Artificial prices are super-additions to natural prices, by taxes and monopolies.

We see trade fluctuating from one nation to another; if the cause is demanded, the answer is, cheapness of price; and the demonstration of it, thus attempted:—All men want and buy some sorts of goods; with money men buy; therefore, all men want money: And because the less money men part with for one want, the more they have left for other wants, all buyers will flock to the cheapest sellers; therefore, cheapness of price is the cause of trade.

From hence may be laid down an universal rule to judge of all schemes relating to trade—Do they tend to add artificial prices to goods? Whatever pretences they are covered with, they are destructive—Do they tend to reduce goods to their natural prices? They are beneficial.

Two species of taxes tried by the rule will illustrate it sufficiently.

Goods are of two sorts, necessities and superfluities.

Men buy goods for two ends, sale or consumption.

Men then, with respect to goods, may be divided into four classes.

1. Sellers of necessities.
2. Sellers of superfluities.
3. Consumers of necessities.
4. Consumers of superfluities.

If the first and second classes, the sellers of necessities and superfluities, pay taxes on their goods, they must raise those taxes on the prices at the sales, that is, they must add artificial prices to their goods: And if the third class, the consumers of necessities, pay for taxes in the prices of what they buy, the laborious part of them must raise those taxes on their labour, which multiplies artificial prices on goods: Therefore, these three classes should not pay such taxes; for artificial prices, being by the definition greater than natural prices, are contrary to the cause of trade, cheapness of price: Consequently, taxes on goods are destructive.

This leads to another very material consideration, the end of taxing; which is to raise money: But money is got by the means of trade, and this is decreased by taxes on goods; consequently, the end, raising of money, is decreased also.—There cannot be a greater defect, than of means not suited to their end.

If what has been said should prove, that taxes raised on the three above classes are destructive; it remains to be considered, whether a tax on the only class left, the fourth, will not be beneficial.

The men of this 4th class are the consumers of superfluities; if these pay a tax, the first class, the sellers of necessities, soap, candles, oil, iron, &c. pay it not: Nor the second class, the sellers of superfluities, plate, laces, jewels, &c. neither the third class, the consumers of necessities, the laborious poor.

If then neither necessities, superfluities or labour, are at all affected by this tax; it follows, that all species of goods must be reduced by it to their natural prices, which being less than the artificial, must be the cause of trade; as has been attempted to be demonstrated; and is likewise agreeable to the rule laid down.

This tax then causing trade, will thereby be the cause of money, consequently, of an ability in the people to increase the revenue: Therefore, a tax on the consumers of superfluities is beneficial.

The power of every administration depends on the good or bad state of the finances; therefore, nothing deserves more the study and attention of ministers of state, than the foundation of their power, TRADE.

P. S. Those gentlemen who cannot see that the reduction of the number of traders, by a tax on the trader, is the reduction of trade; are desired not to confine the Turkey trade to London at present, but to a ward of that city only; then to the common-council-men of a ward, until at last they bring it to an alderman.

From the *WORLD*, No. 18. May 3.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

I Consider you as supplemental to the law of the land. I take your authority to begin, where the power of the law ends. The law is intended to stop the progress of crimes by punishing them; your paper seems calculated to check the course of follies by exposing them. May you be more successful in the latter than the law is in the former.

Upon this principle I shall lay my case plainly before you, and desire your publication of it as a warning to others. Tho' it may seem ridiculous to many of your readers, I can assure you, Sir, that it is a very serious one to me, notwithstanding the ill-natured comfort which I might have, of thinking it of late a very common one.

I am a gentleman of a reasonable paternal estate in my county, and serve as knight of the shire for it. Having what is called a very good family-interest, my election incumbered my estate with a mortgage of only 5000*l*, which I have not been able to clear, being obliged by a good place which I have got since, to live in town and in all the best company, 9 months in the year. I married suitably to my circumstances. My wife wanted neither fortune, beauty nor understanding. Discretion and good humour on her part, joined to good nature and good manners on mine, made us live comfortably together for 18 years. One son, and one daughter were our only children. We complied with custom in the education of both; my daughter learned some French and some dancing; my son passed 9 years at Westminster school in learning only the words of two languages, long since dead, and not yet above half revived. When I took him away from school, I resolved to send him directly abroad, having been at Oxford myself. My wife approved of my design, but tacked a proposal of her own to it, which she urged with some earnestness. "My dear, said she, I think you do very right to send George abroad, for I love a foreign education, tho' I shall not see the poor boy a

great while; but since we are to part for so long a time, why should not we take that opportunity of carrying him ourselves as far as Paris? The journey is nothing; very little farther than to our own house in the north; we shall save money by it; for every thing is very cheap in France; it will form the girl, who is of a right age for it; and a couple of months with a good French and dancing master will perfect her in both, and give her an air and manner that may help her off in these days, when husbands are not plenty, especially with only 5000*l*. to her fortune. Several of my acquaintance, who have lately taken trips to Paris, have told me, that to be sure we should take this opportunity of going there. Besides, my dear, as neither you nor I have ever been abroad, this little jaunt will amuse and even improve us; for it is the easiest thing in the world to get into all the best company at Paris."

My wife had no sooner ended her speech (which I easily perceived to be the result of meditation,) than my daughter exerted her little eloquence in seconding her mother's motion. "Ay, dear papa, said she, let us go with brother to Paris; it will be the charmingest thing in the world; we shall see all the newest fashions there; I shall learn to dance of Marseil; in short, I shall be quite another creature after it. You see how my cousin Kitty was improved by going to Paris last year; I hardly knew her again when she came back; do, dear papa, let us go."

The absurdity of the proposal struck me at first, and I foresaw a thousand inconveniences in it, tho' not half so many as I have since felt. However knowing, that direct contradiction, tho' supported by the best arguments, was not the likeliest method to convert a female disputant; I seemed a little to doubt, and contented myself with saying, "That I was not, at first sight at least, sensible of the many advantages which they had enumerated; but that on the contrary I apprehended a great deal of trouble in the journey, and many inconveniences in consequence of it. That I had not observed many men of my age considerably improved by their travels; but that I had lately seen many women of hers, become very ridiculous by theirs; and that for my daughter, as she had not a fine fortune, I saw no necessity of her being a fine lady." Here the girl interrupted me, with saying, "For that very reason, papa, I should be a fine lady. Being in fashion is often as good as being a fortune; and I have known, air, dress, and accom-

accomplishments stand many a woman in stead of a fortune." "Nay, to be sure, added my wife, the girl is in the right in that; and if with her figure, she gets a certain air and manner, I cannot see why she may not reasonably hope to be as advantageously married, as lady Betty Townly, or the two Miss Bellairs, who had, none of them, such good fortunes." I found by all this, that the attack upon me was a concerted one, and that both my wife and daughter were strongly infected with that migrating distemper, which has of late been so epidemical in this kingdom, and which annually carries such numbers of our private families to Paris, to expose themselves there as English, and here, after they return, as French: Inasmuch that I am assured, that the French call those swarms of English which now, in a manner, over-run France, a second incursion of the Goths and Vandals.

I endeavoured, as well as I could, to avert this impending folly, by delays and gentle persuasions, but in vain; the attacks upon me were daily repeated, and sometimes enforced by tears. At last I yielded, from mere good nature, to the joint importunities of a wife and daughter whom I loved. Not to mention the love of ease and domestic quiet, which is, much oftener than we care to own, the true motive of many things that we either do or omit.

My consent being thus extorted, our setting out was pressed. The journey wanted no preparations; we should find every thing in France. My daughter who spoke some French, and my son's governor who was a Swiss, were to be our interpreters upon the road; and when we came to Paris, a French servant or two would make all easy.

But, as if Providence had a mind to punish our folly, our whole journey was a series of distresses. We had not sailed a league from Dover, before a violent storm arose, in which we had like to have been lost. Nothing could equal our fears but our sickness, which perhaps lessened them: At last we got into Calais, where the inexorable custom-house officers took away half the few things which we had carried with us: We hired some chaises, which proved to be old and shattered ones, and broke down with us at least every ten miles. Twice we were overturned, and some of us hurt, tho' there are no bad roads in France. At length, the sixth day, we got to Paris, where our banker had provided a very good lodging for us; that is, very good rooms, very well furnished, and very dirty. Here the great scene opens. My wife and

daughter, who had been a good deal disheartened by our distresses, recovered their spirits, and grew extremely impatient for a consultation of the necessary trades-people, when luckily our banker and his lady, informed of our arrival, came to make us a visit. He graciously brought me 5000 livres, which he assured me was not more than what would be necessary for our first setting out, as he called it; while his wife was pointing out to mine the most compendious method of spending three times as much. I told him, that I hoped that sum would be very near sufficient for the whole time; to which he answered coolly, "No, Sir, nor six times that sum, if you propose, as to be sure you do, to appear here *bonnêtement*." This, I confess, startled me a good deal; and I called out to my wife, "Do you hear that, child?" She replied unmoved, "Yes, my dear; but now that we are here, there is no help for it; it is but for once, upon an extraordinary occasion; and one would not care to appear among strangers like scrubs." I made no answer to this solid reasoning, but resolved within myself to shorten our stay, and lessen our follies as much as I could. My banker, after having charged himself with the care of procuring me a *carrosse de remise* and a *valet de place* for the next day, which in plain English is a hired coach, and a foot-man, invited us to pass all the next day at his house, where he assured us that we should not meet with bad company. He was to carry me and my son before dinner to see the public buildings, and his lady was to call upon my wife and daughter to carry them to the genteel shops, in order to fit them out to appear *Lonnêtement*. The next morning I amused myself very well with seeing, while my wife and daughter amused themselves still better by preparing themselves for being seen; till we met at dinner at our banker's, who, by way of sample of the excellent company to which he was to introduce us, presented to us an Irish abbé, and an Irish captain of Clare's; two attainted Scotch fugitives, and a young Scotch surgeon who studied midwifery at the *Hôtel Dieu*. It is true, he lamented that Sir Harbottle Bumper, and Sir Clotworthy Guzzledown with their families, whom he had invited to meet us, happened unfortunately to have been engaged to go and drink brandy at Nucilly. Tho' this company sounds but indifferently, and tho' we should have been very sorry to have kept it in London, I can assure you, Sir, that it was the best we kept the whole time we were at Paris.

In about three days the several mechanics, who were charged with the care of disguising my wife and daughter, brought home their respective parts of this transformation, in order that they might appear *bonnêtement*. More than the whole morning was employed in this operation; for we did not sit down to dinner till near five o'clock. When my wife and daughter came at last into the eating room, where I had waited for them at least two hours, I was so struck with their transformation, that I could neither conceal nor express my astonishment. "Now, my dear," said my wife, "we can appear a little like christians." "And strollers too," replied I; "for such have I seen, at Southwark-fair, the respectable Syfigambis, and the lovely Parisatis. This cannot surely be serious!" "Very serious, depend upon it, my dear," said my wife; and pray, by the way, what may there be ridiculous in it? No such Syfigambis neither, continued she; Betty is but sixteen, and you know I had her at four and twenty." As I found that the name of Syfigambis, carrying an idea of age along with it, was offensive to my wife, I waved the parallel; and addressing myself in common to my wife and daughter, I told them, "I perceived that there was a painter now at Paris, who coloured much higher than Rigault, tho' he did not paint near so like; for that I could hardly have guessed them to be the pictures of themselves." To this they both answered at once, "That red was not paint; that no colour in the world was *faux* but white, of which they protested they had none." "But how do you like my *pompon*, papa," continued my daughter? Is it not a charming one? I think it is prettier than mamma's." "It may, child, for any thing that I know; because I do not know what part of all this frippery thy *pompon* is." "It is this, papa," replied the girl, putting up her hand to her head, and shewing me in the middle of her hair a complication of treads and rags of velvets, feathers, F and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colours, and placed awry. "But what hast thou done to thy hair, child, said I? It is blue! Is that painted too by the same eminent hand that coloured thy cheeks?" "Indeed, papa, answered the girl, as I told you before, there is no painting in the case; but what gives my hair that bluish cast is the grey powder, which has always that effect upon dark-coloured hair, and sets off the complexion wonderfully." "Grey powder, child, said I, with some surprise! Grey hairs, I knew were vene-

rable; but till this moment I never knew that they were genteel." "Extremely so, with some complexions, said my wife; but it does not suit with mine, and I never use it." "You are much in the right, my dear, replied I, not to play with edge-tools. Leave it to the girl."

A This, which perhaps was too hastily said, and seemed to be a second part of the Syfigambis, was not kindly taken; my wife was silent all dinner time, and I vainly hoped, ashamed. My daughter, drunk with dress and sixteen, kept up the conversation with herself, till the long-wished for moment of the opera came, which separated us, and left me time to reflect upon the extravagancies which I had already seen, and upon the still greater which I had but too much reason to dread.

B From this period to the time of our return to England, every day produced some new and shining folly, and some improper expence. Would to God that they had ended as they began, with our journey! But unfortunately, we have imported them all. I no longer understand, or am understood in my family. I hear of nothing but *le bon ton*. A French valet de chambre, who I am told is an excellent servant and fit for every thing, is brought over to curl my wife's and my daughter's hair, to *mount a desfer*, as they call it, and occasionally to *announce visits*. A very flatteringly, dirty, but at the same time a very genteel French maid, is appropriated to the use of my daughter. My meat too is as much disguised in the dressing by a French cook, as my wife and daughter are by their red, their *pompoms*, their scraps of dirty gauze, flimsy satins, and black calicoes; not to mention their affected broken English, and mangled French, which jumbled together compose their present language. My French and English servants quarrel daily, and fight, for want of words to abuse one another. My wife is become ridiculous by being translated into French, and the version of my daughter will, I dare say, hinder many a worthy English gentleman from attempting to read her. My expence (and consequently my debt) increases; and I am made more unhappy by follies, than most other people are by crimes.

Should you think fit to publish this my case, together with some observations of your own upon it, I hope it may prove a useful Pharo, to deter private English families from the coasts of France.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. D.  
My



My correspondent (says Mr. Fitz-Adam) has said enough to caution English gentlemen against carrying their wives and daughters to Paris; but I shall add a few words of my own to dissuade the ladies themselves from any inclination to such a *voyage*. In the first place I assure them, that of all French ragouts there is none to which an Englishman has so little appetite, as an English lady served up to him *a la Française*. Next I beg leave to inform them, that the French taste in beauty is so different from ours, that a pretty English woman at Paris, instead of meeting with that admiration which her vanity hopes for, is considered only as a *bandsome corpse*; and if, to put a little life into her, some of her compassionate friends there should persuade her to lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint, she must continue to wear it to extreme old age; unless she prefers a spot of real yellow (the certain consequence of paint) to an artificial one of red. And, lastly, I propose it to their consideration, whether the delicacy of an English lady's mind may not partake of the nature of some high flavoured wines, which will not admit of being carried abroad, tho', under right management, they are admirable at home.

*Of the Letters said to be wrote from several Parts of Europe and the East, we gave our Readers the 10th, in our last, p. 177; and here we have inserted the 105th, which is as follows:*

I HAD intended to make no stay at Bologna, consequently not to have written to you from thence; but my eager attendant is often in the place of fate to me, and, when I have laid the plan, proposes very differently. The chaise was at the door after a short refreshment; but M—s was not to be found. My enquiries after him were stopped by a person, of whom he had an equipage and a guide to conduct him a very little way, and whom he had commissioned to tell me, as soon as I should miss him, that an hour would bring him back. I have been used to these unexpected flights, and I have been used to have a tolerable account of them. I love him for his unwearied assiduity and eager earnestness in the pursuits that engross his whole mind, and I generally profit by the incidents more than answers to the uneasiness.

It was considerably more than his time before he came back. I had settled my stages, and I do not know that I have been more peevish a great while, than as I was waiting and watching for him. At length he returned, sweating under a

strange load, and his attendant sweating after him. They had quitted their equipage at the place where it stood, and M—s entered, his legs knee deep in dirt, his face covered with sweat, his pockets all sticking out, and in his right hand a handkerchief filled with some dirty matter, that had torn several holes thro' it by its weight and roughness.

He had forgot all thoughts of delay he had occasioned me, in the earnestness of his heart on the occasion of it. He made no excuse about it; but throwing down his load, and emptying his pockets, he ordered his attendant to do the same, and filled the corner of the room with the ill-looking lumber. I had now opportunity to ask him where he had been, and about what? He told me, to mount Paterno. But for what? replied I, mount Paterno is a league off: With what intent did you go? What have you brought back all that earth about, and what is it? I tell you, replied he as eagerly, I have been at mount Paterno; and taking up one of the lumps, which was of the bigness of a large French walnut, he began to wipe it, to blow it, and one way or other got it tolerably clean. There I exclaimed he, with great eagerness and triumph, do not you know what mount Paterno is famous for producing? there is the Bolonian stone, and, before night, you shall see me make a phosphorus out of it.

I was still in the dark, as you probably are, about the history of all this. It is M—s's custom to suppose every body as well acquainted with his favourite study as himself; and, to do him justice, if he does not find, he is always willing to make them so. The stone he had put into my hand was very heavy, and in many places sparkled on the surface. It was of an irregular figure, approaching to round, like one of the pebbles of our gravel: It was brown, and, where it glittered, whitish. I could not imagine it less than an ore of silver, or a richer metal. I thought, by his transport, as well as by the appearance, that he had found a treasure; and imagined, when he talked of a phosphorus, that he had expressed himself in figures, and meant that he should make an eclat with the success. He snatched the stone out of my hand, and threw it on the hearth; it broke, and I then saw that it was throughout in the inner part, of the same glossy and bright appearance, with the few sparkles that appeared on its surface. I was the more confirmed in my sentiments: You see how natural it is to the ignorant to think every thing gold that

that glitters. M—s laughed at my inexperience, and bad me expect to see what, if I had not been detained by his expedition, I never could have more than heard of. We were fixed to Bologna for the night, and he prepared with great attention and assiduity for his experiments.

You have seen a kind of conveniences for fire exposed to sale about the streets of London; they are made of a baked earth, thick and clumsy, and consist of a hollow separated into two portions by two or three pieces of an iron hoop, by way of bars. The upper cavity is for the charcoal, the lower for the ashes. The top is not even, but cut down in the manner of the old battlements on Gothick buildings. The poor people I believe boil the kettle for their tea on them. The fashion seems to have been brought from Bologna; the poor people are never without them here, and they serve all the uses of fire places. M—s soon furnished himself with a couple of these; he cut down the tops a little, so that the raised parts regularly answered to one another; he took out the grating or bars from that which was to be uppermost or inverted on the other end, and called out to me to see as good a furnace and dome as ever the best elaboratory of a German chemist afforded.

The house was fought over for a piece of open brass work, and by strange good fortune a neglected closet afforded one of those open-worked brass flaps which we see to the old-fashioned grates in England, and which are at this time universal in many parts of Germany. The Dutch women roast chefnuts, and our people apples on them. This was all he could have wished. He separated the two furnaces, laid the brass-work by way of second grate on the top of the first, and fitted again the other over it in its inverted situation. The whole apparatus was now ready; charcoal was procured, and the process was destined to be done in the room where we supped.

I observed to you, that the stones in general, which my chemist (for after this expedition, I shall always assert M—s's title to that name) brought from the mountains had a dirty look. They had got no good by the carriage, and from the first had not been over delicate. He selected four of the brightest of them, and partly by brushing, partly by rubbing and blowing, made them very bright, and perfectly clean. When these were prepared, he selected another very good one, and making it clean in the same manner, called for the brass mortar and pestle, which decorated the centre of the kitchen chimney, to powder it. It

seemed a kind of religion with him, that no other metal should come near the matter.

He sweat at the powdering the stone; but he never ceased till he had reduced it to a fine grey dust, and sifted it through a sieve. The powder was carefully put into a sheet of paper; some brandy was ordered, and the landlord's oath was taken that it was genuine. The four stones which had been first cleaned were thrown into a basin of this liquor, and, when thoroughly wetted, were rolled over and over among the powder till perfectly thick and covered with it.

Every thing thus far prepared, the charcoal was called for, and the fire lighted with his own hands. He filled the whole cavity of the lower part, partly with charcoal, and partly with half burnt cinders from the fire-place. He laid his powdered stones on the brass hearth, which covered the top of the lower furnace; he put coals and cinders all about them, and covered them so deep, that the upper part could but just be put on. The bottom of this inverted furnace served as a dome or arched covering for the fire-place; and he told me there was the whole of that famous machine, the reverberatory furnace, so celebrated in the writings of the learned.

The pains he had taken to prepare all this merited the success of the attempt; but the pains were all taken now; the preparation finished itself. The machine was set in a chimney; there was a good draught of air, and the fire continued to burn till the materials were consumed. M—s had proportioned their quantity to the operation, and gave himself no farther trouble. The process was performed while we were at supper. When we rose from table he took off the top of the structure, blowed softly on the brass hearth, to send off the ashes, and he took very gently off the four stones.

These were now of a pale colour, like that of wood ashes; the wetted powder had formed a thin crust about them, which had baked into some degree of firmness, but was cracked in a few places. My operator prepared two boxes, with cotton in their bottoms. He struck gently on the stones, to separate the cake of baked powder. It came off in flakes. This he put up in one of the boxes, covering it with more cotton; and the stones thus cleaned of it, he put into the other, covering them also with a quantity of the same materials. Now, said he, they are in a condition to be carried any where without injury, and so up they were put into his portmanteau.

I could not but smile at the parade my friend had made about the baking four pebbles; but I supposed the operation of the furnace was what he had intended to shew me. Perhaps I am not the first speculative chemist, who have taken the means for the end. About an hour after all this, when I thought he was in bed, for he had some minutes taken leave of me, and when myself was preparing for it, he came into the room with his usual earnestness of aspect, and an unusual smile of satisfaction joined to it: "Come hither! Give me your hand! Come into this gallery!" He led me in the dark through two rooms into a long gallery, at the extremity of which I saw three globes of a very bright and peculiarly-coloured fire.

We approached them, and my surprize was heightened to see that they illuminated all the space about them into a kind of bluish green light, of the colour of their own flame. This was so distinct, that I could read, by means of it, the inscription at the bottom of a print, which was hung against the wall just over the table on which they lay. They seemed, as we came up to them, to be masses of burning matter of the bigness of one's fist, covered with an undulating blue-green flame; but nothing astonished me so much, as to see the surface of the table all about them; and to observe, that while they glowed in this manner, the wood was not burnt.

My wonder was greatly increased, to see M—s, soon after, take one of them up in his hand; he held it for some time, gazing at it with a wild pleasure, and then put it into mine. I startled; but that which had not burnt him, I recollected could not burn me. He took up the other two: We walked into my chamber; but what was my astonishment to find, on approaching the candle, that these were no other than three of the four stones which he had been baking, and which he had affected to put by, only to heighten the surprize of my seeing their operation. The bigness of which they had appeared was owing to the brightness about them. When they approached the light, they shrunk into their own proper diameter again, which was about that of a walnut. I could scarce believe my senses. I carried the stone, dead and dull as it appeared in the light, into the dark again, and it flamed afresh in my hand. He put them by, and assured me that we should have an opportunity of amusing many people with them; for that at any time they need be only laid in the open day-light for a quarter of an

hour, and they would then shine, on being brought into the dark, as they have done to-night.

I do not know whether I should not have had the curiosity to have enquired what was to be done with the crust of these stones, which he had taken off, and preserved so carefully; he prevented my enquiry. He took out a piece, and throwing it in a dark corner, soon shewed me that it shone as brightly as the stones themselves; indeed I think more so: But with this, he told me, we should have yet farther diversion. There was an English maid-servant in the house, her bed-chamber was immediately over ours; M—s found his way into it, at least he supposed he had done so: He wrote with some paste, which he made out of flour and water, the terrible words, "Remember death," in great capitals on the inside of one of the bed-curtains. Over the wet letters he strewed some of this crust, which he powdered for that purpose in the mortar, and, when he had done, called me up to see the words in letters of fire. We sat up for the discovery; but something very different from what we had expected happened. The Italians are bigots, and consequently superstitious. It happened that the room into which M—s had found his way was not, as he had imagined, that of the maid-servant, but of a couple of devout people, who accidentally lay in the house. We heard them undress; we followed our scheme, by getting on the upper stairs near the door of the room; we heard two voices, and we saw the candle on a table near the bed-side. The lady was first in bed, the good man was no sooner set down in it, than he put out the candle. On the instant of the extinction appeared the terrible words.

The lady screamed her prayers, the husband trembled over his Ave Marias. The letters were absolute fire, and the bed was not injured. The language was unintelligible to those who saw the words, and perhaps it was in that more terrifying than if the admonition had been understood. The Mene tekel of the prophet came into both their minds at once: They joined in one long prayer, the words of which we could not distinguish, and they jumped out of bed, and alarmed the whole house. We were nearest, and were first in the room. M—s took occasion, in their confusion, to scrape off the whole matter very clean with his pocket knife. The company brought candles; there was nothing to be seen. Both husband and wife pointed to the place where the writing had appeared; but

but nothing but some smeared dirt was to be seen there. M——s kept his counsel, and the miracle was blazed all over Bologna the next day, and we left a legion of priests in the house at our departure. \* \* \*

To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

**T**HAT 'HO' I think, that the Remarks on the character of the late Rev. Mr. Whiston, published in your Magazine for March last, p. 118, have so little foundation in truth and equity, that I could wish you had chosen to omit them, yet I must thankfully acknowledge your impartiality in your declaration, (p. 119.) that you was ready to insert any proper answer to them; which you seemed thereby to call for, as being, I presume, very sensible yourself, that those Remarks fairly admitted, if they did not require an answer; and I claim the benefit of that your declaration to this letter, in which I shall endeavour to be both short and candid, that, while I do justice to his memory, I may avoid giving offence to those, who entertain a less favourable opinion of him.

If the characters of the writers of controverſy were to be taken from their antagonists, who are generally too extremely severe to mark what is amiss, how few are there that will stand forth unsullied? We find that the great and good archbishop Tillotson, so amiable for the sweetness of his temper, and mildness of spirit, as well as illustrious for his probity and piety, could not escape the bitter aspersions of his malevolent opponents; how then must men of warmer spirits expect to be treated? And yet even in this view, in which alone the writer of the Remarks has placed Mr. Whiston's character before the publick, the adversaries of Mr. Whiston have in general concurred to acknowledge his honesty and sincerity, how greatly soever they might condemn the impetuosity of his temper, and the heat of his zeal. It is the excellency of a man, to have a warm heart and a cool head in the pursuit and service of truth; but yet such is the imperfection of human nature, that the same causes, which animate and invigorate the heart, are too apt to heat and inflame the head; so that a writer of this complexion, with the most strict principles of disinterested probity, undertaking to introduce new opinions in matters of importance, contrary to the received and established sentiments of the

May, 1753.

age he lives in, being obliged to make powerful efforts to overcome the resistance he is to encounter, and exasperated, for the most part, by the acrimony of opposition, too frequently overshoots the due bounds of candid equity and impartial moderation in the warm prosecution of a good cause, and probably transgresses the rules of discretion and prudence, and may perhaps even violate the mild and gentle spirit of christianity, while he earnestly labours to urge and enforce its doctrines; and all this may happen without a violation of his honesty and integrity, because, like St. Paul in his unconverted state, he may do it ignorantly, or inadvertently, not duly sensible of his transgression at the time he commits it.

Such must be the constitution and spirit, that can undertake the arduous task of a publick reformation! And such, in general, have the reformers in all ages been! While persons of more moderation and discretion, guided by a more pacifick and gentle complexion, rest contented with the enjoyment of their opinions in private; too timorous and too indolent to sound the trumpet of contention, and to engage in the perilous war of controverſy.

Whatever imperfections and faults Mr. Whiston may be charged with, which were rather the produce of an honest zeal, than the effects of any vicious principle, I must appeal to the whole tenor of his conduct, as giving full proof to his probity and sincerity, by the many advantages, which he nobly rejected, and by the many sufferings, which he bravely underwent, that he might preserve the testimony of his conscience.

As the tree is known by its fruit, and as gold is tried in fire, so may the integrity of a man be fully ascertained by the test of such trials and such persecutions, as Mr. Whiston endured, from the University of Cambridge, from the Convocation, and before the Court of Delegates at London, to the great tribulation and detriment of himself and family, and at the hazard of perpetual imprisonment, if not of his life; which they who well knew him, do not doubt he was ready to have given up at the stake, rather than have renounced the settled principles of his judgment and conscience.

Let the History of his Life, let the chief end and motive of his numerous writings, let the unvaried and unwearied course of his actions both in publick and private, be fairly considered and weighed in the impartial balance of

F f

equity

equity by the writer of the Remarks, and I am persuaded, that he will thence find, that Mr. Whiston was influenced and actuated by the true principles of virtue, and piety, of benevolence and of probity; and, that, tho' the warinth of his constitution, and the common frailties of human nature may have led him sometimes into blamable excesses, and unjustifiable mistakes, yet that there is no sufficient grounds to impeach his sincerity and integrity; and I therefore beg leave to declare him, in my humble opinion, on account of his excellent genius, and extensive learning, as well as his religious and conscientious principles, to deserve the appellation and character of a great and good man \*. I am, SIR,

April 25, Yours, &c.  
1753. PHILALETHES.

*We received another Letter on the same Subject, signed also PHILALETHES, tho' wrote by a different hand. We are sorry we cannot insert it entire, it being of a considerable Length; but shall, however, select some Passages, on which the Dispute about Mr. WHISTON's Character, as to his Sincerity and Love of Truth, &c. which the Remarker objected to, seems chiefly to turn.*

**A**FTER reciting and defending Mr. Whiston's opinion concerning the Trinity, for which he suffered, this writer proceeds thus: That Mr. Whiston had errors and mistakes, I readily grant; (almost impossible is it he should be free, considering the variety of learned enquiries he was engaged in) and that he paid too great a regard to some books of antiquity, may be admitted: But what I insist upon is, that he was not guilty of wilful and knavish corruption, as the quotations referred to seem to charge him with.

As to Mr. Ibbetson's sermon before the university of Oxford, let any impartial person determine, what credit is due to a professed adversary, preaching in a declamatory and furious way against a supposed heretick, at a time when the popular clamour ran very high against dissenters of all denominations, and more particularly against hereticks. The preacher took it for granted, as thousands have done, that Mr. Whiston was reviving an odious heresy, and therefore he deserved to be treated very severely. The sermon I have not, and so cannot determine what evidence he has produced to support the charge of unfair practices; but I dare venture to affirm, by the specimen in the letter, that it is of the same stamp with the many angry, factious and uncharitable sermons, that were thundered out of the pulpits at that time, viz. in 1711.

It may not be improper to take notice of a sermon preached at Cambridge about the same time, by a very learned person, against the heresy of Mr. Whiston; and yet afterwards, upon a more deep enquiry, he embraced the same opinion himself, and openly professed it before the world.

**A**s to the quotations from the late earl of Nottingham's answer to Mr. Whiston's letter, the state of the case is plainly this, (which I speak upon my own knowledge, as being furnished with the controversy on both sides) The earl accuses Mr. Whiston of mistranslations, citing authors by halves, &c. Mr. Whiston, in his reply, fairly owns to his lordship, that he had translated three or four passages more exactly than himself, for which he in a very respectful manner returns his lordship thanks; accordingly, in the next edition of his treatise, he corrected those very passages, according to the earl's translation. On the other side, Mr. Whiston proves upon his lordship several false translations.

**C**As to the charge of citing authors by halves, leaving out and putting in whatever suited his purpose, highly aggravated by his lordship; the single point to be discussed was this: Whether the Son and Holy Spirit were coeternal with the Father. Now Mr. Whiston has very fairly collected all the passages of scripture and the early fathers, which relate to that distinct doctrine, without omitting one; so that an impartial reader may see the whole evidence drawn from scripture and primitive antiquity on both sides, from whence he may be enabled to form a right judgment of the merits of the cause. His lordship's complaints are founded upon Mr. Whiston's leaving out passages of another nature that did not concern the point in question; and consequently, the charge of unfair dealing is absolutely groundless, no writer being obliged, when he is professedly producing passages relating to one single point, to take notice of others that do not immediately concern it.

**E**Whoever will be at the pains to compare Mr. Whiston's letter and reply with the earl's answer, will, I am persuaded, be abundantly convinced, that Mr. Whiston has demonstrated his integrity and love of truth in this very debate, notwithstanding the pompous charge of the late earl of Nottingham.

**G**The letter-writer seems to express very great doubt, with regard to the humility, gratitude and charity of this brave and zealous Christian, upon the account of the Memoirs published of himself and his friend.

friend Dr. Clarke. I answer, that the life of this extraordinary man is of great importance to the Christian world; and I am fully convinced, that the writing it himself did not arise from vanity or ambition, but from a real design to promote the honour of God, and the good of men. He expresses a deep sense of his own infirmities and mistakes, and gives God the glory of that service he was enabled to perform for the advancement of sacred learning and true religion: He has said nothing of himself but what he might decently do, according to the example of some of the best men that ever lived.

As to charity in all its branches, he undeniably shewed his good-will to all his fellow-creatures, by being perpetually engaged in useful and publick-spirited designs. The charity of his assistance rather exceeded the bounds of his little income; he was always ready to communicate to distressed objects, when himself and family were in low and necessitous circumstances.

With respect to gratitude, he expressed it upon all proper occasions, but was incapable of being bribed by any favours whatsoever, when the cause of God and the demands of conscience required him to exert courage and boldness: He has indeed treated some great men with a severity that appears disagreeable to candid minds; but this may be esteemed one instance of his integrity. I could heartily wish he had spared that excellent prelate, bishop Hoadley, because his life and writings have done extraordinary service in the glorious cause of civil and religious liberty; his plan is calculated to destroy tyranny and superstition, which have been terrible evils in almost all ages and countries.

Upon the whole, it may be maintained with truth, that Mr. Whiston, notwithstanding some infirmities and errors, was one of the greatest believers, and most zealous Christians of the present age: His integrity and love of truth, tho' called in question by the letter-writer, must appear to all unprejudiced and impartial persons in the clearest and strongest light: He demonstrated his attachment to Christianity, by following the example of the apostles and taking up the cross of Christ, when he might have enjoyed large revenues, if he could have employed his parts and learning to support received doctrines established by law.

*From the Earl of STAIR, his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, to JAMES CRAGGS, jun. Esq; (Which Letter we took Notice*

*of in our Abstract of Lord Bolingbroke's Letter to Sir William Windham, p. 216.)*

*Secret Letter, translated from the Original in FRENCH.*

S I R,

BY my dispatches you have seen the state of the negotiation; at present I am to speak to you of Bolingbroke in particular. I saw him at my house the day after Mr. Pitt's arrival; and we had a conference together for near an hour and an half, the substance of which was, That he, Bolingbroke, would most heartily return to his duty towards his king and country; and that nothing could make him alter this resolution, even tho' his majesty should not think it proper to grant him his pardon: That he was ready, from that moment, to join with me in this country for the king's service, if I thought that he could in that way be of any use; that he would communicate to me every thing that should come to his knowledge, which might be of any service; and that he would willingly help me to all the information, which he had acquired by his connections here.

He observed, that from his character I very well knew, that he never did things by halves; that in returning to his duty he proposed to serve his king and country with zeal and with affection; that for this purpose he should think himself bound by all the ties of duty, of gratitude, of honour, and even of interest, to inform his majesty of every thing, which his experience might suggest to be useful for his majesty's service, for securing the publick tranquillity, and for defeating any projects that might be formed by his majesty's enemies; that he would do every thing in his power for persuading such of the tories as had embraced the cause of the Pretender, to return to their duty, by shewing them what sort of man the Pretender was; and that they deceived themselves, if they thought that from him they could have any security either for their liberty or religion; but that for enabling him to do this, it was necessary, even for the king's service, that he, Bolingbroke, should not be obliged to sacrifice his reputation, or to do any thing that might make him be looked on as an informer.

He insisted much upon this head. "This, said he to me, is worthy of an honest man, convinced of his error, and touched with a sincere remorse: This is what I shall do openly, and in the face of the world; and allow me to add, that this will be a real service, which I shall render to my king and country. But to submit to betray particular persons, or to discover

discover the trusts that have been reposed in me, this would be an everlasting dishonour to me."

I must not forget to tell you, that besides his aversion for the Pretender, he shewed a great resentment against France; and I am sure that he spoke sincerely.

I should be glad to be instructed, as soon as possible, touching his majesty's intentions towards him, and as to what I may promise him in his majesty's name, to the end that he may be in a condition to retire from hence, where, I fancy, he is far from being at his ease.

For my own part I freely own, that I believe he spoke to me from the bottom of his heart; that he is resolved to do his utmost towards demolishing the cause of the Pretender, and even towards rooting of it up, if that depended upon him; and to me it seems to be certain, that no person can do the Pretender so much hurt as he may do.

At the end of our discourse he grasped me by the hand, and said, "My lord, if they do me the justice to believe that my professions are sincere, the more care they take of my reputation, the more service they will do the king. If, on the contrary, they suspect my conduct, they will be in the right to exact conditions from me, which at the same time I shall, as an honest man, have reason to reject. The difficulty I make to promise too much, may serve as an assurance that I will perform what I do promise. In either case, time and the uniformity of my conduct will convince the world of the uprightness of my intentions; and it is better to wait with patience for that time, however long it may be, than to arrive precipitately at what we aim at, by departing from the straight road of honour and honesty."

*This letter either had no date, or the publisher has not thought fit to give it.*

*An Account of a new COMEDY of two Acts, intitled, The ENGLISHMAN in PARIS, written by SAMUEL FOOTER, Esq; and lately acted at the Theatre in Covent-Garden.*

The Persons of the DRAMA, are,

Mr. Subtle, a cunning English rogue settled at Paris, who makes it his business to get acquainted with the English gentlemen that arrive, in order to recommend to them tradesmen, &c. with whom he goes snacks in their extravagant profits.

Clasick, a travelling tutor, vulgarly called a bear-leader, and very properly called so in this case.

Buck, a raw young country 'squire, under the care of Mr. Clasick, and in love with Lucinda,

Sir John, the father of Mr. Buck, just arrived at Paris.

An English French master, who assumes the character of a French marquis, and as such pretends to be 'squire Buck's rival in his addresses to Lucinda.

Roger, 'squire Buck's servant.

A taylor, peruke-maker, musick-master, and dancing-master.

Mrs. Subtle, Subtle's wife, a lady of intrigue, otherwise a quality bawd.

Lucinda, a young lady, left under the care of Mr. Subtle by her deceased father, Sir Gilbert Worthy, who was an intimate friend of Sir John Buck's.

THE plot of the comedy is thus: 'Squire Buck being lodged in the house of Mr. Subtle, he and his wife had formed a design to get him married to Lucinda; but their design was discovered by Mr. Clasick, who had wrote to the 'squire's father an account of the danger his son was in, and desired him to come over to Paris forthwith, to prevent it. Sir John accordingly arrives and is placed by Mr. Clasick privately in a room in Subtle's house, where he over-hears his son pressing Lucinda to go off with him to be married; the scrupling to marry him without his father's consent, and he declaring that he would not be so hot upon marrying her, only he thought it would plague the old fellow damnably. Upon this the father appears, and after threatening to disinherit his son, throws some reproaches upon Lucinda; whereupon she tells him, that she is the orphan of an honourable and once wealthy family, whom her father, misguided by pernicious politicks, brought with him, in her earliest infancy, to France, and dying there bequeathed her, with the poor remnant of his shattered fortune, to the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Subtle, by whom she had been stript of her fortune and reluctantly compelled to aid this plot; but that she had determined never to wed his son without his consent. After which, being informed by Mr. Subtle of her being the daughter of Sir Gilbert Worthy, he declares that he had long sought for her in vain, that he should find in him a father, and go with him to England; and then addressing himself to his son, he says, I suppose, Sir, we shall have no difficulty in persuading you to accompany us; it is not in France I am to hope for your reformation. I have now learn'd, that he who transports a profligate son to Paris, by way of mending his manners, only adds the vices and follies of that country to those of his own.

The following scene between Subtle, Buck Clasick, &c. which is part of the first

first act, will give our readers a taste of the 'squire's character, which is very well preserved throughout.

Buck. Ecod, I don't know how it ended, but I remember how it begun. Oh! master Subtle, how do'st, old Buck, hey? Gives thy paw! And little Lucy how fares it with she? Hum!

Mr. Sub. What has been the matter, 'squire? Your face seems a little in deshabille.

Buck. A touch of the times, old boy! a small skirmish; after I was down tho' a set of cowardly fons of—; there is George and I will box any five for their fun.

Mr. Sub. But how happened it? The French are generally civil to strangers.

Buck. Oh! damn'd civil! to fall seven or eight upon three: Seven or eight! Ecod we had the whole house upon us at last.

Mr. Sub. But what had you done?

Buck. Done! Why nothing at all! But wounds! how the powder flew about, C and the monsieurs scoured.

Mr. Sub. But what offence had either they or you committed?

Buck. Why I was telling domine, last night, Dick Daylight, Bob Breadbasket and I were walking through one of their Rues I think they call them here, they are streets in London; but they have such devilish out-of-the-way names for things, that there is no remembering them; so we see crowds of people going into a house, and comedy pasted over the door; in we trooped with the rest, paid our cash, and sat down on the stage; presently they had a dance; and one of the young women with long hair trailing behind her, stood with her back to a rail, just by me: Ecod what does me! for nothing in the world but a joke, as I hope for mercy, but ties her locks to the rail; so when it was her turn to figure out, soufe she flapped on her back; it was devilish comical, but they set up an uproar, one whey-faced son of a bitch, that came to loose the woman, turned up his nose, and called me *Bite*; Ecod I lent him a lick in his lanthorn jaws, that will make him remember the spaw of old Marlborough, I warrant him: Another came up to second him, but I let drive at the mark, made the soup-maigre rumble in the bread-basket, and laid him sprawling; then in poured a million of them; I was knocked down in a trice; and what happened after I know no more than you. But where is Lucy? I'll go see her.

Class. Oh fye! Ladies are treated here with a little more ceremony: Mr. Subtle

too has collected these people, who are to equip you for the conversation of the ladies.

Buck. Wounds! all these! What, Mr. Subtle, these are mounseers too I suppose?

Mr. Sub. No! 'squire, they are Englishmen: Fashion has ordained, that as you employ none but foreigners at home, you must take up with your own countrymen here.

Class. It is not in this instance alone we are particular, Mr. Subtle; I have observed many of our pretty gentlemen, who condescend to use entirely their native language here, sputter nothing but bad French in the side-boxes at home.

Buck. Look you, Sir, as to you, and your wife, and Miss Lucy, I like you all well enough; but the devil a good thing else have I seen since I lost sight of Dover; the men are all puppies, mincing and dancing, and chattering and grinning: The women a parcel of painted dolls; their food's fit for hogs; and as for their language, let them learn it that like it, I'll none on't; no nor their frippery neither: So here you may all march to the place from whence you—Harkee! What are you an Englishman?

Barber. Yes, Sir.

Buck. Domine! Look here, what a monster the monkey has made of himself? Sirrah! If your string was long enough, I'd do your business myself you dog, to sink a bold Briton into such a sneaking, snivelling—the rascal looks as if had not had a piece of beef and pudding in his paunch these twenty years; I'll be hanged if the rogue ha'n't been fed upon frogs ever since he came over. Away with your trumpery!

Class. Mr. Buck, a compliance with the customs of the country in which we live, where neither our religion or morals are concerned, is a duty we owe ourselves.

Mr. Sub. Besides, 'squire, Lucinda expects that you should usher her to publick places; which it would be impossible to do in that dress.

Buck. Why not?

Mr. Sub. You'd be mobb'd.

Buck. Mobb'd! I should be glad to see that.—No! no! they ha'n't spirit enough to mob here; but come, since these fellows here are English, and it is the fashion, try on your fooleries.

To this we shall add the following soliloquy of Classick's, at the end of the first act, as containing a piece of very good advice,

Class. So, Mr. Subtle, I see your aim. A pretty lodging we have hit upon; the mistress a commode, and the master a—. But who can this ward be?

Possibly



Possibly the neglected punk of some riotous man of quality. 'Tis lucky Mr. Buck's father is arrived, or my authority would prove but an insufficient match for my pupil's obstinacy. This mad boy! How difficult, how disagreeable a task have I undertaken? And how general, yet how dangerous an experiment is it to expose our youth, in the very fire and fury of their blood, to all the follies and extravagance of this fantastick court? Far different was the prudent practice of our forefathers,

*They scorn'd to truck, for base unmanly arts,  
Their native plainness, and their bonest hearts;  
When'er they deign'd to visit baughby France,  
Twas arm'd with bearded dart and pointed lance.*

*No pompous pageants lur'd their curious eye,  
No charms for them had fops or flattery;  
Paris they knew, their streamers wav'd a-round,*

*There Britons saw a British Harry crown'd.  
Far other views attract our modern race,  
Trulls, toupees, trinkets, bags, brocades and lace;*

*A flaunting form, and a seditious face.  
Rouse! re-assume! refuse a Gallick reign,  
Nor let their arts win that their arms could never gain.*

*An Account of a most extraordinary ENTERTAINMENT: Taken from an antient Record in the Tower of London.*

IN 1470, George Nevil, brother to the great earl of Warwick\*, at his archbishop's palace at York, made a prodigious feast for the nobility, clergy and gentry; wherein he spent 300 quarters of wheat, 330 tuns of ale, 104 tuns of wine, 1 pipe of spiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 1004 sheep, 300 hogs, 3000 calves, 3000 geese, 2000 capons, 300 pigs, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pigeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bitlours, 4000 ducks, 400 herons, 200 pheasants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1000 egrets, 200 rees, above 400 bucks, does and roebucks, 1056 hot venison pasties, 2000 cold venison pasties, 1000 dishes of jelly parted, 4000 dishes of jelly plain, 4000 cold custards, 2000 hot custards, 300 pikes, 300 breams, 8 seals, 4 porcupines, and 400

tarts. At this feast, the earl of Warwick was steward, the earl of Bedford treasurer, the lord Hastings comptroller, with many other noble officers; 1000 servants, 62 cooks, 515 scullions. But about seven years after, the king† seized on the estate of this archbishop, and sent him prisoner into France, where he was bound in chains, and died in great poverty. Justice thus punishing his former prodigality.

*Some ACCOUNT of the PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE at Meisen, commonly called DRESDEN CHINA.*

THIS manufacture is of two sorts, painted or entirely white, single or double. It is made of earth found in the country, but sufficient care is taken that none shall be carried out; tho' the quality of the earth, and some places from whence it is taken, are not absolutely a secret. It was discovered the end of the last century, by an apothecary's servant, who imagining that he could find out the secret of making gold by a chymical process, discovered this porcelain, for which the late king Augustus ennobled and enriched him. It bears the fire three times. The principal director of the fabrick is a sort of prisoner at Meisen, about four leagues from Dresden, where it is established. Before he is admitted into this trust, which is of great consequence to the state, and benefit to himself, he is sworn never to reveal the secrets of the fabrick. It is said, some person has been punished either for that or endeavouring to quit the country; but the largeness of the king's pensions to the principal workmen is, probably, the greatest security, by which great encouragement they lose the inclination to carry their art to other places, where manufactures of porcelain, in imitation of this, have been established, hitherto with little success. The king is at the sole expence of carrying on the work of making the porcelain, which is sold for his particular benefit; and 600 men are daily employed in the fabrick.

Table services of this painted porcelain, for which there is no certain quantity fixed, sets for tea, coffee and chocolate, figures of the human and animal species of

\* This was Richard Nevil, called also The stout earl of Warwick, who lived in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. and bore so great a part in the bloody contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. He was at first on the side of the Yorkists, defeated king Henry's forces in the battle of Northampton, de throne him, and caused Edward to be proclaimed and crowned king. Afterwards, upon some disgust, he became Edward's enemy, deposed him whom he had set up, and restored Henry whom he had put down; on account of which rebellions, chiefly brought about by his means, he was called Make-king, or the King-maker. In about seven months, Edward got himself restored; and the earl of Warwick was at last slain in the battle of Barnet, fighting against Edward, on the side of the Lancastrians.

† This must be king Edward IV.

of almost all kinds; fruits, flowers, vases, jars, baskets of Mosaick work, escrivoires, watch twizers and twizer cases, bouquets for the breast and hair for ladies, and trinkets of vast variety are painted in enamel, having thrice passed the fire; the art and beauty whereof are as much to be admired as the variety to be found in this fine manufacture. In any pieces of this porcelain, particular coats of arms and cyphers may be had painted, when bespoke.

This fabrick, which brings annually great sums of money into the country, is daily increasing in reputation, being justly in the highest esteem every where; and is now carried to all courts of Europe, and all the great cities in it: Even the Turks come from Constantino-  
 B to purchase it; and the rarest pieces that are made, are carried thither, to embellish the grand seignor's, and his great officers houses and seraglios, of which they are not the least ornaments.

These table services may be had from  
 C 100 to 1000 guineas, and upwards, according to the quantity of pieces, size, and nature of the painting they are composed of. Those most commonly bought, are about the value of 160 to 300 guineas; for this last sum one may have a service, when the several pieces are chosen with judgment, that may be deemed fine and elegant. The plates are from 8 shillings  
 D to 24; the terrines, dishes, bowls, &c. according to their bigness, quantity and quality of the painting on them.

The sets of porcelain for tea, coffee and chocolate may be had from 15 to 60 guineas, differing like the services, for the same reasons. There is one particular kind, for which they will abate nothing of 100 guineas the set: This is a double porcelain, not made at once, but a second lay added to the first form, resembling a honey-comb on the outside, which is of a pale brown colour, the lets or cavities being all painted, as well as the bottoms of all the insides of the cups and dishes. This, as all other  
 E sorts, may be had, painted with landscapes and figures, birds, insects, fruits, flowers; the first being somewhat, the dearer, and the last the best executed; the flowers being almost equal to nature in beauty and liveness of the colours.

The grounds of these different sorts of porcelain are various, some being painted  
 G on white, others on pink; some in compartments and others without.

The spaces between these compartments are sometimes of a white, yellow or pea-green colour: When there are no compartments or divisions at all, the whole ground is generally white, with running  
 flowers. This sort and the pea-green in

compartments, are the newest made, and in the most elegant taste.

The breaking of any piece of Dresden porcelain, does not spoil the sets of services, because every piece is painted in a different manner, tho' the form and size be the same. This increases the variety,  
 A and diminishes the loss of what is broke, which may be re-placed, and be had separately at the king's magazine, by ordering it expressly, if it be not found ready made.

Ornamental porcelain, as chandeliers, vases, jars, human and animal figures, fruits, flowers, &c. differ also in price, in proportion to their magnitude, and  
 B painting on them, and not according to the proportions of a figure, most part whereof are more wanting in the design than in any other respect. And that which ought to make the principal difference in figures, makes little or none in the prices of this manufacture; for one pays the same price for those of equal  
 C size, promiscuously, whatever their proportions be. The single figures about 15 inches high are rated from the value of 16 to 20 guineas, as they happen to have ornaments about them, and those of 5 or 6 inches about as many pounds: And this proportion is pretty nearly observed in the measures between these  
 D sizes. When they exceed it, the figures grow much dearer.

Besides this high priced porcelain, there is a sort that has but little painting, as a flower or two; another sort that is blue and white, inside and outside, and another that is brown without, and blue and white within, all very pretty in their kind, for common use; and the sets for tea,  
 E chocolate, coffee, and services for the table, come reasonable.

The prices of all the foregoing articles are fixed, of which the king's officers in his magazine abate nothing; except in the sale of some very considerable quantity, they may allow something for breakage. And all pieces of the new porcelain, that will admit of it, are marked  
 F with two swords in blue, crossways, which is part of the electoral coat of arms, and the mark of this fabrick. The old porcelain, by some, is much valued, which has it not.

The porcelain entirely white, without the least painting, is the most esteemed of all, and with reason. It is not permitted to be sold, but reserved for the king's use, who makes very magnificent presents of it to foreign princes, and  
 sometimes to his favourites; at least the late king did so; for I have seen some very curious pieces in private hands, which I fancy the owners would not be  
 Z

sorry

sorry to exchange for money ; a commodity full as rare here as the other.

A mixture of this white and painted porcelain makes a beautiful contrast on chimney-pieces and tables \*.

*Mr. HANWAY's Account of the Volga and Caspian PIRATES, with the Manner of their Execution. See the first PLATE.*

**I**T was here (at Zaritzen on the Volga) I had first an opportunity of hearing the history of the Volga and Caspian pirates, particularly of those who commit murders and robberies on this great river. According to the fundamental law of the government in Russia, the people are in a state of vassalage, and one man calls another his property by virtue of his purchase, or by a right of inheritance. According to this law, no vassal can leave the lands of his lord without permission given, and signified by a passport, the term of which seldom extends above a year or two. When the time is expired, the vassal must return home, no matter how far off, or how great his poverty, to renew his passport and receive his lord's commands, unless by any particular indulgence, he can obtain a renewal of it by writing to his friends. These passports are generally registered in the towns or villages where the vassal resides, and great care is taken by the police to see this executed : By this means, and likewise by making it necessary to take passports before they quit the place, the police knows the condition and number of the inhabitants. A register is made also of foreigners residing in every place in the empire, who are obliged to make a report of themselves and their domesticks. Hence it comes that there is no country in the world of such vast extent, where thieves and murderers can be more easily discovered, and where they are more frequently apprehended.

Among vast numbers of common people, it is not to be imagined, but by accident or wilful neglect, some of them will violate the law with regard to their passports ; and being thus rendered obnoxious to punishment, the worst of them grow desperate ; and though the numbers of such persons was much greater in less civilized times than the present, yet many to this day turn robbers by land and water, chusing the great rivers near vast tracts of uninhabited countries, where upon occasion they can the more easily escape. The severities of the masters of fisheries near the mouths of the

Yaick and Volga, also tempt their vassals to turn pirates ; whenever they are warmly pursued, or distressed for a support, they run their vessels ashore, turn Mahomedans, and put themselves under the protection of the Persians. These robbers

**A** som  
whi  
equ  
thei  
dial  
app  
J  
the  
and  
ed  
we  
rate  
and  
bei  
but  
det  
to  
the  
**C** go  
convoy. These robbers appear mostly in the spring, when the banks of the Volga being overflowed, they have a greater field, and can the more easily escape a pursuit. The soldiers who are occasionally sent after them, are ordered to take them  
**D** alive, from an apprehension that a latitude to kill might subject the innocent to great inconveniences, through a mistake which a strong temptation to plunder would sometimes create in a soldier's breast.

The Armenians are generally intrepid, and fight bravely in defence of their property ; but the Bourlacks who navigate the Volga are so extremely intimidated by these robbers, that as soon as they appear, they generally behave like men struck with a panic, and even ascribe to them an irresistible power, derived from an infernal spirit. Formerly their custom in these cases was to fall on their faces, as soon as required by the robbers, and suffer  
**F** them to plunder at pleasure, not daring to look up, lest it should cost them their lives. The master of the vessel, or the merchant, being thus at their mercy, is happy if he escapes with his life ; for these robbers have seldom any sentiments of humanity to a man of a superior rank ; but if he attempts to defend himself in hopes of bringing his people to the charge, he may be sure, if conquered, of being barbarously murdered. The same conduct

\* It is with pleasure we can inform the publick, that an undertaking of this kind is carried on in the greatest perfection in our own country, so as to emulate the elegancies of Dresden or China porcelain ; particularly, at Chelsea and Stratford, near this metropolis.

duct which these pirates observe on the Volga, they have been accustomed to also on the Caspian sea, but much less of late years than formerly.

As their cruelties are very great, so is the punishment inflicted on them when they are taken. A float is built, in size according to the number of the delinquents, and a gallows erected on it, to contain a sufficient number of iron hooks, on which they are hung alive by the ribs. The float is launched into the stream, with labels over their heads signifying their crimes; and orders are given to all towns and villages on the borders of the river, upon pain of death, not only to afford no relief to any of these wretches, but to push off the float, should it land near them. Sometimes their partners in wickedness meet them, and, if there are any signs of life, take them down, otherwise they shoot them dead; but if they are caught in these acts of illegal mercy, they are hung up without the ceremony of a trial, as happened about 8 years ago. They tell us of one of these miscreants, who had the fortune to disengage himself from the hook, and though naked, and trembling with pain and loss of blood, he got ashore. The first object he saw who could afford him any relief, was a poor shepherd, whose brains he beat out with a stone, and then took his cloaths. These malefactors sometimes hang thus three, four, and some five days alive. The pain generally produces a raging fever, in which they utter the most horrid imprecations, and implore the relief of water, or other small liquors.

The second PLATE represents the cruelties exercised on the rebels in Persia, which consisted in cutting out eyes, beheading and burning alive, with several marks of indignity, as spitting in the face, cutting off the beard, beating with sticks, &c.

*Extracts from Mr. WHITEFIELD's Expostulatory Letter to Count ZINZENDORF, F the Head of the Moravians.*

**P**RAY, my lord, what instances have we of the first christians walking round the graves of their deceased friends on Easter-day, attended with bawboys, trumpets, French-horns, violins, and other kinds of musical instruments? Or where have we the least mention made of pictures of particular persons being brought into the first christian assemblies, and of candles being placed behind them, in order to give a transparent view of

May, 1753.

the figures? Where was it ever known, that the picture of the apostle Paul, representing him handing a gentleman and lady up to the side of Jesus Christ, was ever introduced into the primitive love-feasts? Or do we ever hear, my lord, of incense, or something like it, being burnt for him, in order to perfume the room before he made his entrance among the brethren?

Again, my lord, I beg leave to enquire, whether we hear any thing in scripture of eldresses or deaconesses of the apostolical churches seating themselves before a table covered with artificial flowers, against that a little altar surrounded with wax tapers, on which stood a cross, composed either of mock or real diamonds, or other glittering stones? And yet your lordship must be sensible this was done in Fetter-lane chapel, to celebrate the birth-day of Mrs. Hannah Nitschman, the present general eldress of your congregation; with this addition, that all the sisters were seated in German caps and clothed in white; and the organ also illuminated with three pyramids of wax tapers, each of which was tied with a red ribbon; and over the head of the general eldress was placed her own picture, and over that (*barresco referens*, says Mr. Whitefield) the picture of the Son of God.

A like scene to this was exhibited by the single brethren in a room of their house at Hatton-garden: The floor was covered with sand and moss, and in the middle of it was paved a star of different coloured pebbles; upon that was placed a gilded dove, which spouted water out of its mouth into a vessel prepared for its reception, which was curiously decked with artificial leaves and flags. The room was hung with moss and shells: The count, his son, and son-in-law, in honour of whom all this was done, with Mrs. Hannah Nitschman and Mr. Peter Boehler, and some others were present. These were seated under an alcove, supported by columns made of pasteboard; and over their heads were painted an oval, in imitation of marble, containing the cyphers of count Zinzendorf's family. Upon a side-table was a little altar covered with shells; and on each side the altar was a bloody heart, out of, or near which proceeded flames. The room was illuminated with wax tapers, and musicians placed in an adjacent apartment, while the company performed their devotions, and regaled themselves with sweet-meats, coffee, tea, and wine.

G g

But

But this is not all. I have another question to propose to your lordship.—Pray, my lord, did any of the apostles or leaders of the primitive churches ever usurp an authority, not only over peoples consciences, but properties also; or draw in the members of their respective congregations to dispose of whole patrimonies at once, or to be bound for thousands more than they knew in their own consciences they were worth? And yet, your lordship knows, this has been done again and again, in order to serve the brethren for several years last past; and that too at, or very near the time, when in order to procure an act in their favour to go abroad (which now appears to be rather a scheme to settle at home) they boasted to an English parliament how immensely rich they were.

Your lordship cannot but be sensible, that at this present time you stand indebted to sundry persons to the value of 40,000*l.* sterling; and unless some of your brethren had agreed to stay six years for about 20,000*l.* due to them (tho' after the expiration of that term, as they have no security, in all probability they will be just where they are now) and if the creditors also, upon consideration of some bonds given, and mortgages made for principal and interest, had not agreed to stay four years for 21,000*l.* more, many of the poor English brethren, who, out of I know not what kind of insatiation, have not only given their all, but have been bound for thousands more than they are able to pay, must either have immediately become bankrupts, and thereby the creditors perhaps not have had a shilling in the pound; or have been obliged to shut up their shops, go to prison, or be turned out into the wide world, to the utter ruin of themselves and families.

The distress and anguish of mind, that hundreds have been involved in upon this very account, is, I believe, unspeakable. Who, but themselves, my lord, can tell the late perplexity of their minds, who have been already arrested, or obliged to break off their respective partnerships? Or what words can express the great concern Mr. F. and Mr. T. G. in Throgmorton street, must have been necessarily under, when they found that bills had been drawn in their name, unknown to them, to the value of 48,000*l.* And how pitiful, my lord, must the present circumstances of young Mr. Rhodes be, who, to stop a little of the above-mentioned gap, was prevailed on, your lordship knows by whom, about 18 months ago, to sell

his estate of above 400*l.* a year, and went, or was sent off, to France.

Mr. Rhodes was of mean birth and occupation (Mr. Whitefield tells us) but, upon the unexpected falling of many lives, became suddenly possessed of an estate of above 400*l.* a year; and to serve the brethren, after many importunities, he was induced to dispose of it. Mr. Lee the banker purchased it, and Messrs. Freeman and Grace received 6000*l.* of the money towards what was due to them. Besides this, Mr. Rhodes was bound for many thousands more. This made him very uneasy, and fearing the consequence, he one afternoon, about ten weeks ago, stole an interview with two single brethren, and beseeched them for Christ's sake to let him have 25*l.* for the payment of which he left them his watch, bureau, horse and saddle. He then took his leave, saying, in all probability he should never see them any more; and having nothing to spare to leave behind for his poor mother (who is since dead) was content to send her a few parting lines. Since he has been gone, the horse, watch, bureau, and saddle were sold for 27*l.* 3*s.* so that the young man has the balance in bank.

The following very singular expedient was made use of, by one of the brethrens bishops, in order to strengthen the faith, and to raise the drooping spirits of Mr. William Bell, who hath been unhappily drawn in, with several others, to be one of their agents. On Mr. Bell's birth-day he was sent for from his house in Nevil's-alley, Fetter-lane, and introduced into a hall, in the same alley, where was placed an artificial mountain, which, upon singing a particular verse, was made to fall down, and then behind it was discovered an illumination, representing Jesus Christ and Mr. Bell, sitting very near or embracing each other; and out of the clouds was also represented plenty of money falling round Mr. Bell and the Saviour.

"These are but a few instances, my lord (continues Mr. Whitefield) amongst many, indeed too too many, that might be given. The brethrens agents, and those concerned with them can best tell what horrid equivocations, untruths, and low artifices have been made use of to procure money at high interest, wherever it was to be had, in order to keep up the brethrens credit in that poor lame manner, it hath been kept up a considerable time. Were the whole scene to be opened, I believe every one would be of opinion, that such an ecclesiastical project never was heard of before in any part of his majesty's dominions."

Sung by Mrs. ARNE in the JUDGMENT of PARIS.

Nature fram'd thee sure for loving, Thus adorn'd  
with ev-er-y grace, Venus felt thy form ap-  
proving, Looks with pleasure, with pleasure, Looks with  
pleasure on thy face, Looks with plea-  
— sure on thy face.

2.  
Happy nymph that shall enfold thee,  
Circled in her yielding arms;  
Shou'd bright Helen once behold thee,  
She'd surrender all her charms.

3.  
Gentle shepherd, if my pleading  
Can from thee the prize obtain,  
Love himself thy conquest aiding,  
Thou that matchless fair shalt gain.

BIRTH-DAY.

**S**HALL this day unheeded fly,  
And like vulgar days pass by?  
Dull as — tho' I be,  
Shall it pass unsung by me?  
**No**, when I this day forget,  
May I share that poet's fate!  
Singing what is daily said,  
Rhyming what is never read.

Now for blessings, such as ease,  
Health and joy, long life and peace.

Pray we next—for poets may  
Sure, as well as prose folks, pray—  
And as this day rolls around,  
May you still be perfect found:  
Still, in virtue's noble race,  
Pressing for the foremost place;  
Scorning all that's low, or lewd,  
Daring to be great and good:  
Till your race of life is done,  
And the glorious meed your own;  
Such as angels now receive,  
Such as heav'n alone can give.

## A NEW MINUET.



## Poetical ESSAYS in MAY, 1753.

*On the KING's senior CHAPLAIN being  
unprovided for.*

**S**TILL, still a plain doctor, and not yet  
a dean, [claim!  
A title, to which you have long had a  
The first, a mere phantom, quite meagre  
and lean, [to your fame!  
If it fills not your purse, while it adds  
Yet to pay you for all the fine things you  
have wrote, [plays;  
In prose and in verse—odes, satires, and  
Tho' a throne with his prelates the king  
has forgot, [bays.  
Apollo ne'er once has refus'd you the  
On cushions of down, you preach and you  
pray, [hear;  
Have peers to admire you, and princes to  
Which in all folks opinion is much better  
pay [dred a year!  
Than a seat at St. Paul's with five hun-  
Can you think, my good friend, the pre-  
heminence small [at ease?  
In your rich elbow-chair to sit basking  
Your brothers below you, to carve before  
all, [you please?  
To chuse your own dishes, and cut where  
What tho' like a leech to old Wellwin  
you stick, [to rise;  
From a haunch, or a ham, or a turbot  
And to claim the first slice of a pheasant  
or chick, [mitre your prize.  
Is the most you could wish, were a

Your off-rings at Easter, your tithes in  
July, [mutton or veal,  
With a joint now and then of plain  
Is enough in all reason your beard to sup-  
ply, [meal.  
Who can't but a pudding and egg at a  
A smite from a king, and a bow from a peer,  
Is sure a reward that must royally pay,  
For a journey to court, and two sermons  
a year, [and hay!  
And find your black pad in oates, litter  
Then banish all thoughts of resigning your  
place, [and renown;  
Which adorns you at once with a scarf  
And if twenty years longer you chuse to  
lay grace, [and gown.  
You may earn half the price of a caskock  
If then you e'er hope a step higher to rise  
In your palace at Winton, or Sarum to  
dwell, [never surprize  
When you preach at St. James's, oh!  
Or frighten folks ears, with the men-  
tion of hell.  
Tho' they shuffle their cards, and they  
rattle their dice [their knees,  
Each Sunday, when others are down on  
Court chaplains should ne'er be so rude  
and so nice, [frailties as these.  
To exclude them from bliss for such  
You must fix, while you live, their sole  
heaven upon earth, [ball;  
In a drum, or a rout, at a mask or a  
And entitled to bliss, by their blood and  
their birth, [radise all.  
When dead you must send them to pe-  
Your

Your audience are courtiers, fine ladies  
and peers, [their parts ;  
Renown'd for their titles or fam'd for  
And if you find periods to tickle their  
ears, [their hearts.

Ne'er mind the odd custom of mending  
If the vices in fashion your sermon ar-  
raigns,

You make half your audience that hear  
you your foes ; [your pains,  
And tho' two white sleeves you expect for  
You must live on content with your  
beaver and rose.

Against your own interest you foolishly  
fight [your pulpit or pew,  
When you blab out bold truths, from  
And fir'd at your freedom, enrage every  
knight,

If his ribbon is red, or his garter is blue.  
Let your merit be slighted, yet ne'er be  
perplex'd, [possest ;

Of more than enough if you still are  
Four guineas each Sunday you have for  
a text, [are unblest.

And the fault is your own, if you still  
Tho' a mitre you miss, yet you still have  
a muse, [fawn ;

Too upright to flatter, too honest to  
And a genius like yours, much sooner  
should chuse [with the lawn.

To be crown'd with a laurel than grac'd  
Then in shades and retirement your mo-  
ments employ, [must look ;

Where all the wise few for contentment  
And whatever your fancy, 'twill give you  
more joy, [a duke.

To sup with a yeoman than dine with  
A chop once a day, and your pint at a  
meal, [petite lacks ;

Will feast you with all that your ap-  
Much better than feeding on widgeon and  
teal, [at Pontacks.

Tho' swimming in sauce, and serv'd up  
If your church is but small, and your  
hearers but few, [of the bell,

When you tie on your band at the sound  
Tho' you boast of no verger to open your  
pew [well !

Your clerk, or your sexton will do it as  
With velvet, gold tassels your cushion a-  
dorn'd, [display ;

Must greatly assist you, your parts to  
And surely no preacher can overbe scorn'd,  
Haranguing his flock from a pulpit so  
gay !

No longer from blifs by your vanity drawn,  
Call reason and prudence and books to  
your aid ; [lawn,

The parson indeed may be pleas'd with the  
But the muse is delighted much more  
with the shade.

In your study at five, on your nag just at  
seven, [mix,  
While reading and leisure you learnedly  
By these helps you may sooner be car-  
ry'd to heaven, [dau and fix.

Than those who mount up in a lan-  
While half the wild world grows mad  
with the crowd, [your hall ;  
You think in your grotto, or muse in  
And scorning vain mortals, of coronets  
proud, [them all.

Keep close in your closet, and laugh at

To Miss L—, on her BIRTH-DAY,  
April 25, O. S.

ALL nature now looks blith and gay,  
The birds are warbling, lambskins  
play,

The trees new leaves and blossoms bring,  
And meadows seem to laugh and sing,  
Joyful this happy day to see,  
And compliment my dear Miss L—

When all things round him thus conspire,  
Can Strephon silently admire ?

No : Let me pay respect that's due,  
And I'll invoke no muse but you.  
All conversation with the nine,  
To poets laureat I resign.

Parnassus I ne'er dreamt upon,  
Nor on the top of Melique,  
Nor tasted of that famous spring ;  
That I should like the poets sing.

But since so many now you see,  
Write verse, no more inspir'd than me ;  
Pray let me, at this joyful time,  
Try to express my thoughts in rhyme ;

Tho' fearful, in my humble lays,  
To lessen with unequal praise  
Your matchless worth, and virtues rare,  
Conspicuous as your beauties are.

Your eyes so charming, sparkling bright,  
Like stars add lustre to the night.  
I might proceed to shape, and air,  
Complexion, neck, hands, arms, and hair :

They're all perfections in their kind :  
But then the beauties of your mind  
Occur so fast ! that I'm distress'd  
To know which I should mention first.

So Phyllis to the garden goes  
To pluck a lily, or a rose,  
The great variety she meets,  
Distracts her in the midst of sweets.

Without or paint, or art t' adorn,  
You bloom like Glastenbury-thorn.  
No feature in your face appears,  
To shew how you're advanc'd in years.

Why then shou'd you take pains to tell  
What nature has conceal'd so well ?  
Your merit ne'er can be forgot,  
If birth-day's solemniz'd or not.

Wou'd you but drop it for a while,  
'Twou'd be forgot by change of style.  
It is in April, shou'd one say,  
I beg your pardon, 'tis in May.

Not



Not that I think it a reflection,  
 To have a healthy fine complexion  
 At fifty, to be brisk and jolly,  
 From vapours free and melancholy ;  
 I rather think't a commendation,  
 Sign of your care and moderation.  
 For my affections, like good wine,  
 Are stronger grown by length of time.  
 To me you still more charming grow,  
 Fairer than forty years ago.  
 But peoples fancies will be various,  
 For all men are not antiquaries.  
 Still may new years new lustre give  
 To all your charms ; long may you live ;  
 Till scarce one's left that can remember  
 If born in April or December.  
 May you enjoy unto the last  
 Each day more happy than the past,  
 And kindly hear the wishes fervent  
 Of your obedient humble servant.

PHILARCHAIOS.

*Lines wrote Extempore by a GENTLEMAN  
 to his FRIEND, on hearing he had left  
 England with a Design to visit the City of  
 Herculaneum \*.*

**T**RUST not again so soon a foreign  
 shore, [no more,  
 Your health's return'd, nature can add  
 Her lavish hand has dealt you every grace,  
 The easy manner, the engaging face ;  
 Your form high finish'd by her hand di-  
 vine, [thine :  
 The graceful air, and gentlest looks are  
 Nor stop't she here beneficent and kind,  
 With all her skill and care she form'd your  
 mind, [guile,  
 Gave you good nature, banish'd art and  
 And o're your face diffus'd th' obliging  
 smile : [whole,  
 Pleas'd with her work, and perfecting the  
 With love of virtue, then she fir'd your  
 soul : [guise,  
 Sincere your heart, above all mean dis-  
 Speaks in your words, or more expressive  
 eyes :  
 Your tongue is eloquent in honour's cause,  
 Your actions guided by her strictest laws ;  
 Your sense refin'd, from affectation free,  
 Or the dull rules of awkward pedantry :  
 Your conversation sure to entertain,  
 Polite, not trifling ; cheerful, but not  
 vain : [friendship glows,  
 Your heaven-born soul with gen'rous  
 And feels compassion for a stranger's woes.  
 Say why you go, why leave your native  
 home, [stone ?  
 To visit burning mounts, and antique  
 Friends, conscious of your worth, your  
 absence mourn,  
 And joyless wait, till you again return,

To hail you welcome to Britannia's land,  
 With pleasure view you, with attention  
 stand, [been shown,  
 While in sweet sounds you tell what has  
 Of a sad city, and the well wrought marble  
 stone ;  
 Or what in Italy gave most delight,  
 And pleas'd th' inquiring traveller's curi-  
 ous sight ;  
 Where musick, painting, sculpture, all  
 conspire  
 To charm each sense, and gratify desire.  
 Blow soft, ye winds, unruffled as his soul,  
 Be smooth, ye seas, nor let your billows  
 rowl ;  
 Guard him, ye sacred powers, from foreign  
 harms,  
 And safe conduct him to a parent's arms.

LOVE. AN ODE.

I.

**S**INCE Peggy's charms, divinely fair,  
 Have pour'd their lustre on my heart,  
 Ten thousand pangs my bosom tear,  
 And ev'ry fibre feels the smart.  
 If such the mournful moments prove,  
 Ah ! who wou'd give his heart to love ?

2.

I meet my fondest friend with pain,  
 Tho' friendship us'd to warm my soul ;  
 Wine's gen'rous spirit flames in vain,  
 I find no cordial in the bowl.  
 If such the mournful moments prove,  
 Ah ! who would give his heart to love ?

3.

Tho' nature's volume open lies,  
 Which once with wonder I have read ;  
 No glories tremble from the skies,  
 No beauties o'er the earth are spread.  
 If such the mournful moments prove,  
 Ah ! who would give his heart to love ?

4.

Ev'n poetry's ambrosial dews  
 With joy no longer feed my mind,  
 To beauty, musick, and the muse,  
 My soul is dumb, and deaf, and blind.  
 Tho' such the mournful moments prove,  
 Alas ! I give my heart to love.

5.

But should the yielding virgin smile,  
 Dress'd in her spotless marriage robes,  
 I'd look on thrones and crowns as vile,  
 The master of two fairer globes.  
 If such the rapt'rous moments prove,  
 O let me give my heart to love.

6.

The business of my future days,  
 My ev'ry thought, my ev'ry pray'r,  
 Should be employ'd to sing her praise,  
 Or sent to heav'n, alone for her.  
 If such the rapt'rous moments prove,  
 O let me give my heart to love.

7.

\* Swallowed up by an earthquake 1600 years ago, where several curiosities and fine pieces  
 of antiquity have been lately found under ground. (See our Magazine for 1750, p. 545.)

7.  
Poets should wonder at my love;  
Her charms should painters crowd to see;  
And when they would the passions move,  
Should copy her and think of me.  
If such the rapt'rous moments prove,  
O let me give my heart to love.

8.  
Old age should burn as bright as youth,  
No respite to our passion given,  
Then mingled in one flame of truth,  
We'd scorn the earth, and soar to heav'n.  
If such the rapt'rous moments prove,  
O let us give our hearts to love.

W.

## A VIEW of LIFE.

LOOK well, my friend, o'er life's a-  
mazing scene; [reign :  
O'er the world's stage, how wild its tumults  
Behold the place, where meets each wanton  
guest, [jest ;  
Flows the wide bowl, and rings the empty  
Whence sober modesty with blushes flies,  
And justice frowning claims again her  
skies :

Here link'd in vilest chains of sin agree  
The modern wit, and hell-bred debauchee;  
Vile daring oaths disgrace fair virtue's  
rules,

And pure religion is the mock of fools.  
There thick with blood rash murder points  
the blade, [mad.  
Rich gluttons surfeit, and the drunkard's  
Turn round the eye, the wid'ning scene  
behold,

A miser hovers o'er his bags of gold :  
To pompous fools yon cringing flatterers  
bend ;

On pride elate a thousand slaves attend :  
Loose in her garb a wanton's arts appear,  
And, ah ! too many feel the deadly snare ;  
In revels lost the wild adulterer lies,  
Groans out a life, and sunk in ruin dies.

Pale in her look, lo, where sad envy  
stands, [stain'd hands :  
And frowning malice waves her blood-  
Hence scandal flies, and where she takes  
her aim, [honest name.

Throws the swift dart, and wounds each  
There silent merit constant vigils keeps,  
Dragg'd thro' the world, and lost in secret  
weeps ; [chain,

Near her dear friendship feels the heavy  
And reputation bleeds at every vein.

Thrice happy he (few such, alas ! are  
found) [around ;

Who walks serene, and views the storm  
Blest in reflection silent treads the shore,  
Calm, tho' wild billows lash, rough tor-  
rents roar ; [toil,

And when retir'd, safe from each worldly  
Can talk with Tully, or converse with  
Boyle ;

Then ravish'd thought breaks thro' the  
bonds of night, [let's light ;  
Bursts o'er the stars and dwells in bound-  
Calm when he looks upon a bed of death,  
Calm in the hour he yields his fluttering  
breath ; [mons due,  
Calm when his God sends nature's sum-  
Then turns, and smiling bids the world  
adieu. [is giv'n,  
Then sinks to rest, the soul's great charge  
And guarding angels wait it into heav'n.

Orestes.

## An ODE of HORACE imitated.

Orion divos, &amp;c.

To Colonel WARBURTON.

WHEN glory Warburton detain'd  
On barten rocks in frozen climes,  
Did not his native soil intrude

A tender wish ?

For ease the harra's'd sailor prays,  
And the scorch'd youth in burning Ind,  
Which fond ambition never yet

Was known to give.

Nor honours nor appointments large  
Can the fell tumults of the mind  
Remove, and cares that always wait  
On high command.

Why croud we with presumptuous  
views

Our span of life ? why climates change ?  
What wretched exile ever could  
Himself escape ?

Fell care ascends the gilded ships  
And searches all the ranks of war,  
More piercing than the bleak north-east  
Tearing the clouds.

Yet think not thy brave labours lost,  
Cape Breton's dreadful fogs improve  
The charms of Winnington, and raise  
Thy future joys.

Unruffled you, in every clime ;  
A virtuous mind is its own place ;  
With self applause each ev'ning blest'd.

"To day I've liv'd."

To morrow whether heav'n dispense  
Sun-shine or clouds, in all events  
The pleasures of a well spent life  
Are quite your own.

FRIENDSHIP interrupted by TRIFLES,  
restored and encreased by REASON. Oc-  
casioned by a Difference between THYRSIS  
and DAMON, since happily ended.

NATURE and friendship held in love  
sincere,  
Thyrsis and Damon, to each other dear :  
Not Albion's lands could boast her happier  
swains [life contains :  
Than these, which Vecta's \*, beauteous  
But

\* Isle of Wight.

But as the sun, refulgent globe of light,  
By mists obscur'd, may shine more dimly  
bright;

Or by some sable cloud its lustre veil'd,  
Lie hid in darkness from the world conceal'd;

So every joy which mortals here can know,  
Is damp'd by sorrow, or is mix'd with  
woe:

Pleasure entire, from all assaults secure,  
To no one's granted, no one can ensure.  
Un govern'd passions to such heights will  
rise,

That friendship's self oft falls a sacrifice;  
A fire is kindled in the human breast,  
By words misconstru'd or a simple jest;  
As some one relish often spoils a feast:  
Thus sportful, trifling on the sunny green,  
Two lambskins loving are not seldom  
seen;

Off from the flock they to a distance stray,  
And all a battle represent in play;  
Till some unlucky thrusts rouse up their  
rage,

Pretext is gone, in earnest they engage.  
Those, whom the sung, the Muse reluctant  
sees

Differ for causes trivial as these;  
And full of anguish, fighting and alone,  
Pours out her deep-felt melancholy moans:  
"Where dwell their mutual fondness in  
that hour [no more?

When love took leave, and kindness now  
Alas! no more, in social converse join'd,  
Shall they partake the rapture of the mind?  
Placid content, shall fell disgust succeed,  
And vexing discord make enjoyment bleed?  
Forbidden it, heav'n! and to them gracious  
deign

Their strict agreeing harmony again!  
All jarring thoughts at utmost distance keep  
And bid the former in oblivion sleep!"

As thus dissolv'd in sympathy she lay,  
A voice distinctly said (or seem'd to say)  
"Dry up those tears, big trickling down  
with grief,

I come to minister the sought relief:  
Reason my name, from me for ever springs  
That lenient balm, which draws affliction's  
stings:

Their souls, receptive of my aid, I'll fill,  
And all my gentlest precepts there instill;  
These firmly rooted, certain shall create  
A blest reunion, ever fixt as fate."

She said—prophetick, boldly then I dare  
The future happy as the past declare,  
Or as, when roaring storms their fury  
cease, [peace,

And Neptune smiles his thunder into  
Smoothly serene, and calmer flow the  
seas, [ning pow'r,

The sailor, safe from their late threat-  
Feels joy transportive, never known be-  
fore;

Their true, unfeign'd regards shall hence  
encreasing be,  
Thro' each revolving year, and all eternity.

HOACRE, Ode XIII. Book I. By Mr. H.

*Vitis binnuleo me famulis, Cbleo.*

1.

TELL me, Hamilla, tell me why  
Thou dost from him that loves thee  
run?

Why from his fond embraces fly,  
And all his kind endearments shun?

2.

So thro' the rocks, or dewy lawn,  
With plaintive cries, its dam to find,  
Flies wing'd with fear the youngling fawn  
And trembles at each breath of wind.

3.

Ah! stop thy sight, why shouldst thou  
fly?

What canst thou in a lover fear?  
No angry boar, nor lion I  
Pursue thy tender limbs to tear.

4.

Cease then, dear wildness, cease to toy,  
But haste all rivals to outshine,  
And grown mature, and ripe for joy,  
Leave mama's arms, and come to mine.

S O N G. By the same.

YE shepherds and nymphs that adorn  
the gay plain, [my strain;  
Approach from your sports, and attend to  
Amongst all your number a lover so true,  
Was ne'er so undone, with such bliss in  
his view. [mine?

Was ever a nymph so hard-hearted as  
She knows me sincere, and she sees how  
I pine; [her wrath,  
She does not disdain me, nor frown in  
But calmly and mildly resigns me to death.

She calls me her friend, but her lover  
denies: [my sighs.

She smiles when I'm cheerful but hears not  
A bosom so flinty, so gentle an air,  
Inspires me with hope, and yet bids me  
despair! [tears:

I fall at her feet and implore her with  
Her answer confounds, while her manner  
endears;

When softly she tells me to hope no relief,  
My trembling lips bless her in spite of my  
grief. [with care,

By night, while I slumber, still haunted  
I start up in anguish, and sigh for the fair:  
The fair sleeps in peace, may she ever do so!  
And only when dreaming imagine my woe.

Then gaze at a distance, nor farther  
aspire; [admire;

Nor think she should love, whom she cannot  
Hush all thy complaining, and dying her  
slave, [grave,

Commend her to heaven, and thyself to the

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



**MONDAY, April 28,** governor Trelawney, late governor of Jamaica, and his lady, arrived in town from the Isle of Wight, where they were with great difficulty put on shore from on board the Assurance man of war, which was loft off the Needles; but the officers, crew and passengers were all saved.

On the 30th, a fire happened at the town of Tarvin in Cheshire, which burnt down above 40 dwelling-houses, besides barns and other out buildings, with several stacks of corn and hay.

**TUESDAY, May 1.**

The sacred oratorio, called the Messiah, was performed at the chapel belonging to the Foundling-hospital, under the direction of George Frederick Handel, Esq; the composer of that solemn piece of music, for the benefit of that noble charity; there were above 800 coaches and chairs, and the tickets amounted to 925 guineas.

**FRIDAY, 4.**

The grand jury came into court at the Old Bailey, and brought the four bills in, not found, viz. Canning's, and the three Abbotsbury mens, Grevill's, Clark's, and Gibbon's.

**SUNDAY, 6.**

William Smith was brought to the castle of York, on suspicion of poisoning his father-in-law, Thomas Harper, a farmer at Ingleby manor, near Stokesley, his son and daughter, the maid-servant and a butcher, by putting arsenick into some flour, of which a cake was made, according to the custom of the country, for their dinner on Good-Friday. The three first died, and Smith at last confessed the execrable fact.

**MONDAY, 7.**

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the eight following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Charles Neale, for stealing a mare; George Robinson, for robbing Mr. James Holland of a hat and wig in Goodman's-fields; Daniel Tagg, for stealing a mare, a lamb, a saddle and a bridle; David Berkley, for stealing goods and money in a dwelling house; Thomas Morris, for stealing a gelding; Thomas Jones, alias Ruffle Jones, for forging and publishing a false order for the delivery of goods: Nicholas Lawrence for a highway robbery; and John Fish, for robbing Thomas Lampley, in Darkhouse-lane.

May, 1751.

**THURSDAY, 10.**

Was held the annual feast of the sons of the clergy at merchant-taylors hall. The collections at St. Paul's on the rehearsal and feast days, and at the hall, amounted to 1051. 11s.

A philosophical account, communicated to Mr. Bond, was read before the Royal Society, of a remarkable spring, issuing from a copper mine in the county of Wicklow in Ireland, into which thick iron bars being put, in 3 or 4 months are intirely consumed, and a quantity of copper greater than that of the iron is found, generally in the form of coarse sand, in the bottom of the pits in which the iron bars lay. This effect has been commonly mistaken for a real transmutation of the iron into copper: But the doctor, by a chemical analysis of the water, found, that the copper is dissolved by a strong mineral acid, and mixed with the water passing thro' the copper ore in the mine, by which means the copper remains suspended in the water till it meets with the iron bars in the pits contrived for that purpose, where the acid being more strongly attracted by the iron than by the copper, the latter necessarily falls to the bottom, or is precipitated, while the former metal is gradually corroded or dissolved by the same acid, and carried off in the stream constantly flowing from the spring.

**FRIDAY, 11.**

A court martial was held on board the Tyger at Portsmouth, rear-admiral Boscawen president, to enquire into the loss of the Assurance man of war, a ship of 40 guns, when Mr. Patterfon the master, under whose charge the ship was, was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Marshalsea, but was neither broke nor mulcted. He acknowledged the captain offered him a pilot, but he thought there was no occasion; and three pilots of the Isle of Wight swore they never knew there was a shoal where she was wreck'd; and one of them swore, that at the time she struck, there was a counter tide set in very strong, which might have deceived any person.

**TUESDAY, 15.**

A great number of few merchants attended the House of Commons, about their naturalization bill, which had passed the lords, and was then depending there.

His majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. An act for more effectually punishing persons

who shall steal or detain shipwrecked goods, &c. An act for more effectually preventing the fraudulent removal of tobacco by land or water, and for the ease of the fair trader in tobacco; and for ascertaining the rates payable for the postage of certain letters, and for amending and explaining the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors by retail: An act to prevent wines imported into any of the out-ports being brought to London without paying the London duty: An act for regulating the trade to the Levant seas: An act for encouraging the silk manufactures of this kingdom: An act for the ascertaining the fees to be taken by clerks to justices of the peace: An act for allowing interest on corn debentures in England and Scotland: An act for encouraging the linen manufacture in the Highlands of Scotland: An act for levying the duties on windows in Scotland: An act for reducing the number of the South-Sea directors: To seven other publick acts, 20 road acts, and 13 private bills.

## WEDNESDAY, 16.

Arrived at Portsmouth capt. Tagget, in the new Cascoe sloop, from Nova-Scotia, with an express from governor Hopson, giving an account, that the French at Louisbourg had sent down a party of their Indians, in order to distress that colony, and to fall upon the friendly Indians, that have lately made peace with governor Hopson. In their way towards Halifax, they met a schooner, which had put into one of the islands near Cascoe, and the men going ashore were surrounded by the French Indians and taken. Two of the four men they put to death, and scalped; the other two they carried over to the continent; but they had the good fortune to make their escape.

## THURSDAY, 17.

Dr. Archibald Cameron, (see p. 194.) was this morning carried from the Tower in a hackney coach (the deputy lieutenant sitting with him, and several of the warders and a party of the guards attending him) to the court of King's bench, and there arraigned upon the act of attainder, passed against him and others, for being in the late rebellion, and not surrendering in due time; when after a fair hearing and the examination of eight witnesses, he was proved to be that identical person, a principal actor and contriver of that rebellion; and the prisoner not desiring to give the court any further trouble, acknowledged himself to be the person. The four judges of the court were upon the bench, and after deliberation, the lord chief justice Lee pronounced the sen-

tence, as in cases of high treason, viz. That, on June 17, he should be drawn on a sledge to the place of execution, there to be hanged but not till he be dead, his bowels to be taken out, his body quartered, and his head cut off, and to be at the king's disposal. On receiving the sentence, he made a genteel bow, and only desired he might have leave to send for his wife, who with 7 children, entirely dependent on him for support, are now at Lille in Flanders; which was granted. He said, that in 1746 he came from France to surrender himself, agreeable to the proclamation, but was prevented by an accident happening in his family. He behaved with great resolution before the court, and answered to every question with a becoming decency.

## MONDAY, 21.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall it was moved, and resolved, to present a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for naturalizing the Jews. A committee was appointed to draw up the said petition, which being agreed to, the sheriffs were instructed to present it directly.

The same day a cabinet council was held at Kensington, when the report of the attorney and solicitor general, in relation to Mary Squires, for the supposed robbery of Elizabeth Canning, was laid before his majesty, and agreeable thereto his majesty was pleased to grant her his royal pardon. (See her trial, and abstracts of the pamphlets wrote on both sides, in our Magazine for March last, p. 126, 142, 150.)

The city of Bristol was put into a great consternation by the rising of some hundreds of colliers and other country people, on account of the dearth of corn. They committed great outrages, with stones and brickbats broke the windows of the council house where the magistrates assemble, wounding several who were in it, and forcibly boarded a vessel laden with a great deal of corn for exportation; but as they began to plunder it, being unarmed, they were put to flight by a posse of constables with their slaves. This was on Monday the 21st. And on Thursday about noon, a great mob of them returned and assembled at Lawford's gate. The constables and the rest of the city guards advancing, the rioters pelted them with stones, when a skirmish happened, and several of them were wounded and taken prisoners. At nine the gates were shut, and the guards patrolled the city. On Friday a troop of the Scots greys arrived, and the alarm being given of the rioters coming, the drum beat to arms,

arms, the gates were shut, and the draw-bridge pulled up; but endeavouring notwithstanding to enter at another place, as soon as they had broke the gate, the guard came up, and firing a few pieces among them made them fly divers ways; which occasioned several skirmishes in different parts of the city, wherein four were killed on the spot, and about 30 taken and committed to Newgate.

MONDAY, 28.

Three of the condemned malefactors were executed at Tyburn, viz. Morris, Robinson, and Jones. Barkley and Lawrence died in Newgate: Neale was pardoned; Tagg reprieved for transportation for life, and Fish respited the night before the execution. (See p. 241.)

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 30. **H**ENRY Douglas, Esq; of Walton upon Thames, to Miss Esther Wilkins, of Erith.

May 1. Richard Bennet of Hexworthy in Cornwall, Esq; to lady Morice, relict of Sir William Morice, bart.

2. William Nash, Esq; to Miss Newnham, of Streatham, in Surrey, a 12,000l. fortune.

3. Rev. Mr. Watson, to the lady Deloraine.

5. William Board, of Pax-hill, in Suffex, Esq; to Miss Harriot Godolphin Crawford, of Sainthill, in the same county.

6. George Hartwell, Esq; of Bow, to Miss Anne Savage, of Bromley.

Rev. Mr. Sericold, of Cherry Henton in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Marshall, of Littlebury in Essex, a 10,000l. fortune.

10. Ellis Yonge, of Acton in Denbighshire, Esq; to Miss Stapleton of Flintshire, a 10,000l. fortune.

11. Lord Boyle, eldest son of the earl of Orrery, to Miss Hoare, eldest daughter of Henry Hoare, Esq; banker in Fleet-street, a 30,000l. fortune.

David Papillon, Esq; son of the commissioner of the excise, to Miss Turner, of White-Friars, Canterbury, a 30,000l. fortune.

12. Thomas Hollis, of Northamptonshire, Esq; to Miss Thorpe.

19. Mr. Henry Boldero, banker, in Lombard-street, to Miss Elizabeth Randal. Christopher Metcalfe, of Bromley, Esq; to Miss Barton of the same place.

Mr. Liell Gregg, tea-merchant in Water-lane, to Miss Worgan, who on the 11th was chosen organist of St. Dunstan's in the East, in the room of her brother, deceased; but on this occasion she resigned the said place.

Col. Otway, to Miss Hayes.

Mr. William Innes, merchant, of Lime-street, to Miss Anne Wintle.

26. Mr. Stump, broker, in Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, to Miss Eliza-

beth Bell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Bell, broker, in Aldermary church-yard, Bow-lane.

29. Mr. Thomas Page, of Tower-hill, to Miss Coggs, of the same place.

April 23. Lady viscountess Castlemore, in Ireland, delivered of a son and heir.

The lady of Edward Philips, of Somersetshire, Esq; of a son and heir.

May 5. Lady Carolina Curzon, daughter to the earl of Portmore, of a daughter.

12. The lady of William Dowdeswell, Esq; member of parliament for Tewksbury, of a daughter.

10. Lady Mary Archer, lady of John Archer, Esq; and sister to the earl Fitzwilliams, of a daughter.

23. The lady of Thomas Salter, Esq; of his majesty's board of green-cloth, of a daughter.

25. The lady of col. Ponsonby, of a son and heir.

Lady Monson, of a son and heir.

27. The lady of the lord Guernsey, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

April 25. **W**ILLIAM Churchill, Esq; at his seat called Henbury near Wimborn in Dorsetshire, who married one of the daughters and coheiresses of archbishop Wake, but having no issue, his seat and estate descends to his brother, Awnsham Churchill, of Shepherd's-well, in Kent, Esq;

27. Rt. Hon. Gilbert Vane, lord Barnard, of Barnard's castle in the county of Durham: He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his son, the Hon. Henry Vane, Esq; knight of the shire for that county, and one of the lords of the treasury, now lord Barnard.

Dr. Auchmuty, dean of Armagh in Ireland, and chaplain general of Minorca.

28. Mr. John Harrison, chief surgeon in ordinary to the London hospital, who had a considerable hand in the institution and promotion of that charity.

Lord Hyde, only son to the earl of Clarendon and Rochester, at Paris.

30. Mr. Hobbs, at Bristol, aged 107, who formerly followed the business of a gardener, and thobedridden for 10 years, retained his senses to the last.

May 2. Rev. Dr. Scawen Kenrick, sub-dean and one of the prebendaries of Westminster, minister of St. Margaret's there, and rector of Hambleden in Bucks.

Sir William Cann, of Gloucestershire, bart.

Mrs. Margaret Hunter, a maiden lady, at Newcastle, aged 104, who is said to have drank only two gills of malt liquor in all her life.

10. William Webb, Esq; treasurer to the Hon. the India company.

H h 2

Digitized by Google Nathaniel

Nathaniel Jacobs, Esq; of a large estate in Cornwall.

Rev. Dr. Wishart, at Edinburgh, principal of that university, and one of the ministers of the city.

Mr. Nicholas Fatio de Duillier, F. R. S. a great mathematician and philosopher, in the 90th year of his age: He was a native of Switzerland, but had resided many years in England, and was the person who discovered the scheme for seizing the prince of Orange (afterwards K. William) and carrying him to France, as mentioned in bishop Burnet's history of his own times.

17. John Lawson, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Bedfordshire, Essex and Northumberland.

Rev. Mr. Peter Selby, vicar of Clavering cum Langley, with the donative of Burden, in Essex, all in the gift of the governors of Christ's-hospital.

Lieut. general Churchill, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland.

20. Nicholas Palmer, Esq; formerly a Spanish merchant of this city.

23. John Jesse, Esq; accountant general of the Post-office.

Thomas Winford, Esq; recorder of Worcester, who twice represented the city of Hereford in parliament.

26. Mr. Kelsall, of the General Post-office.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**W**ILLIAM Burnet, M. A. presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Feltwell St. Mary, in Norfolk.—Mr. Archibald Conway, by the duchess of Monmouth, to the rectory of Amerden, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Smith, chosen lecturer of St. Alphage, near London wall.—Mr. Millington, fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, presented by the earl of Peterborough, to the rectory of Bridgnorth in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Rodaway, by the bishop of Winchester, to the vicarage of Milworth, in Sussex.—Amyand, M. A. of Christ-church college, Oxford, by Sir Kenrick Clayton, bart. to the rectory of Hambleden, Bucks, in the room of Dr. Kenrick, deceased.—Mr. Whitebread, by the earl of Abingdon, to the living of Shapeley, in Northamptonshire.—Dr. Willes, a relation of the lord chief justice Willes, by the bishop of Durham, to a prebend in that cathedral.—Mr. John Berjew, by the dean and chapter of Bristol, to the vicarage of All-Saints in that city; and Mr. John Davis, to the vicarage of St. Leonard's: Mr. Camplin, elected precentor of the cathedral; and Mr. Hancock, a minor canon of the said cathedral of Bristol.—Mr. Goodchild, by the lord Monson, the rectory of St. Simons, in Lincoln.

—Mr. Blomer, by his majesty, to the rectory of Thorpe, in Suffolk.—Edmund White, M. A. elected by the mercers company in London, to the vicarage of Rephan, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Knowle, presented by the earl of Litchfield, to the rectory of Sutton cum Aldbury, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Robert Story, by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Baynton, in Worcestershire.—Rev. Thomas Birch, secretary to the royal Society, who had the degree of doctor in divinity conferred on him by the archbishop of Canterbury, (see p. 146.) had the same degree conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen.—Mr. Dodd, of Ham, chosen lecturer of St. James's, Garlickhithe.—Francis Jones, M. A. presented by Sir Joshua Van Neck, bart. to the vicarage of Loxfield, in Suffolk.—Dr. Nicholls, appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminster, to be sub-dean thereof; and Dr. Wilson, to be one of the ministers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, both in the room of the late Dr. Kenrick.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**T**HE king has appointed lieut. general John Guise, to be governor of the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and of Holy island.—The king has appointed major general Thomas Fowke to be governor of Gibraltar.

*From the other PAPERS.*

William Mortimer, Esq; made one of the registers of his majesty's treasury chambers, in the room of Ezekiel Drake, Esq; deceased.—James Robinson, Esq; sometime high sheriff of Rutlandshire, received the honour of knighthood.—Lawrence Bettsworth, Esq; made deputy governor of the island of Sark.—Peregrine Furye, Esq; made cashier to the paymaster general of the forces, in the room of Joseph Andrews, Esq; deceased.—Ralph Trehearn, Esq; made a captain in the earl of Ancram's reg. of horse.—Dr. Peter Shaw, made physician extra-ordinary to his majesty.—Alexander Stuart, Esq; made governor of Ludlow castle.—Richard Lumley, Esq; made a captain of a reg. of horse.—Anthony Sawyer, Esq; made chief accountant of the pay-office; Robert Randall, Esq; cashier and paymaster of the half pay, in his room; and John Nicol, Esq; first clerk of the pay-office, in the room of Mr. Randall.—William Bentley, Esq; of Mounts-mill, in Cornwall, knighted by his majesty.—Mr. Tomkins chosen an additional surgeon to the Foundling hospital.—Mr. Neale, chosen surgeon to the London hospital.

hospital, in the room of Mr. Harrison, deceased.—John Tuff, Esq; chosen treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the room of Thomas Sandford, Esq; deceased, by a majority of 26 against Mr. deputy Slater, 203 being for the former and 77 for the latter.—Thomas Pitches, Esq; made accomptant general of the Post-office.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

County of Durham, col. Vane, in the room of the Hon. Henry Vane, Esq; his father, now a peer.

Downton in Wilts, James Hayes, Esq; in the room of col. Vane, new knight of the shire for Durham.

R—K—T—S, *since these in our Magazine for March.*

**M**ichael Bland, of London, broker.—Charles Prescott, of Red-cross-street, London, merchant.—John Beard, of St. Botolph's, without Bishopsgate, carpenter.—John Beverstock, of Bristol, cutler and innholder.—Peter William Bannister, of Cheapside, linen-draper.—William Walter and William Guither, of London, merchants and partners.—Daniel Stephenson, late of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, merchant.—Peter Davies, of Newport, in Monmouthshire, money-scrivener.—John Beaumont, of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, woolcomber.—John Sterratt, of Totness, Devon, mercer.—Thomas Welsh, late of St. Leonard's Shoreditch, weaver.—John Boover, of Walthire-lane, East-Smithfield, brewer.—Thomas Bonrion, of Chester, merchant and ship-builder.—John Healy, late of Cecil-street in the Strand, merchant.—John Atkinson, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, merchant.—William Orotter, of Tooley-street, Southwark, Cheesemonger and dealer.—Thomas Abraham, of Whitehaven in Cumberland, grocer.—Richard Richardson, late of Whitehaven in Cumberland, mercer and draper.—James Hartwell, of Newport Pagnel, mercer and draper.—Thomas Shnpson, of Savage gardens, near Tower-hill, merchant.—William Wright, late of Thame in Oxfordshire, draper.—Isaac Howorth, otherwise Haworth, of London, warehouseman.—John Barker, now or late of the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, tobacco-nist.—Nicholas Tatham, late of Newlin, within the parish of Paul, in Cornwall, dealer and maltster.—John Green, of Whitechapel, dealer.—Robert Cammond, of Great Ormond-street, merchant.—John Evanfon, late of the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, woolcomber.—William Norton, late of Dunkirk, and now of London, mer-

chant.—Patrick Mequoid, of Manchester, vintner.—Thomas Holmes, of Gainsburgh, timber merchant.—Edward Allen, of Great Poultney-street, in the liberty of Westminster, merchant.—James Jackson, of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, mercer and dealer.—Elizabeth Short, of Cambridge, widow and salewoman.—William Bowen, of Bristol, merchant.—Newnam Cartwright, of Lombard-street, silversmith.—Samuel Hall, of Taunton, St. Mary Magdalen, in Somersetshire, mercer and dealer.—John Blackwell, of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, hosier.—John Sudworth, late of Liverpoole, beer-brewer.—John Bond, late of New-Sarum, clothier.—John Jackman, of London, timber merchant.—Thomas Jones, of Talbot court in Grace-Church-street, blacksmith.—Pell Stutter, of the Minorities, London, woollen draper.—Thomas Gibbon, of Aldermanbury, haberdasher.—John Simpson, late of Catherine-court near Tower-hill, malt distiller.—William Farnworth, of Cullum-street, merchant and warehouseman.—Henry Steel late of Whitehaven, merchant.—Levi Leeds, of Mary-bone-street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, upholder and dealer.—Edmund Brydges, of the parish of Kensington, dealer.—William Barnes, of Norson Falgate, dealer.—Richard Siddall and Daniel Swann, of St. Martin's in the fields, druggists, chymists and partners.—John Fletcher, of Southwark, dealer.—Alexander Dingwall, of Leicester-fields, cabinet-maker.—William Smith, of Aldersgate-street, grocer.—Richard Tennant and Robert Tennant, of Bradford in the county of York, shopkeepers.—William Williams, of Friday-street, haberdasher.—William Gwillim, of Friday-street, linen-draper and haberdasher.—William Williams and William Gwillim, both of Friday-street, merchants, haberdashers, and partners.—William Palmer, in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, distiller.—Joseph Wilkinson, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, chapman.—James Blackburn, now or late of Whitby, master and mariner, dealer and chapman.—John Willet, of St. Clement Danes, mercer.—John Lambert Middleton, of Bishopsgate-street, dealer.—Thomas Embery, of Widgate-alley, Bishopsgate-street, hoop-presser, and dealer.—Robert Currant, of Drury-lane, woollen draper.—George Reynolds, of Talbot-court, Grace-church-street, tailor.—Robert Akenhead the younger, of Newcastle upon Tyne, bookseller and stationer.—James Burroughs, of the Devises, Wilts, braiser and founder.—William Ledyard, of Bristol, grocer.

AMONG



**A**MONG other prosecutions, which the parliament of Paris set on foot against the ecclesiasticks, for refusing the sacraments to dying persons, they commenced one against the bishop of Orleans, whom they, on the 21st of February last, had ordered to attend; but the very next day a letter de cachet, accompanied by letters patent from the king, was delivered to them, whereby they were ordered to suspend all prosecutions relating to the refusal of the sacraments, till he should otherwise order; and these letters they were commanded to register. Upon which they resolved to present new remonstrances to his majesty, and that the registering of the letters patent should in the mean time be postponed. To these remonstrances they had no answer until the 4th of this month, when his majesty told them, that as their remonstrances contained nothing new, he referred them to his former answers; whereupon they resolved, "that, whereas certain evil-minded persons hinder truth from getting near the throne, the chambers remain assembled, and all other business be suspended." Upon this his majesty the next day sent them fresh letters patent, renewing his orders of Feb. the 22d, and commanding them to continue their business, on pain of incurring his displeasure; which they on the 7th instant resolved they could not obey without a breach of their duty and their oath. This brought the dispute to a crisis, and as we foretold \*, the constitution Unigenitus has triumphed; for the next day letters de cachet were issued, by which the members of all the chambers of the parliament, except the great chamber, were banished to several places remote from one another. On the 9th, the great chamber assembled, and the first president opened it with the following speech:

"Gentlemen, in what light can you look upon the exception, which the king has been pleased to make of us? Could his majesty imagine we should be less steadfast than our brethren to the oath of fidelity which we have taken to him? For my part, gentlemen, I can only look upon it as an injury done to your zeal, which, so far from departing from, I think, you should inviolably persist in, and abide by the resolutions of the 5th and 7th instant. And further, gentlemen, what gives me the greatest affliction upon this occasion is, to think that I am not at the head of our brethren, to partake of their sufferings."

Upon this, that chamber resolved to abide by the resolutions of the 5th and 7th, inst. and ordered a curate of Chartres to be taken into custody for refusing the sa-

craments; therefore on the 12th, all the members of that chamber were likewise by letters de cachet banished from Paris; so that the number now sent into exile, are computed to be about 220; and if the other parliaments of France should follow the example of that of Paris, there will be an entire stop to the administration of justice over the whole kingdom.

As this is an affair which is of great consequence to France, another affair has lately happened, which may be of still greater consequence to Germany, of which we have the following account.

Ratibon, April 16. Though the ministers of Brandenburg and Anhalt had demanded in the memorials presented by them to the diet, that the consideration of the affair of East-Friesland should be postponed, a motion was made last Monday by the Austrian minister, that the diet should proceed upon it immediately. On which the Brandenburg minister got up, and protesting in form against the proceeding of the assembly, withdrew. The Brunswick minister made a counter protestation, insisting, that the affair should be immediately taken into consideration; and, recommending it to the college, he also withdrew. A motion being then made by the Hanoverian party, and the question being put, that the affair be referred to the decision of the Aulick council of the empire at Vienna; it passed in the affirmative, agreeable to their wishes; thirty-five voting for the question, and twenty-one against it. Among the latter were the ministers of Cologne, the Palatinate, Pomerania, Wurtemberg, Bareuth, Anspach, Mecklenbourg, Deux Ponts, and Hesse-Cassel. The ministers of Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Eisenach, Arenberg, Lobkowitz, Salen, and eight more, did not vote at all, for want of sufficient instructions. Five others thought proper to join with the majority.

This resolution of the diet the emperor has since confirmed; and as the king of Prussia disowns the jurisdiction of the Aulick council in this affair, it is a question whether he will order his minister to appear for him before the court. If he does not, the affair will soon come to be decided *ex parte*, and East-Friesland of course adjudged to belong to Hanover.

We have at last received a confirmation of the success of prince Heracles in Persia; for after defeating in a bloody battle his rival, he entered Isfahan, and was crowned king of Persia about the beginning of this year, by which he, for the present, restored tranquillity to that divided kingdom.

Divi-

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. A Dissertation upon the two Epistles of Clement of Rome. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 1s. Noon.
2. A new Form of Common Prayer, with the Offices thereto belonging, pr. 2s. Griffiths.
3. Some Opinions concerning the Foundation of Morality, pr. 1s. Cooper.
4. A Rational Defence of the English Reformation. Griffiths.
5. Letter and Spirit. By B. Holloway, L. L. B. pr. 5s. sewed. Withers.
6. Religio Philosophi. By W. Hay, Esq; pr. 3s. Doddsley.
7. A plain and proper Answer to the Bishop of Clogher, pr. 1s. Shuckburgh.
8. A Delineation of Nature, pr. 2s. 6d. Wilson.
9. A full Answer to the Essay on Spirit, pr. 2s. 6d. Withers.
10. The Works of D. Forbes, Esq; two Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Rivington.
11. The General Judgment, pr. 6d. Whitworth.
12. A Pastoral Letter against Fanaticism. By Mr. J. Stinftra, pr. 1s. 6d.
13. Judge Burnet's Reasons for declaring, As I have lived, so I trust I shall die in the true Faith of Christ, as taught in the Scriptures, but not as taught and practised in any one visible Church I know of, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
14. Instructions on the Subject of Poetry. By H. Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s. Davis.
15. The Principles of Natural Philosophy. By S. Pike, pr. 3s. 6d. Buckland.
16. The King of Terrors, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Reflections upon Naturalization, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
18. Letters of M. T. Cicero, to several of his Friends, with Remarks. By W. Melmoth, Esq; pr. 15s. Doddsley.
19. A candid Narrative of the Rise of the Moravians. By H. Rimius, pr. 2s. 6d. Robinson.
20. The Source, and the true Spirit of Laws, pr. 4s. L. Davis.
21. Observations on passing Debentures at the Custom-House, pr. 3d. Roberts.
22. Observations upon the English Language. Withers.
23. An Account of the Tapestry at Fulham. By P. Parisot, pr. 6d. Cooper.
24. Essays, Letters, Fables, and Translations. By Sir H. Beaumont, pr. 2s. Cooper.
25. A Treatise on Charity. By Mr. Cannon, pr. 6d. Bizet.
26. The Groans of Great Britain, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
27. The Advantages and Disadvantages of a married Life, pr. 6d. Keith.
28. Honest Advice to the Freeholders, pr. 6d. Barnes.

29. An Essay on the Education of Children. By H. Wotton.
30. Rules for being a Wit, pr. 6d. Lewis.
31. The Trial of the Letter Y, pr. 6d. Owen.
32. The Trial of J. Stewart, in Aucham, in Duror of Apin, for the Murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Esq; pr. 2s. Wiffon.
33. An Essay on the Action proper for the Pulpit, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
34. A Journey from Grand Cairo, to Mount Sinai, and back again. By the Prefetto of Egypt. With Remarks on Hieroglyphicks, and the Heathen Mythology. By Robert, Lord Bishop of Clogher. In 4to. pr. 5s. Baldwin. The same in 8vo. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 155.)
35. A Reply to the Author of Remarks on the Essay on Musical Expression, pr. 1s. 6d. Davis.
36. A Collection of Letters, written by Cardinal Bentivoglio, pr. 10s. 6d. Steidel.
37. A Letter on Numbering the People, pr. 6d. Owen.
38. A Letter of Consolation to a noble Lady, pr. 1s. Cooper.
39. An Essay on Celibacy, pr. 2s. Cooper.
40. A Letter to a young Gentleman, upon his Admission into the University, pr. 6d. Manby.
41. Letters and Tracts of Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6s. Millar. (See p. 209.)
42. Letters to the Publick. By the King of Prussia, pr. 6d. Owen.
43. A Dissertation on Libels, pr. 6d. Owen.
44. A Home Thrust at Duelling. By Capt. A. Clerke, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon.
45. A Letter to Count Zinzendorf. By G. Whitefield, A. B. pr. 4d. Keith. (See p. 233.)
46. Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, Vol. I. in 4to. By T. Blackwell, J. U. D. pr. a Guinea. Doddsley.
47. Remarkable Trial of Timothy Murphy, at the Old Bailey, for Forgery, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
48. A Description of a new-invented Stove Grate, pr. 6d. Cooper.
49. Some Hints to prevent the Choice of improper Members, pr. 1s. Sheepley.
50. The Young Woman's Companion, pr. 2s. Jeffery.

Poetry and Entertainment.

51. The Carnation. By R. Dyer, pr. 1s. Cooper.
52. Paradise Regain'd, two Vols. 3vo. By T. Newton, D. D. pr. 10s.
53. Croesus turn'd Poulterer, pr. 1s. Cooper.
54. The Lap-Dog, pr. 6d. Doughty.
55. Contemplation, pr. 1s. Cooper.
56. A Dissertation upon the Italian Poetry. By G. Baretti, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

[The rest in our next.] PRICES

10

[illegible]



# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> BURLESQUE on the modern art of healing, or on the multitude of nestrums and specificks advertised in the papers	251	How he escaped being hanged	226
A new art of writing letters, and a new kind of paper for that purpose	252, 253	His last will	276, 277
The utility of broad wheels considered	253	Solution of a question in surveying	277, 278
Substance of the act for naturalizing Jews	254 G, 255	Another proposed	279
Remarks on the two plays of The Brothers, and The Earl of Essex	255	Some thoughts on the brute creation	ibid.
A description of the city of Worcester, with an explanation of the Prospect herewith exhibited	256	Account of a proposal for making a navigable communication between the rivers Trent and Severn	280
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	257-266	A reply to Mr. Horne about a plenum, &c.	281
DEBATE on the bill to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament	ibid.	The king's speech at the close of the session	282
SPEECH of A. Nonius against the bill	257	A question stated, whether any Jew can be naturalized by the act lately passed for that purpose	283
The great sums formerly offered by the Jews for this privilege	ibid.	Mr. Jeacocke's letter in defence of Mr. Whiston's character	283, 284
When the number and riches of the inhabitants contribute to the strength of a country, and when not	258, 259	POETRY. The lass of the mill, set to musick	285
SPEECH of Jul. Drusus Publicola, in favour of the bill	260 G.	A new country dance	286
The true import of the bill	261, 262, 263	Ode on the prince of Wales's birthday	ibid.
The incapacities that aliens are subject to	264	Prologue and epilogue to Terence's Adelphi, lately acted by the Chatter-house scholars	287
SPEECH of C. Julius against the bill ib. F.		To his grace the duke of Dorset, written by Mr. Jones, author of The Earl of Essex	288
That a general naturalization of the Jews will be the consequence of it	265	Stanzas in the chorus in Racin's Tragedy of Esther	289
That the Jews cannot incorporate with us	ibid.	Imitated in English	ibid.
That the bill is contrary to the prophecies of the New Testament	265, 266	A soliloquy, wrote in June, 1746	ibid.
Observations on plaister of Paris	266	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	290
Mr. Ames's method or receipt for taking off the inscriptions from brass plates in churches	267	The present state of Nova-Scotia	ibid.
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament	268	Remarkable hail storms	290, 292
Sums granted for the supply	ibid.	Dr. Cameron's execution	290
Ways and means for raising them	269	Acts passed, and parliament prorogued	291
A state of the national debt	270	Earthquake in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	ibid.
Account of the produce of the sinking fund	271	Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
The adventures of Bertholde, with a description of his person	272	Duke of Newcastle visits Cambridge	ibid.
His ready answers to questions	273	Two young highwaymen apprehended	292
His artifice for defeating the ladies petition to be admitted to a share in the government	274	Election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex	ibid.
		Marriages and births	ibid.
		Deaths	ibid.
		Ecclesiastical preferments	293
		Promotions civil and military	ibid.
		Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	294
		A catalogue of books	295
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	296
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*The Ode of Horace, and other Pieces we have received, shall be in our next.*

RECEIPTS for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. J U N E, 1753.

*The following Paper is said to be wrote by an eminent Hand, and as it contains an agreeable Flow of poignant Wit, Humour and Raillery on some reigning Whims and Follies of the Age, we therefore have given it our Readers.*

**THE WORLD, N<sup>o</sup>. 24, June 14.**

**By ADAM FITZ-ADAM.**



**I** SHALL not at present enter into the great question between the ancients and the moderns; much less shall I presume to decide upon a point of that importance, which has been the subject of debate

among the learned from the days of Horace down to ours. To make my court to the learned, I will lament the gradual decay of human nature, for these last 16 centuries; but at the same time I will do justice to my cotemporaries, will give them their due share of praise, where they have either struck out new inventions, or improved and brought old ones to perfection. Some of them I shall now mention.

The most zealous and partial advocate for the ancients will not, I believe, pretend to dispute the infinite superiority of the moderns in the art of healing. Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen had no specifics. They rather endeavour to relieve than pretend to cure. As for the astonishing cures of *Æsculapius*, I do not put them into the account; they are to be ascribed to his power, not to his skill; he was a god, and his divinity was his *nostrum*. But how prodigiously have my ingenious cotemporaries extended the bounds of medicine! What *nostrums*, what specifics, have they not discovered! Collectively considered, they insure not only perfect health, but by a necessary consequence, immortality; inasmuch that I am astonished when I still read in the bills of mortality the great numbers of  
June, 1753.

people who chuse to die under such and such distempers, for every one of which there are infallible and specifick cures, not only advertised but attested in all the news-papers.

When the lower sort of Irish, in the most uncivilized parts of Ireland, attend the funeral of a deceased friend or neighbour, before they give the last parting howl, they expostulate with the dead body, and reproach him with having died, notwithstanding that he had an excellent wife, a milch cow, 7 fine children, and a competency of potatoes. Now tho' all these, particularly the excellent wife, are very good things in a state of perfect health, they cannot, as I apprehend, be looked upon as preventive either of sickness or of death; but with how much more reason may we expostulate with, and censure those of our cotemporaries, who either from obstinacy or incredulity, die in this great metropolis, or indeed in this kingdom, when they may prevent or cure, at a trifling expence, not only all distempers, but even old age and death itself! *The renovating elixir infallibly restores pristine youth and vigour, be the patient ever so old and decayed; and that without loss of time or business; whereas the same operation among the ancients was both tedious and painful, as it required a thorough boiling of the patient.*

The most inflammatory and intrepid fevers fly at the first discharge of Dr. James's powder; and a drop or pill of the celebrated Mr. Ward corrects all the malignity of Pandora's box.

Ought not every man of great birth and estate, who for many years has been afflicted with the *posteromania*, or rage of having posterity, a distemper very common among persons of that fort; ought he not, I say, to be ashamed of having no issue male to perpetuate his illustrious name and title, when for so small a sum as three-and-six-pence, he and his lady might be supplied with a sufficient quantity of

the *vivifying drops*, which infallibly cure imbecillity in men, and barrenness in women, though of never so long standing?

Another very great discovery of the moderns in the art of healing is, the infallible cure of the king's-evil, tho' never so inveterate, by only the touch of a lawful king, the right heir of Adam: A For that is essentially necessary. The ancients were unacquainted with this inestimable secret; and even Solomon the son of David, the wisest of kings, knew nothing of the matter. But our British Solomon, king James I. a son of a David also, was no stranger to it, and practised it with success. This fact is sufficiently proved by experience; but if it wanted any corroborating testimony, we have that of the ingenious Mr. Carte, who in his incomparable history of England, asserts (and that in a marginal note too, which is always more material than the text) that he knew *somebody*, who was radically cured of a most obstinate king's-evil, by the touch of *somebody*. As our sagacious historian does not even intimate that this *somebody* took any thing of the other *somebody* for the cure, it were to be wished that he had named his *somebody* and his place of abode, for the benefit of the poor who are now reduced, and at some expence, to have recourse to Mr. Vickers the clergyman. Besides, I fairly confess myself to be personally interested in this inquiry, since this *somebody* must necessarily be the right heir of Adam, and consequently I must have the honour of being related to him.

Our laborious neighbours and kinsmen, the Germans, are not without their inventions and happy discoveries in the art of medicine; for they laugh at a wound thro' the heart, if they can but apply their powder of sympathy—not to the wound it self, but to the sword or bullet that made it.

Having now (at least in my opinion) fully proved the superiority of the moderns over the ancients in the art of healing, I shall proceed to some other particulars, in which my cotemporaries will as justly claim, and, I hope, be allowed the preference.

The ingenious Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Legation of Moses, very justly observes, that hieroglyphicks were the beginning of letters; but at the same time he candidly allows that it was a very troublesome and uncertain method of communicating one's ideas; as it depended in a great measure on the writer's skill in drawing (an art little known in those days) and as a stroke too much or too little, too high or too low, might be of the most dangerous consequence, in religion, business or love. Cadmus removed this dif-

iculty by his invention of unequivocal letters; but then he removed it too much; for those letters or marks, being the same throughout, and fixed alphabetically, soon became generally known, and prevented that secrecy, which in many cases was to be wished for. This inconveniency suggested to the ancients the invention of cryptography and steganography, or a mysterious and unintelligible way of writing, by the help of which none but the corresponding parties, who had the key, could decypher the matter. But human industry soon refined upon this too; the art of decyphering was discovered, and the skill of the decypher baffled all the labour of the cypherer. The secrecy of all literary correspondence became precarious, and neither business nor love could any longer be safely trusted to paper. Such, for a considerable time, was the unhappy state of letters, till the *beau monde*, an inventive race of people, found out a new kind of cryptography, or steganography, unknown to the ancients, and free from some of their inconveniencies. Lovers in general made use of it; controversial writers commonly; and ministers of state sometimes in their most important dispatches. It was writing in such an unintelligible manner, and with such obscurity, that the corresponding parties themselves neither understood, nor even guessed at each others meaning; which was a most effectual security against all the accidents to which letters are liable by being either mislaid or intercepted. But this method too, tho' long pursued, was also attended with some inconveniencies. It frequently produced mistakes, by scattering false lights upon that friendly darkness, so propitious to business and love. But our inventive neighbours, the French, have very lately removed all these inconveniencies, by the happy discovery of a new kind of paper, as pleasing to the eye, as conducive to the dispatch, the clearness, and at the same time, the secrecy of all literary correspondences. My worthy friend Mr. Doddsley lately brought me a sample of it, upon which, if I mistake not, he will make very considerable improvements, as my countrymen often do upon the inventions of other nations. This sheet of paper I conjectured to be the ground-work and principal material of a tender and passionate letter from a fine gentleman to a fine lady; tho' in truth it might very well be the whole letter itself. At the top of the first page was delineated a lady with very red cheeks, and a very large hoop, in the fashionable attitude of knotting, and of making a very genteel retrograde French curtsy. This

This evidently appears to stand for *Madam*, and saves the time and trouble of writing it. At the bottom of the third page was painted a very fine well-drest gentleman, with his hat under his left arm, and his right hand upon his heart, bowing most respectfully low; which single figure, by an admirable piece of brachygraphy or short-hand, plainly conveys his deep sense, and stands instead of these many words, *I have the honour to be, with the tenderest and warmest sentiments, madam, your most inviolably attached, faithful humble servant.* The margin of the paper, which was about half an inch broad, was very properly decorated with all the emblems of triumphant beauty, and tender suffering passion. Groups of lilies, roses, pearls, corals, suns and stars, were intermixed with chains, bearded shafts, and bleeding hearts. Such a sheet of paper, I confess, seems to be a complete letter; and I would advise all fine gentlemen, whose time I know is precious, to avail themselves of this admirable invention: It will save them a great deal of time and perhaps some thought; and I cannot help thinking that were they even to take the trouble of filling up the paper with the tenderest sentiments of their hearts, or the most shining flights of their fancy, they would add no energy or delicacy to those types and symbols of the lady's conquest, and their own captivity and sufferings.

These blank letters (if I may call them so, when they convey so much) will mock the jealous curiosity of husbands and fathers, who will in vain hold them to the fire to elicit the supposed juice of lemon, and upon whom they may afterwards pass for a piece of innocent pleasantry.

The dullest of my readers must, I am sure, by this time be aware, that the utility of this invention extends, *mutatis mutandis*, to whatever can be the subject of letters, and with much less trouble, and much more secrecy, propriety and elegance than the old way of writing.

A painter of but moderate skill and fancy may in a very short time have reams of ready-painted paper by him to supply the demands of the statesman, the divine, and the lover. And I think it my duty to inform the publick, that my good friend Mr. Doddsley, who has long complained of the decay of trade, and who loves, with a prudent regard to his own interest, to encourage every useful invention, is at this time learning to paint with most unwearied diligence and application; and I make no doubt but that in a very little time he will be able to furnish all sorts of persons with the very best ready-made goods of that kind. I warn-

ed him indeed against providing any for the two learned professions of the law and physick, which I apprehended would lie upon his hands. One of them being already in possession (to speak in their own style) of a more brachygraphical, cryptographical and steganographical secret in writing their warrants; and the other not willingly admitting brevity, in any shape. Otherwise what innumerable skins of parchment, and lines of writing might be saved in a marriage settlement, for instance, if the first 14 or 15 sons, the supposed future issue, *lawfully to be begotten* of that happy marriage, and upon whom the settlement is successively made, were to be painted every one a size less than the other upon one skin of parchment, instead of being enumerated upon 100, according to priority of birth, and seniority of age; and moreover the elder, by a happy pleonasmus, always to take before and be preferred to the younger! But this useful alteration is more to be wished than expected, for reasons which I do not at present think proper to mention.

I am sensible that the government may possibly object, that I am suggesting to its enemies a method of carrying on their treasonable correspondences with much more secrecy than formerly. But as my intentions are honest, I should be very sorry to have my loyalty suspected; and when I consider the zeal, and at the same time, the ingenuity of the Jacobites, I am convinced that their letters in this new method will be so charged with groves of oaken boughs, white roses, and thistles interwoven, that their meaning will not be obscure, and consequently no danger will arise to the government from this new and excellent invention.

#### *The UTILITY of BROAD WHEELS considered.*

BROAD wheels may be applied to the waggons and carriages at present in use, without so much as altering their axle-trees; and in that case the wheels instead of five feet two inches would be five feet eight inches, from out to out at bottom, which addition of width may be conveniently allowed, and carriages by that alteration would be much less liable to overturn.

Narrow wheels may be converted into broad ones by the addition of a row of fellies on each side, which, if properly bolted on with the joints of the different rows in different places, would render such a wheel stronger than one made with fellies of a single piece. New wheels may also be made by this method if approved,



proved, or if larger timber cannot easily be had.

These wheels may be shod with two rows of tire, or a plate the whole breadth. The iron by either method need not be heavier than at present is usually put, which tho' much thinner would wear as long, because the same pressure would be divided on a larger superficies, and it is of no consequence to keep the sides higher than the middle, nor would the nails in the tire do any mischief.

Broad wheels can increase the obstruction only by a certain proportion of the real additional weight; and this disadvantage will be greatly overbalanced by losing that friction or obstruction which ruts occasion sideways.

The addition of weight to the wheels will affect the horses in the following proportion, viz. as the length of the lever is to the diameter of the axis, so is the weight added to the force required to draw that weight. For example; suppose two hundred weight, or 224 pounds, to be added to wheels whose mean semi-diameter is 27 inches and half, and the semi-diameter of the axis two inches and half; then the length of the lever will be 25 inches, and the diameter of the axis 5 inches: Therefore as 25 is to 5, so is 224 to 44.8.

Wheels sunk into the soil are for ever going up hill,

(tho' the ground they move on is level) thus



or, which is equally disadvantageous, must drive the soil before them.

The force required to break out of deep ruts is very great, the wheels at that time lose the power of a lever, and act almost as a sledge; besides having all the other difficulties to encounter, and in a higher degree.

Broad wheels would be greatly preferable to narrow ones on a sandy road, as they would roll over it and not be retarded by that double side pressure, to which narrow wheels are liable, and when they are sunk below their felines they have the additional weight of sand to lift, with which they are covered: To these causes it is owing that all carriages move more heavily in that soil, than on a firmer one.

For all these reasons, in roads without ruts, the same weight might be moved with much less force: And by the follow-

ing ones it will appear, that double the weight to which carriages are at present confined, could do little damage to turn-pike roads on broad wheels: For,

By these calculations \* their different effects may be known.

Four wheels with felines two inches and a half each are a line, superficies, or base of ten inches: And four wheels with felines nine inches each, a base of thirty-six inches; therefore the proportion of pressure on the same superficies is as 36 is to 10.

Suppose four tons on a superficies of ten inches to cut a track half an inch deep, on a firm road at once passing; and as a track once begun must be always continued, suppose this weight to be constantly passing till it has wore a track or rut 10 inches deep, then the same weight on a base of thirty-six inches, on once passing would wear a track not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch deep. For, as 36 is to 10, so is .5 to .1399999 (almost  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

And when a track or rut of ten inches deep is cut by four tons passing on a base of 10 inches, the same weight on a base of 36 inches, passing in the same track would wear it but the depth of two inches and almost  $\frac{1}{2}$ . For as .5 is to .1399999, so is 10 to 2.799998 (almost 2 inches  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

But as a track made by a broad wheel passing once or twice would be imperceptible, the same track would never be continued, except in roads just wide enough for a carriage to pass, therefore in all such roads as have room for more than a single carriage, no ruts could ever be made, especially if the widths between the wheels were varied according to the convenience or fancy of the owner.

Carriages for timber and all things of great weight and small bulk, would be strongest with wheels near each other: And on the contrary, things of large bulk and small weight would be most conveniently carried between wheels further apart. But some limitation of width (tho' not of narrowness) may be necessary to prevent a road from being too much covered by a single carriage.

*Substance of the ACT to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament, &c.*

THE preamble recites the act of the 7th of James I. which requires every person who shall apply to be naturalized by act of parliament, being of the

\* These calculations regard wear only, but narrow wheels have another and more mischievous operation; when the edges of their tire are wore off, they become wedges, and the weight upon them effectual rammers, acting more to divide than to wear the soil; and from this inconvenience broad ones would be totally exempt.

the age of 18, or upwards, to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before the bill for such naturalization be exhibited; whereby many persons of considerable substance professing the Jewish religion are prevented from being naturalized by bill to be exhibited in parliament for that purpose: And the act of the 13th of his present majesty, whereby persons professing the Jewish religion, who have resided, or shall reside for 7 years or more, in any of his majesty's colonies in America, are naturalized upon their complying with the terms therein mentioned, without their receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper: It is therefore enacted, That persons professing the Jewish religion may, upon application for that purpose, be naturalized by parliament without receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, the said act of the 7th of James I. or any other law, statute, &c. to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That no person shall hereafter be naturalized in pursuance of this act, unless in the bill to be exhibited for that purpose there be a clause inserted, declaring, that such person shall be liable to the disabilities expressed in the act made in the first year of his late majesty king George I. entitled, An act to explain an act made in the 13th year of king William III. entitled, An act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.

Provided also, That no person shall be naturalized by virtue of any act to be made or passed in pursuance of this act, who shall not, for 3 years or upwards, before the time of the exhibiting the bill for that purpose, have resided in his majesty's dominions of Great-Britain or Ireland, without being absent out of the same for a longer space than 3 months at any one time during the said 3 years.

Provided also, That no person shall be naturalized by virtue of any act to be made or passed in pursuance of this act, unless proof shall be made by two credible witnesses, that such person professeth the Jewish religion, and hath for 3 years past professed the same.

And it is further enacted, That from and after June 1, 1753, every person professing the Jewish religion shall be disabled, and is hereby made incapable to purchase, either in his or her own name, or in the name of any other person or persons, to his or her use, or in trust for him or her, or to inherit or take by descent, devise, or limitation, in possession, reversion, or remainder, any advowson or right of pa-

tronage, or presentation, or other right or interest whatsoever, of, in, or to any benefice, prebend, or other ecclesiastical living or promotion, school, hospital, or donative whatsoever; and all and singular estates, terms, and other interests whatsoever, of, in, or to any benefice, prebend, or other ecclesiastical living, &c. which, from and after the said June 1, shall be made, suffered, or done, to or for the use or behoof of any such person or persons, or upon any trust or confidence, mediately or immediately, to or for the benefit or behoof of any such person or persons, shall be utterly void and of none effect.

*Part of a Letter from a Gentleman in the COUNTRY to his Friend in LONDON.*

A GREEABLE to your request, I shall give you my opinion concerning the two plays you were so kind to send me, viz. *The Earl of Essex*, and *The Brothers* \*.

I pretend not to examine by the rules of criticism. The judgment I pretend to in dramatick performances arises from this, viz. how far they please me. When a person of a tolerable natural capacity, without prejudice, does not like a play, tho' he cannot directly determine from what source that dislike arises, yet you may venture to affirm it has its defects.—Such is my case with regard to *The Brothers*. I was far from being charmed with it; but that I might not barely tell you, I did not like it, without assigning any reasons, I considered it more attentively, to discover, if possible, why it affected me so very little.—The reasons I take to be these.

In the first place, I cannot apprehend any moral can be drawn from it, either directly, or by just inference. It must be owned, that this is an objection that may be charged upon many of our plays; but still I take it to be a capital error; Dr. Young, especially as a clergyman, should have been sensible, that the great end of all dramatick compositions ought to be a rational entertainment, not an idle amusement. The *dramatis persone* are few; and yet made fewer by two, who are merely shadows, contributing nothing to the action of the play, viz. Antigonous and Delia: And much the same may be said of Pericles. They barely prevent soliloquies. Surprising and affecting incidents are so thinly sown thro' the play, that in my opinion, it is thereby rendered very languid.—There does not appear to me a perfect consistent character, excepting that of Perseus, which is that of a finished villain.—That display of Athenian eloquence in the third Act I look upon as a tedious suspension of the action.

The

The spectators did not want to be informed; and it gives one an abhorrence to see guilt plead in its defence with more success than innocence.—But what surprised me the most of all was to find so strange a catastrophe. However it may happen in the world, I cannot but think poetical justice (as far at least as relates to the punishment of guilt) absolutely necessary. When vice comes off with impunity, we rise up greatly dissatisfied. It raises pity to see innocence suffer, but indignation to see vice triumph. The poet makes but poor amends, by telling us in the epilogue (see p. 138.) what ought to have been seen in the play. I own I should have been much more pleased if (like Shakespear) he had transgressed the unity of time, and shewed us Perseus a captive in the triumphal entry of Æmilus.—The conclusion is so abrupt, that we are left in the utmost anxiety. The king, I think, at last departs from his character; he sees his son die, and closes with a calmness I did not look upon as natural. Besides, we ought to be a little more cautious of exhibiting scenes of suicide upon our stage.—The language is nervous and laboured; but it seems to me to want that genteel, easy and flowing elegance which we find in Essex. But perhaps most of these objections proceed from chagrin, rather than cool judgment, as I expected from so celebrated a character as Dr. Young something extraordinary, and beyond the reach of common dramatick writers. I was so excessively pleased with all his other works (of which perhaps I was a better judge) that I was vexed that he did not appear to me so far to excel in this.

The Earl of Essex pleases me much: But I should have been more pleased, if the author had acquitted himself so well (as I think him very capable of it) on a subject unattempted before.

*In our last we gave a beautiful MAP of WORCESTERSHIRE, with a Description of that County, p. 207, 208. In this Description the City of Worcester was of Course taken Notice of, p. 208, where we gave an Account of its Distance from London, its Situation, the Number of Churches, the Market-Days, its Government, Members of Parliament, &c. But as we have here given a VIEW of that ancient City, we shall add a few Particulars to what was there mentioned.*

**W**ORCESTER is supposed to be one of the cities built by the Romans, for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. The tower on the bridge being ruinous, was pulled down. Here

are near 2000 houses, it being reputed the 6th biggest city in England. The publick buildings make a grand appearance, particularly the Guildhall, which is large, but very old. It had formerly a castle, as also walls 1650 paces in compass; but both castle and walls are long since destroyed. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Brussels, with an elegant choir of very curious workmanship, 120 feet long. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78, and the tower 162 feet high. The streets are broad and well paved, of which the Foregate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful. Here is a noble hospital, in the building of which Robert Berkley laid out 2000l. and endowed it with 4000l. for 12 poor men. Besides the king's school, founded by Henry VIII. here is a grammar free-school, with two others, for the same learning. It is remarked, that the Severn, tho' generally rapid elsewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water-house and quay. This city was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon king Ethelred, anno 679. The bones of those who were slain in the battle between the forces of Charles II. and those of the parliament under Oliver Cromwell, in which the former were totally routed, are often dug up in a garden just without the south gate; and in the park above is a great work, with four bastions, called the Royal Mount, from whence a vallum and ditch run both ways to encompass that side of the city. Coals are carried here on horses backs in panniers, like those of our higlers, only they are open at top; and they are sold here by the horse-load, as they are in London by the chaldron. In this city the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a monastery without the south gate, in the London road, now in possession of Mr. Wylde: It is a fine old house of timber; and the hall, roofed with Irish oak, which makes one side of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims.

#### EXPLANATION of the PROSPECT.

4 White Lady's.—5 The bridge.—6 St. Clement's.—7 Berkley's hospital.—8 The water engine.—9 All-saints.—10 St. Nicholas's.—11 The key, or quay.—12 St. Andrew's.—13 St. Swithin's.—14 St. Martin's.—15 Town-hall.—16 St. Alban's.—17 The bishop's palace.—18 St. Helen's.—19 The cathedral.—20 The college school.—21 The priory gate.—22 St. Edger's tower.—23 The county goal.—24 The castle hill.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 169.

*As we never omit having a Debate in our Club upon any important Question that arises in Politicks, we could not pass over in Silence the Bill to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion, to be A naturalized by Parliament; and the first Debate we had upon this Subject, was opened by A. Nonius, whose Speech was upon this Occasion in Substance as follows, viz.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** HOPE some of the gentlemen, who are advocates for this bill, will rise up and inform the house, what terrible crime the people of this kingdom have committed; for I must suppose, that they have been guilty of some heinous offence, because we have of late had some sort of bill offered every year to parliament for depriving them of their Birthright: I say, depriving them, Sir; for the communication of a privilege is, in so far as that communication reaches, a taking it away from those who had before the sole right to it. Attempts have formerly been made to rob them of their birthright as Englishmen, but this bill I must look on as an attempt to rob them of their birthright as Christians. We know what a curse Esau brought upon himself and his posterity, by selling his birthright to his brother Jacob for a mess of pottage, when he was faint and at the point of dying for hunger: His posterity were to serve the posterity of Jacob: Fought we not to fear, that this may be the fate of our posterity, as we are now about to sell our birthright to the posterity of that same Jacob? Sell, I should not say, Sir, for we are going to act more foolishly than

June, 1753.

W— N—.

Esau. He sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and when he was under a most urgent necessity: But we are going to give it away for nothing, and when we are under no necessity. Our national debt is, it is true, become monstrously great, so great that, I believe, we should be under great difficulty to find means for supporting another war, should such a misfortune soon happen; but till then we can be under no necessity, and even then we should not, I think, part with our birthright for nothing.

Sir, when I say we should not give away our birthright for nothing, I must suppose, that we might sell it for something; and I am warranted in this supposition from what is told us by our histories. The Jews never did obtain the protection or countenance of the crown, even for living and trading in this kingdom, without a very valuable consideration; and our histories tell us, that they offered 200,000l. to Oliver Cromwell for a naturalization. Moreover, I have heard, that they offered a much larger sum both in the reigns of king William and queen Anne, I may therefore suppose with reason, that they would now give a larger sum than they ever before offered, as the birthright of Englishmen is become much more valuable, and as the Jews have of late vastly increased in riches as well as numbers in all parts of Europe, especially in this country. But they may now with the poet say,

—quod optanti divum promittere nemo  
Auderet, volvenda dies en attulit ultro.

For could it ever have been expected, that what they have so often offered such large sums of money for, should at last be freely granted for nothing, and even without their asking, so far as appears, and what I indeed

K k

believe

believe to be really the case? But whatever I believe, whatever may be known by some gentlemen in this house, it will not be believed without doors, that such a signal favour has been granted for nothing: It will be suspected, that a large sum A has been paid for it, and as this is kept secret, as no part of this sum is to be applied either to the publick service, or to the discharge of our national debt, the people without doors will conclude, that tho' they do not sell, they are sold, which B will tend to raise a popular discontent against our present administration, and may tend to raise popular disaffection to the present illustrious family upon our throne; therefore I am surprized to see this bill patronised by any who have the honour —and advantage of being employed by the crown, or by any who pretend to be real friends to his majesty; unless the pushing of it thro' both houses of parliament be intended as a compliment to the crown, that his majesty may have an opportunity to gratify his people by rejecting it, when it comes to be laid before him for his royal assent.

This, indeed, Sir, would be an excuse for the bill's being patronised by those who pretend to be friends to his majesty and his family, and should the bill pass this house, I hope, he will make the proper use of it; for whatever offence the people of this country may have committed against some of our ministers, I am sure they have not of late committed any offence against his majesty or his illustrious family. On the contrary, their ready submission to all the additional loads that have of late years been laid upon them, and in particular the zeal they shewed upon a late memorable occasion, for the support of our present happy establishment, entitles them to all the favours that can be bestowed by the crown, and surely, much more to that of being preserved in the pos-

session of that privilege which belongs to them as Englishmen and as Christians. But a notion has of late years been propagated by some notional gentlemen, that the birthright of an Englishman is a right which is so far from being worth preserving, that it is prejudicial to the community, and that therefore it ought to be abolished; for so it will be, should it ever be granted to all those who are not by their religion declared enemies to the continuance of our present royal family upon the throne of these kingdoms. How this notion has been taken up, I cannot comprehend; for I am sure it is not founded upon the example of the ancient republican government of Rome, which these notional gentlemen seem so much to admire. The old Romans were so far from granting the privilege of being free citizens of Rome to every one that asked it, that by refusing to grant it to those great cities of Italy which had been long under their dominion, and which had contributed greatly towards extending their conquests, and enlarging their empire, they brought upon themselves one of the most dangerous wars they were ever engaged in: I mean, the *socialis bellum*, in which most of the great cities in Italy were associated against them; and tho' they were at last obliged to grant this privilege to the people in Italy, and often in gratitude granted it to particular cities, yet it was never granted to those of the provinces in general, and even under their emperors, it was for some time purchased by particular men at a great price, as we are informed by the most authentick history we have, even that of the Acts of the Apostles.

I know very well, Sir, upon what these naturalization schemes are founded: Gentlemen have heard it laid down as a maxim, that the strength of a country depends upon the numbers and the riches of its people;

people ; and this maxim they adopt in general, without considering, that it must always be accompanied with two necessary conditions, one of which is, provided the people be unanimous, and all ready to co-operate for the publick good, or for the defence of their country ; for if the people be divided into sects or parties, and every one ready to sacrifice his country to what he thinks may be of advantage to his sect or party, their numbers only serve to breed confusion, and to furnish fuel for the flames of disorder or civil war : And the other condition always necessarily attending upon this maxim is, provided the people have courage, arms, and military discipline sufficient for defending the riches they possess ; for otherwise their riches serve only as a temptation for their being invaded, as it may often be impossible for them to procure mercenary troops, and they are always in danger of being subdued and plundered by those very mercenaries they hire for their defence.

Thus, Sir, with these two conditions the maxim must be allowed to be a just and right maxim ; but these two conditions must always be carefully attended to by those who live under a free government, and have a mind to preserve that happiness ; for in absolute and arbitrary governments, I shall grant, these conditions are not so necessary, because the people have no share in the government, which is always supported by a standing mercenary army ; but then the strength of such a country does not depend so much upon the numbers or riches of the people, as upon the numbers and discipline of its armies ; and those armies are not actuated by principle, but merely by self-interest : Whereas even the armies of a free people must be actuated more by principle than by self-interest, otherwise an end will soon be put to their being a free

people ; and that principle, which is founded upon religion, has always appeared to be the most cogent and the most to be depended on. It is for this reason, that what has of late years been called liberty of conscience, may be, and generally has been, more indulged in absolute governments, than in any sort of democratical government ; for what in this country we call liberty of conscience, that is to say, a liberty not only to profess openly, but even to propagate whatever sort of religion a man pleases, has too often been made a pretence for forming a party against the government. When I say this, I hope, I shall not be supposed to mean, that people ought to be persecuted for the sake of religion ; but there is a very great difference between this and allowing enthusiasts and sectaries of all sorts, and now at last Jews, to have a share in our government : I say, a share in our government, for by this bill, and by the doctrine lately established by our lawyers, a multitude of Jews may have votes for members of parliament, and we may soon have some of them in this house.

Having mentioned the doctrine lately established by our lawyers, I must observe, Sir, that if this doctrine holds, if it be true, that a Jew born in any of the British dominions is a natural born subject, and notwithstanding his continuing a Jew, is entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other dissenter from the church of England : I say, Sir, I must observe, that if this be true, there is very little occasion for the bill now before us. The Jews born in the British dominions can have no occasion for it : They may purchase houses and gardens : They may purchase lordships and lands : They may be chosen members of this house : They may by our sovereign be made members of the other ; and they may have synagogues for the propagation of Judaism.

Judaism in every corner of the country as well as in London. Then as to Jews born abroad, they may all repair to this happy island from the remotest corners of the earth, in full confidence, that their children, or their childrens children will enjoy all these rights and privileges, and in the mean time they themselves will enjoy all such privileges as are necessary for carrying on any trade or business they may please to engage in: Nay, they may even purchase houses and land estates in the name of some brother Jew, under a covenant, that upon their death he shall convey it to their son or grandson, and in the mean time allow them the possession. Therefore, upon the promulgation of this doctrine, and without our passing this invidious bill, I shall expect to see the Jews become the highest bidders for every estate that is to be purchased in England, the counties of which, I suppose, they will at some private meeting divide among their several tribes, by lot, as they of old did the land of Canaan; and when the rich Jews have thus become possessed of land estates, great numbers of poor Jews must necessarily settle in their neighbourhood; for we know, that they can make use of none but Jew butchers, bakers, poulterers, and the like trades, which of course must make them soon become very numerous in this country, especially as they are warmly attached to those of their own nation and religion, perhaps more than any other nation or sect of religion whatever.

For this reason, Sir, I am of opinion, that without our passing this bill, all such foreign Jews as are resolved to settle themselves and families in this country, will come over as soon as they hear of this doctrine's being established; but if we pass this bill, we may expect, that many Jews who have no design to settle here, will come over and be naturalized, on purpose that they may be entitled to claim the privileges of

Englishmen, and the protection of this crown, in the several countries where they design to reside; and this will of course involve us in disputes with many of the powers of Europe, especially with Spain and Portugal. Suppose a Jew, who had appeared in Portugal as a Christian, should come over, and after being naturalized here, should return thither again and appear as a Jew, do we think, that the inquisition there would not lay hold of him? And if he should be condemned to suffer at one of their *Auto de Fé* for having relapsed to Judaism, what could our government do? As an Englishman, they ought to reclaim him: But do we think, that the king of Portugal would, or could give him up? Suppose a naturalized Jew should go and settle in some of those countries from whence all Jews have been or may be banished, do we think, that he would be allowed to settle there as an Englishman, if they knew him to be a Jew? Again, Sir, a Jew by being naturalized would be entitled to a Mediterranean pass, could we expect, that the pirates of Barbary would let him pass as an Englishman, if they knew him to be a Jew residing in Portugal or Spain? It would be endless, Sir, to mention all the difficulties we may be exposed to by naturalized Jews going to settle in foreign countries as Englishmen, especially, if in confidence of our protection, they should there openly profess their being Jews. Therefore, as there is no great occasion for this bill, and as it will be attended with innumerable bad consequences, I hope it will not be committed.

Jul. Drusus Publicola stood up next, and spoke to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

IF people would but read the bill now before us, and consider the law

L— D—,

law as it now stands with regard to naturalization and natural born subjects, I am persuaded, there could be no opposition to the bill within doors, nor clamour against it without. But the bill is generally mistaken by the people without doors, and, I believe, by too many within. They look upon it as a bill for a general naturalization of the Jews, and as such they exclaim against it as a measure that was never before attempted in this country. I therefore hope, Sir, the house will give me leave to open the true import of the bill, and to explain how our law stood formerly, and how it stands at present with regard to the naturalization of the Jews. Before the reign of James I. or rather before the 7th year of that reign, the king and parliament had a power to naturalize any foreigner whatsoever, let his religion be what it would; but as we had then but lately got rid of the Popish superstition, as we had still a great number of Papists amongst us, and as the execrable powder-plot had most reasonably given us a fear and an abhorrence against all people infected with that terrible distemper of the mind, therefore it was resolved, that no foreigner so infected should afterwards be naturalized; and in pursuance of this resolution, a law was then passed, by which it was enacted, That all such as were afterwards to be naturalized, or restored in blood, being of the age of eighteen years, or upwards, should receive the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, that is to say, the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before the bill for their naturalization should be exhibited, and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy at the usual time of passing the same.

This restraint, Sir, both king and parliament then thought it necessary to lay themselves under, in order to prevent the introduction of any more

Papists into the kingdom; but by this they likewise rendered it impossible for any Jew to be naturalized, whatever merit he had to plead, and however necessary his naturalization might appear to be for the good of the nation in general: Thus the law has stood in general ever since that time; but the parliament has since, for the benefit of our trade and commerce, made two encroachments upon, or alterations of this legal restraint; for by an act passed in the 15th year of Charles II. it was enacted, That foreigners who should for three years exercise in England, Wales, or Berwick, the trade of breaking, hickling, or dressing hemp or flax; or of making and whitening thread; or spinning, weaving, making, whitening, or bleaching cloth made of hemp or flax only; or of making twine or nets for fishery, or storing cordage; or making tapestry hangings; should, upon taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance before two justices of peace, enjoy all privileges as natural born subjects: And by an act passed in the 13th year of his present majesty, all foreigners who should reside for seven years in any of our colonies in America, and should take the oaths appointed by an act of the first year of his late majesty, should be deemed his majesty's natural born subjects of this kingdom. By both these acts, therefore, even foreign Jews may be naturalized, notwithstanding the act of James I. and we may observe a remarkable difference between the spirit of the times when these two acts were respectively passed. In that of Charles II. there was not the least care taken to exclude such Papists as are willing to take the oath of supremacy; but in that of his present majesty there is an express proviso, that no person, except Quakers and Jews, should by any thing in that act be naturalized, unless such person shall have received the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper



in some Protestant or reformed congregation in Great-Britain, or some of our colonies in America, within three months next before his taking the oaths, of which he is then to produce a proper certificate.

Thus, Sir, gentlemen may see, A that by means of these two acts many Jews may get themselves naturalized, notwithstanding the act of James I. but these can only be of the poorer sort; for we cannot expect, that a Jew worth 50 or 100,000*l.* will go to America, or engage in any of the manual trades mentioned in the first of these acts, in order to obtain a naturalization in this country; and yet such is the lenity of the government, and the security of property in this country; and so many are the advantages of trade, which may be reaped by a man's living here, that many rich foreign Jews would certainly incline to come and settle here, if it were possible for them to be naturalized. But this cannot be done even by king and parliament, whilst this act of D James I. remains in force; for by that act no member can present, nor can the house receive a bill for the naturalization of any person, if such person has not received the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper within one month before presenting the bill E for his naturalization. Now all that is intended by the bill now before us, is only to enable the parliament to naturalize a rich Jew, without his receiving the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, in case he should desire it, and the parliament should think fit to grant the favour: There is no such thing designed as a general naturalization of the Jews; nor can it be supposed, that any poor Jew will be naturalized in consequence of this bill, because of the great expence that attends every bill of naturaliza- G tion: Nay, even as to rich Jews the parliament may as often, and when it pleases, put a stop to their naturalization, by refusing to grant

leave for bringing in a bill, or by rejecting the bill after it is brought in, which the parliament would certainly do, if any danger should begin to be dreaded from too great an increase of their numbers, or if any particular Jew should be suspected of a design to get himself naturalized on purpose to go and reside as an Englishman in any foreign country.

Therefore, Sir, if it were possible to apprehend danger from too great an increase of Jews in this country, or from their becoming possessed of too great a share of our land estates, or from our being involved in disputes by naturalized Jews claiming the privileges of Englishmen in any foreign state, no argument can be drawn from such apprehensions, were they as real as they are chimerical, against the bill now under our consideration, because it leaves the naturalization of every particular Jew under the examination and controul of parliament. And as the Jews by their great command of money, and by their extensive correspondence in all parts of the known world, do increase the commerce of every country they repair to, it is certainly the interest of every trading or manufacturing people to invite, or at least to render it possible for the rich Jews to come and live amongst them. This, Sir, is an unanswerable argument for the bill now before us, and at present we have another argument equally strong and more pressing. Every gentleman must suppose, that a very considerable part of our publick funds belongs to Jews born and residing in foreign countries, consequently the yearly produce of those funds, or a great part of it, must be spent abroad, and of course must be an annual drawback upon our general balance of trade. Is it not then our interest to invite those people to follow their money, and to come and spend their yearly income in this country, in- F

stead of spending it abroad, perhaps among our most avowed enemies? I shall not pretend to ascertain the share of our publick funds belonging to such Jews; but I am very certain, that if we could bring them all over, it would add greatly to the produce of our publick revenue, and would prevent a very large sum from being carried out of this country yearly, if the balance of trade be against us, or upon a par; and if the balance of trade be in our favour, which, I hope, it is, it would add yearly a large sum to our national stock of gold and silver.

As to what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to say, Sir, about our selling or making a donation of our birthright, I must beg his pardon to observe, that it is rather declamation than argument. A privilege, or if the gentleman pleases, a birthright, which may be communicated without doing an injury to those formerly possessed of it, is not taken away by communication; and as to all the privileges now communicated by naturalization, this is the very case: No Englishman can properly be said to be hurt by the communication, because he can no way suffer, unless he made a very bad use of the privilege he enjoyed, by making it a handle for extortion; and I hope it will not be said, that a man is hurt by preventing its being in his power to practise extortion. But for God's sake, Sir, what are we to do by this bill? What rights, what privileges, are we to communicate? Not so much as one, Sir, as will appear to every man that reads the bill, and attends to what he reads. We are only to enable the parliament to communicate to a rich Jew born abroad, those rights and privileges which will belong to his children, or grandchildren, if born here; and supposing, that poor Jews could or would apply to be naturalized by bill, we are only to enable the parliament to grant them that which

they would acquire, by engaging in several sorts of manufactures here, or by going to live for a few years in our colonies; and which their children born here would of course, without any of these methods, be entitled to; for I think it is now generally agreed, that a man born in the British dominions, let his parents be of what nation you will, and let himself be of what religion you will, is a natural born subject, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of an Englishman, so far, at least, as they are enjoyed and belong to dissenters from our established church. Even a Papist born here of foreign parents, becomes entitled to all the privileges of an Englishman, so far as they are, or can be enjoyed by those of that religion in this country; and if our laws are more severe against them than those of any other sect, it is because we know from experience, that they will never be content with indulgence, nor will grant it to others where they can acquire dominion, and because we have more reason to be afraid of their acquiring dominion in this country, as their power is much greater than that of any other sect of religion.

But, Sir, from this indulgence of our laws with respect to the children of aliens born in this kingdom, the Hon. gentleman has drawn an argument against the bill now before us; for, says he, as all the Jews know, or will soon know, that their children born here will be deemed natural born subjects without any naturalization bill, there is no occasion for the bill under consideration; because without our passing any such bill, all the Jews who think of settling their families here, will come over as soon as possible, that their children born afterwards may be entitled to the rights and privileges of Englishmen. Can this argument be of any weight, Sir, with those who consider the many incapacities to which

which aliens are subject by our law? If an alien should purchase in this country a real estate of any kind, he cannot hold it, no, not for his life; for the moment he has purchased such an estate, it belongs to, and may be claimed by the crown; Nay, he cannot hold a lease for years of any such estate, except only of a house for his habitation, in case of his being a merchant, and even of such a house the lease goes to the crown upon his death, or his leaving the kingdom, tho' he perhaps paid a large fine for the lease; in order to prevent his being obliged to pay yearly a heavy rent. I could mention many other incapacities, but these, I believe, will be sufficient for shewing, that no foreign rich Jew will ever think of coming to live here, while he knows it to be impossible for him to be naturalized without renouncing his religion, especially if we consider, that such Jews generally have children, perhaps grandchildren, born in foreign parts, all of whom must remain during their lives under the same incapacities.

As to the unanimity of our people, Sir, I believe it can never be expected, whilst we preserve our liberties: In free countries there will always be parties and divisions; but religion has now less concern in our divisions than it ever had heretofore, which is owing to that indulgence the several sects of religion have so long enjoyed in this country; and I am fully convinced, that our established church derives more security from that indulgence, than it could ever have acquired from the most severe persecution; for the mutual jealousy of the sectaries will always be a security for the established church; and it is certain, that they are all zealous for the support of our present happy establishment, to which, if we allow any merit, the Jews have at least an equal claim; for they have not only contributed to the increase of our national com-

merce since the revolution, but they have contributed largely towards the support of our government, not only by the taxes they pay yearly, but by the vast sums of money they have advanced for the publick service upon many pressing occasions.

So much, Sir, I could not in justice avoid saying as to the merit of the Jews; and as to the danger of our being involved in disputes by naturalized Jews going to reside as Englishmen in foreign countries, I think we may from experience conclude, that it is altogether chimerical. Many Jews born here, and consequently entitled to all the privileges of Englishmen, have gone to reside, and, I believe, are now residing in foreign countries; but they have always behaved with such prudence and caution, that we have never to this day been engaged in any dispute upon their account; and we must make very improbable suppositions, before we can suppose it possible, that the nation should be engaged in a dispute upon the account of any naturalized Jew, even with Spain, Portugal, or the piratical states in Africa.

Thus, Sir, no danger can attend our passing this bill, and as many advantages will, in my opinion, accrue from it, I hope, it will not only be committed, but passed into a law.

*The next that spoke was C. Julius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

*S. I R,*

I AGREE with the noble lord who spoke last, that nothing more seems to be intended by this bill, than to empower the parliament to naturalize such Jews as shall apply for it, without obliging them to embrace the christian faith: Even this, I think too much in a christian country; but whatever may

*leave*

S—E—J—.

them to be intended, every gentleman may foresee, that a general naturalization of the Hebrew nation will be the consequence; for our laws are so immutable, and every subject has in this country so much security for life, liberty, and estate, that I make not the least doubt of our having every session a multitude of Jews applying to be naturalized; and as a number of them, I cannot say how many, may be included in one bill, the expence to every one will be very inconsiderable, especially as we must suppose, that every rich Jew who is to be naturalized, will take care to have as many of his poor brethren as possible, included in his bill, without insisting upon their paying their full share of the expence. Then as to the poor Jews, who may not be able to get themselves naturalized, what should hinder them from following their rich brethren? They may have houses and shops for carrying on their trade; they may have licences as brokers or hawkers, without being naturalized: Their children born here will, they know, be naturalized; and if they grow rich, they may themselves be naturalized by bill, whenever they please to apply for it.

I must therefore, Sir, look upon this bill to be in effect a bill for a general naturalization of the Jews; and considering what infinite numbers of them are spread over the whole face of the earth, I am persuaded their numbers will increase so fast in this country, and they will get such a considerable part of our land-estates into their possession, that they will soon contend for power as well as property. Let us consider, Sir, that the Jews are not like French refugees, or German protestants: These in a generation or two become so incorporated with us, that there is no distinguishing them from the rest of the people: Their children, or grandchildren, are no longer French or Germans, or of the French or German nation, but become truly English, and deem themselves to be of the English nation. But the unconverted Jews can never incorporate with us: They must for ever remain Jews, and

that people, but kept themselves always a distinct people; and tho' they were but one family when they first went into that country, and for most of the time were kept in continual bondage, and numbers of their male children at last destroyed, yet when they were led out of it by Moses, they amounted to about 600,000 fighting men, besides women, children, and servants.

This account will not, I hope, Sir, be controverted either by the Jews themselves, or by their friends in this house; and when I consider this account, when I consider the numbers of them that are here already, and when I consider the numbers that will flock hither in consequence of this bill, I do not wonder at the alarm taken by the people without doors; I am amazed how it has been possible to prevent its breaking into this house. The noble lord has endeavoured to appease this alarm, by telling us, that the parliament can put a stop to the naturalisation of any more Jews, if their numbers should increase so much as to become dangerous. But if those of true English blood have not now the power to prevent opening this sluice for letting the torrent in upon us, can we hope, that they will have power enough to shut it up, after the torrent is broke in, and the Jews are become possessed, not only of all the wealth, but of many, perhaps most of the land-estates in the kingdom? This hope, I am sure, is much more chimerical than the danger of our being overwhelmed by the torrent before we begin to think of putting a stop to it.

Sir, I hope, I am speaking to a Christian assembly: How long I may indulge myself in this pleasing hope, I do not know; but I do not yet see a few amongst us, — unless it be in the gallery. If we are still Christians, it must have some weight to observe, that by this bill, and by the doctrine lately broached by our lawyers, that Jews born here may purchase and hold land-estates, we are giving the lie to all the prophecies in the New Testament, and endeavouring, as far as we can, to invalidate one of the strongest proofs of the Christian religion. By those prophecies they are to remain dispersed: They are to remain without any fixed habitation, until they acknowledge Christ to be the Messiah, and then they are to be gathered together from all corners of the earth, and to be restored to their native land; but by this bill, and this new doctrine, we seem resolved to gather them from all corners of the earth,

L 1

and

and to give them a settlement here without any such acknowledgment.

Can it be possible, Sir, that Christians should hope to succeed in any such attempt? Especially, when we consider how literally the first part of the Christian prophecy relating to them was fulfilled, by the terrible destruction brought upon their nation and city, soon after their imbruing their hands in the blood of our Saviour, how many of them fell by the edge of the sword, how many were led away captive into all nations, and how long Jerusalem has been trodden down by those they call the Gentiles. This prophecy has been so remarkably fulfilled, and now stands such a glaring proof of the truth of the Christian religion, that if we have faith in any thing relating to that religion, it must terrify us from attempting to give a settlement to unconverted Jews, either by act of parliament, or by wresting the common law of this kingdom. I say, wresting the common law, Sir; for the Jews, tho' born here, were never till lately deemed natural born subjects: They cannot, in my opinion, be as yet deemed such by common law, because they cannot take an oath; for an oath is by all our old law books defined to be, an affirmation or denial by any Christian of any thing lawful and honest, before one that hath authority to give the same for advancement of truth, calling God to witness that his testimony is true. In trials, indeed, we have been under a necessity to admit them, as well as those of all other false religions, to be examined as witnesses; but the reason of this is, because the jury are left at liberty to give what credit they please to their testimony; and if they do give credit to what they say, it proceeds more from its verisimilitude, than from the regard they are supposed to have for the oath they have taken; for I hope no lawyer will say, that as to those crimes, such as treason, where two witnesses are expressly required, two Jew witnesses would be sufficient even against a Christian. If this, by the quirks of our lawyers, should be deemed a compliance with the statutes, I could assign a reason why a wicked minister should desire to increase the number of Jews in this country; but as this, I am sure, was not so much as thought of by those who introduced this bill, and as there are other reasons enough against it, I have no occasion for explaining myself upon this head.

In short, Sir, I think, that instead of resolving to go into a committee upon this bill, we should resolve to appoint a

secret committee to enquire, whether the Jews be allowed to have a synagogue, or other place of publick worship in this kingdom, and if they have, by what authority that indulgence has been granted or allowed; for I am sure, we have several expresse laws against it, and no law, that I know of, for dispensing with them. The act of toleration is so far from allowing it, that it expressly excludes from any benefit or indulgence thereby granted all such as deny the Trinity; consequently, to allow the Jews any place of publick worship, or even to connive at it, is an exercise of a dispensing power, which is expressly declared to be illegal, by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the time of the revolution, and was assigned as the first and chief cause for our inviting over the prince of Orange, and taking arms against that unfortunate and ill-advised prince king James II. But, Sir, if it be resolved to go into a committee upon this bill, I hope care will be taken to amend that part of it, where it is said to be, by and with the consent of the lords spiritual and temporal; for it cannot be supposed, that the reverend bench, or any one of our bishops, advised or consented to this bill: I hope, they have all unanimously joined in a solemn protest against it; and therefore I think, that in justice to them, and out of regard to their sacred character, the word *spiritual* ought to be left out of the bill.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN reading a letter in your Magazine concerning *Plaister of Paris* (see p. 177.) I thought it would not be unacceptable to your readers to have a further account, how that, so useful a substance, is found and procured. The following observations I made upon the spot.

Out of the Fauxbourg St. Martin, are some large mountains, called *La Butte du Chameau*, upon whose summits are placed several windmills; it is in these mountains where they dig all the plaister (*de Plâter*) for cementing their stones in building (at Paris) and for making their different statues, images, &c. and is what we call plaister of Paris, after being calcined. Upon the declivities, and surrounding these mountains, grows a short grass, intermixed with the following most remarkable

remarkable plants, viz. *Trifol. lupulin.* *Marrub. nig.* *scetid.* *Ceronepus Ruellii*, *Carduus stellatus*, *from Calceitrap.* B. & *capitulis globosis*, *Eryngium vulg.* C. B. &c. Upon the surface are sed great numbers of sheep, and within the body of these hills are a prodigious number of caverns, where they have been digging for many centuries.

The upper stratum, which is generally from 10 to 15 and 20 feet deep, is a sort of yellowish, white soapy earth, having whiter streaks or veins traversing it: In some parts of these hills it is found breaking somewhat like bole, but harder in others, and consisting of the most thin slaky lamina's, occasioned, I suppose, by the soil being drier, not having moisture enough to cement these lamina's into one solid mass, as that is which is found by Belle Ville, where the country is more low: This earth is called by the workmen, *le marn*, or *terre à dégraisser*. I could learn no other use of it, then in taking out spots on cloaths; to the touch it's a little greasy, and to the taste very absorbent and inspid.

When they have got to the bottom of this whitish ash-colour'd stratum, they come to the vein of stone made use of for burning to plaister. This stone, the deeper they go, changes into different degrees of hardness and colour. The first stratum, and what they find in larger quantities, is of a white, inclining to a brown or yellowish colour, of a crumbly coarse grain, whose substance consists entirely of fine shining mica, or sparry-like particles: This is the sort made use of for cementing the stones in building; as the bottom of this is found another stratum of a harder and more compact substance, the mica smaller, and less perceptible, composed of lamina's, from 3 to 6 and 8 inches thick, separated by layers of the fore-mentioned whitish earth.

These thin strata of hard stone, and which is the bottom of all, is full of bluish hard veins, running horizontal, of which I can give you no description so near, as in comparing it to the *lulus Helmontii*, or waxen vein, found in great quantities about Sydenham, near London, and many other places. This last mentioned stratum is what makes the finest and hardest plaister, and which is always chosen to cast statues, busts, &c. with.

Between these different strata of stone, is found, in most of these quarries, a shining, slaky, transparent stone, of a topaz colour, dividing into the most thin lamina's, shooting always in a pyramidal form.

Here are two species of this; that which is found in greatest quantities is the worst sort, much harder, more opaque, and nothing near so beautiful to the eye; this sort is found intermixed between the lowest stratum of plaister-stone, and when adhering to it, is also burnt for plaister: This is called *du Tartre*. But the first mentioned fine sort the workmen pick out and preserve for cleaning gold and silver lace (which they told me was very prejudicial in wounding their hands;) in this, when held to the light, and by regarding its glassy surface, are seen veins of the most beautiful colours, as red, green, yellow, purple, blue, &c. its shape is always pyramidal, generally two joined together, and is by the workmen called *du Gés*, and by the curious is known by the name of *Lapis Selenites*.

The way of burning this stone for plaister is by breaking the large pieces into thinner, piling them edgewise to about 10 feet high and 15 broad, leaving four or five arched spaces, like ovens mouths, where they light fires with billet wood.

There is great care required in not burning the stone too much, for that makes very bad plaister: When the fire is put out, if they find pieces that are not burnt enough (and which is known by the blackish parts) they burn it over again, by laying it upon the top of other heaps.

Yours, J. H.

Mr. AMES, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, gave to that Society, May 3, 1753, the following Method, or Receipt, for taking off the Inscriptions from Brass Plates in Churches.

**T**AKE a little printers ink, or lamp black and oil, pretty thick, in a vial, then with a sponge rub some of it amongst the letters; then wipe the surface clean, and lay a damp sheet of paper over it, and over that, again, lay a piece of flannel cloth or bays; then roll a glass bottle, or any roller over it, to sink the paper into the engravings, which will fetch out the ink on your paper reversed; but by turning it to the light it will appear right; or, by putting a clean sheet of paper over it, whilst green, rub it, and it will stand right.

Another way: Take paper, after your plate is well cleaned, and cover over the inscription; then rub it all over with black lead, and the inscription will appear in white letters.

*A SUMMARY of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.*

**T**HE last session, being the 6th of this parliament, did not assemble until the 11th of January last, when his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech, which our readers may see in our Magazine for that month, p. 28. The address of the house of lords, in answer to this speech, was moved for by the earl of Marchmont, and seconded by the lord Archer; and that in the house of commons was moved for by Charles Yorke, Esq; and seconded by Robert Tracy, Esq; both which addresses, with his majesty's answer to each, the reader may see in our said Magazine, p. 28, 29.

Some objections were made against the address proposed in the house of commons, particularly against acknowledging his majesty's wisdom, that is to say, the wisdom of his ministers, in pursuing such measures as might best contribute to maintain and render permanent the general tranquillity of Europe; and some severe speeches were made against the measures of our administration; but in this house, as well as the other, the address was agreed to without a division; and the two grand committees of supply and of ways and means being established in the usual manner, as there was nothing very extraordinary in any of their resolutions, we shall give only the following abstract of the sums granted and provided for by them.

**SUPPLY in SESSION, 1753.****NAVY.**

	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 22. <b>F</b> OR maintaining ten thousand seamen for 13 months, beginning Jan. 1, 1753, at 4l. per man per month, (including ordnance for sea service)	520000	—	—
For the ordinary of the Navy and half-pay to sea officers, for 1753	280206	13	11
Towards the support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, for 1753	10000	—	—
	810206	13	11

**ORDNANCE.**

Feb. 1. For the charge of the office of ordnance, land service, for 1752	107682	9	9
For defraying the extraordinary expence of the said office, not provided for by parliament	8817	11	8
	116506	1	3

**FORCES.**

Jan. 29. For 18,857 effective men for guards, garisons, and other forces in Great-Britain, Overnsey and Jersey, for 1753	628315	7	12
For the forces in the plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garisons of Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1753	136450	12	09
For defraying the extraordinary expences of land forces and other services incurred in 1752, and not provided for	26689	13	2
On account of reduced officers of land forces and marines, for 1753	53000	—	—
For allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse reduced; and to superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1753	4288	5	5
For pensions to widows of reduced officers, who died upon the establishment of half-pay, and who were married before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1753	9036	—	—
For the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1753	38270	15	5
	1015021	—	11

**NOVA-SCOTIA.**

Feb. 20. An account of charges incurred in maintaining the colony of Nova-Scotia in 1752, not provided for by parliament	47428	5	10
On account of maintaining the said colony, for 1753	47167	6	6
	94615	12	4

**SUBSIDIES.**

Feb. 1. To enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the elector of Bavaria, pursuant to treaty	20000	—	—
The like with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony	32000	—	—
	52000	—	—

DEPT.

## DEFICIENCIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 20. To make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas, 1751	79	16	19
The like of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, at Lady-Day, 1752	749	3	3½
The like of the duty of 52s. per barrel on sweets, &c. at Michaelmas, 1752	9846	3	3½
	18512	6	6

## SUNDRY SERVICES.

Feb. 15. To capt. John Vernon, in full satisfaction for his interest in 40 acres of land, now in possession of the crown, whereon the fort of Sheerneck stands	2214	2	3
March 15. To enable the commissioners of Westminster bridge to maintain the said bridge, and to perform the other trusts reposed in them	2000	—	—
Towards making and keeping in repair a road between Carlisle and Newcastle upon Tyne	3000	—	—
For defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expenses from the surrender of the charter to his majesty, June 24, 1752, to June 24, 1753	2632	—	—
Towards building a fort at Anamboa, and for the maintenance and support thereof; and for other forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, to be applied in such manner as his majesty shall think proper	16000	—	—
	25846	3	3
	2112707	17	2½

These supplies we shall divide as follows :

For the current service of 1753	2026393	17	3½
For services incurred and not provided for	87801	13	5
For deficiencies of former funds	18512	6	6
	2112707	17	2½

## WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

## PARTICULARS.

Jan. 25. BY the duty on malt, &c. continued from June 23, 1753, 1753. to June 24, 1754	750000	—	—
Feb. 8. By the land-tax 2s. in the pound for one year from March 25, 1753	1000000	—	—
By cash in the Exchequer on the 2-7ths excise, granted by act 5 & 6 Will. & Mary	100482	14	3½
By the like of the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	79812	16	—
By the like of the additional duty on low wines and spirituous liquors, granted by acts 16 and 24 of his present majesty	54580	9	—
March 27. By the sinking fund	400000	—	—
By the surplus of the grants for the year 1752	18035	9	—½
	2422911	8	4½
Supply voted in 1753	2112707	17	2½
Exceedings	290203	11	1½

N. B. The several duties on salt, and on red and white herrings delivered out for home consumption (which by act of 18 of his present majesty, have continuance till March 25, 1759) made perpetual, subject to be redeemed by parliament; and after the principal and interest due to the proprietors of orders made in pursuance of the said act, and charged on the said several duties, shall be discharged; all the monies arising from the said duties are to be made part of the sinking fund.

And that our readers may have at one view a state of our publick accounts, we shall add the following,



Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1751. L. s. d. q.	Increased between Dec. 31, and Jan. 11, 1753. L.	Paid off within that time.. L. s. d.	Amount of the debt on Jan. 11, L. s.
<b>ANNUITIES</b> for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South-Sea</i> company	1836275 17 10 4		1836275 17
<b>Ditto</b> for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100		108100
<b>Do</b> for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum re- maining after what is fallen in by deaths	93080 14 10 4	2275	90850 14
<b>Ditto</b> on plate act 6 <i>George</i> I.	129750		129750
<b>Ditto</b> for <i>Nevis</i> and <i>St. Christopher</i> <i>debentures</i> , at 3l. p. cent. p. ann.	37821 5 1 4		37821 5
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000	400000	
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000		600000
<b>Ditto</b> 1738, charged on ditto	300000		300000
<b>Duties</b> on salt further continued	879150	162450	716700
<b>Exchequer bills</b> made out for inte- rest of old bills	2200		2200
The land tax and duties on malt, being additional grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on 6d. p. pound pensions.			
<b>EAST-INDIA Company.</b>			
<b>By</b> 2 acts of parliament 9 <i>Will.</i> III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 <i>Anna</i>	3100000		3100000
<b>Annunities</b> at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the ad- ditional duties on low wines, &c.	1000000		1000000
<b>BANK of ENGLAND.</b>			
<b>On</b> their original fund at 3l. per cent. from <i>August</i> 1, 1743	3200000		3200000
<b>For</b> cancelling Exchequer bills 3 <i>G.</i> I.	500000		500000
<b>Purchased</b> of the <i>S. S.</i> company	4000000		4000000
<b>Exchequer bills</b> charged on the du- ties on sweets 1737	499600		499600
<b>Ann.</b> at 3l. 10s. p. c. on the duties on coals, &c. since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1719	1750000		1750000
<b>Ditto</b> charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000		1250000
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000		800000
<b>Ditto</b> 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000		800000
<b>Do</b> at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	1800000		1800000
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000		1800000
<b>Do</b> at 3 p. cent. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines im- ported since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1745	2000000		2000000
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spi- ritous liquors since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1746	2824428 13 11		2824428 13
<b>Ditto</b> at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since ditto	986800		986800
<b>Ditto</b> at 3 1/2 p. cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.	929276 10 6		929276 10
<b>Ditto</b> at 3 1/2 p. cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4129365 5		4129365 5
<b>Ditto</b> at 3 1/2 p. cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on ad- ditional subsidy on poundage, &c. since <i>March</i> 1, 1747	6660006 18 3		6660006 18
<b>Ditto</b> at 3 1/2 p. cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund	2968496 8 8		2968496 8
<b>Do</b> at 3 p. c. 1750, charged on ditto	1000000		1000000
<b>Exchequer bills</b> at 3 per cent. 1751, charged on ditto	639901 2 0 4	639901 2 0 4	
<b>Do</b> at 3 p. c. 1752, charged on ditto	1400000	136484 13 1 1/2	1263515 6
<b>SOUTH-SEA Company.</b>			
<b>On</b> their cap. stock and ann. 9 <i>G.</i> I.	25025309 13 11 1/2		25025309
<b>Annunities</b> at 3 p. c. 1751, charged			

**ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.**

**Dr.**  
**THE Exchequer to the sink-**  
**ing fund, between Dec.**  
**1751, and Jan. 11, 1753,**  
**£.**

**plus of the**  
**regate fund**  
**eral fund**  
**th-Sea comp. fund**  
**irated goods imported, and**  
**undervalued**

£.	s.	d.	q.
750396	5	1	4
705511	12	3	4
191294	16	2	
	1	10	6
1647704	4	2	

**onies brought to this fund by**  
**act 25 Geo. II.**

£.	s.	d.	q.
7103	15	12	
51107	9	4	4
29613	17	4	4

87825	2	8	4
1735529	6	10	4

**Memorandum.** The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life, by a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21,340l. 10s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 42,375l. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

**Memorandum.** Of the sum of 1,400,000l. borrowed this year, 900,000l. was applied for paying the navy debt.

<b>Per contra Cr.</b>	
By money issued between Dec. 31, 1751, and Jan. 11, 1753, viz.	L. s. d. q.
By annuities 1736, 6 months due, June 24, 1752, 9000l.	9121 5
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, Jan. 5, 1753, 221l. 5s.	
Ditto 1738, 9 months due, June 24, 1752, 6750l.	6793 11 6
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, Jan. 5, 1753, 43l. 11s. 6d.	
Ditto anno 1742, 6 months due, June 24, 1752, and management, 12,225l.	13144 1 1/2
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, Jan. 5, 1753, and management, 919l. 1d. 1/2	
Ditto 1749, 12 months due, Oct. 10, 1752, and management	109887 16 1 1/2
Ditto 1750, 6 months due June 24, 1752, and management, 16,265l. 12s. 6d.	17101 1 9
Ditto unsubscribed, 6 months due, June 24, 1752, and management, 835l. 9s. 3d.	
Do 1751, 12 months due, Jan. 5, 1753, and management	64181 5
Annuities at 3 p. c. transferable at the Bank, and management, 6 months due, Jan. 5, 1753	131652 14 1 1/2
By the Bank for circulating Exchequer bills, anno 1751, to Nov. 4, 1752	15394 6 2
Ditto 1752, to ditto	2557 2 2
Ditto in reward for taking in subscriptions	2000
By the South-Sea company for ditto	2500
By deficiency of lottery annuities, at Christmas, 1751, 796l. 19s. 11d.	13127 19 8
Ditto at Midsummer, 1752, 5310l. 19s. 2d.	
The duty on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day, 1752	749 3 3 1/2
Duty on wines imported at Midsummer, 1752	17617 5 2 1/2
Ditto on glass, &c. to October 10, 1752	31831 12 8 1/2
Ditto on sweets to ditto	9346 3 3 1/2
Ditto on houses, &c. to ditto	11253 9 10 1/2
By the usher of the Exchequer for necessaries delivered for annuities 1736 and 1738, to Michaelmas, 1751	257 12 2 1/2
By ditto for ditto for sinking fund bills 1751, to ditto	71 12 6 1/2
By a sum granted for the service of the year 1752	500000
In full of 1,190,041l. 16s. 1d. Exchequer bills, 1750-51	639901 2 0 1/2
In part of 1,400,000l. in ditto	136284 13 1 1/2

*The ADVENTURES of BERTHOLDE.  
Extracted from the French. With his  
EFFIGY curiously engraved.*

**B**ERTHOLDE had a large head, as round as a foot-ball, adorned with red hair very straight, and which had a great resemblance to the bristles of a hog; an extremely short forehead, furrowed with wrinkles; two little blear eyes, edged round with a border of bright carnation, and overshadowed by a pair of large eye-brows, which upon occasion, might be made use of as brushes; a flat red nose, resembling an extinguisher; a wide mouth, from which proceeded two long crooked teeth, not unlike the tusks of a boar, and pointing to a pair of ears, like those which formerly belonged to Mydas; a lip of a monstrous thickness, which hung down on a chin, that seemed to sink under the load of a beard, thick, straight, and bristly; a very short neck, which nature had adorned with a kind of necklace, formed of ten or twelve small wens. The rest of his body was perfectly agreeable to the grotesque appearance of his visage; so that from head to foot, he was a kind of monster, who by his deformity, and the hair with which he was covered, had a greater resemblance to a bear half licked into form, than to a human creature.

But tho' nature had treated him so ill with respect to his body, she had recompensed him by the subtilty, the agreeableness, and the solidity of the mind, she had united to it. This advantage, infinitely more precious than all others, raised him from being a simple and mean peasant, to be the favourite of a great prince, and happily extricated him out of all the snares and dangers that had been laid for him.

Bertholde was born of poor parents, in a village called Bertagnona, at some miles distance from Verona. The small fortune of his father, and his having ten children, would not permit the good man to give them the least education. But as for Bertholde, he had a fund of wit, which sufficiently made him amends for the poverty of his parents, and the deformity of his person, which was more fit to affright children, than to raise his fortune; and therefore, the nurses and mothers of the village had nothing more to do, but to mention his name to make their children quiet when crying, or to make them cry when they were quiet.

But the pleasure he gave to the other peasants, was equal to the terror his figure caused in the little innocents. Bertholde diverted them on Sundays, and

every festival, with the sallies of his wit: He instructed them by excellent sentences, which he uttered from time to time; so that, next to the priest and the lord of the manor, no person in the village was treated with greater respect. His poverty, contrary to custom, was not considered as a vice; and, what is very strange, it did not render him the object of aversion and contempt. So far was this from being the case, the honest country people, in order to keep him amongst them, would have contributed to his support; but he not being willing to be a burthen to them, chose rather to leave the village, and to seek a living elsewhere.

**B** With this view he went to Verona, where Alboin, the first king of the Lombards, after having conquered the greatest part of Italy, kept his court. Chance conducted Bertholde to the palace of this prince, and while he was gazing and wondering at the beauty of the building, his attention was drawn aside, to observe two women at a small distance, who had neither nails nor fingers enough to scratch with, nor a volubility of tongue, sufficient to give vent to the torrent of abuse they seemed willing to cast out at each other.

Bertholde was so much diverted with this scene, that he had no inclination to put an end to it; but a stop was put to his satisfaction by one of the king's officers, who came with his orders for parting the combatants; he commanded them to lay their complaints before his majesty, who had promised to do them justice. Upon this their fury ceased, each picked up her cap, and finding her cloaths torn, and her person something discomposed, they both begged leave to retire for a while, that they might appear with greater decency before the king.

Bertholde hearing this, conceived some idea of the goodness of his sovereign, and as he had never seen him, resolved to pay him a visit. In this age, the gates of palaces were not yet blocked up with guards, every one had free access to lay their grievances before the throne.

**F** Tho' a peasant, tho' a clown, tho' disgraced by nature, reason dictated to him, that all men were formed by the same hand, and created in a perfect equality; he therefore thought there was no person on earth with whom he might not be allowed to converse familiarly.

In consequence of this principle, he entered the palace without any conductor, marched up stairs, traversed the apartments, and entered into that in which the king was surrounded by his courtiers, who were conversing with him in a respectful

spectful posture, and laughing at the two women, who had just been quarrelling before the window : But how great was their astonishment to see Bertholde walk in with his hat on his head, and, without speaking a word, come boldly up to them, and seat himself by the side of the king, in a chair which they, out of respect, had left empty. Surprized at this rusticity, and more still, at his grotesque appearance, they stood immovable at the view of this second Æsop, whose mean dress was very suitable to his deformity. From this rustic behaviour, the king easily guessed, that he was one whom curiosity had brought to his court. And as he had learnt from experience, that nature sometimes hides her treasures under the most unpromising form, he resolved to have a familiar conversation with him, and for a few minutes, in complaisance to the clown, to forget his own grandeur and dignity. Who are you ? cried the prince to Bertholde : How did you come into the world ? What is your country ? — I am a man, replied the peasant ; I came into the world in the manner Providence sent me, and the world itself is my country.

The king then asked him several questions, which had not the least connection with each other. A trial of wit, which in those days was much used at the courts of sovereign princes. And this is the substance of the discourse, as it is preserved in the ancient records of the country. What thing is that which flies the swiftest ? cried the monarch. — Thought, answered Bertholde. — What is the gulf that is never filled ? — The avarice of the miser. — What is most hateful in young people ? — Self-conceit, because it makes them incorrigible. — What is most ridiculous in the old ? — Love. — Who are most lavish of their caresses ? — Those who intend to deceive us, and those who have already done it. — What are the things most dangerous in a house ? — A wicked wife, and the tongue of a servant. — What is the husband's most incurable disease ? — The infidelity of his wife. — What way will you take to bring water in a sieve ? — I'll stay till it is frozen. — How will you catch a hare without running ? — I will wait till I find her on the spit.

The king was astonished at the readiness with which he answered these questions ; and to let him see his satisfaction, promised to give him any thing he could desire. I defy you, replied Bertholde, bluntly. — How so, replied his majesty ? Do you doubt my good will ? — No ; but I aspire after what you do not possess, and consequently cannot give to me. — And what is this precious thing that I do

June, 1753.

not possess ? — Felicity, which was never in the power of kings, who enjoy less of it than the rest of mankind. — How ! am not I happy on so elevated a throne ? — Yes, you are, if the happiness of a man consists in the height of his seat. — Do you see these lords and gentlemen that are continually about me, would they be always ready to obey me, if they were not convinced of my power ? — And do you not see, in your turn, that there are as many crows, waiting to devour a carcase, and who, to prevent its seeing their designs, begin by picking out its eyes. — Well said, but all this does not hinder me from shining in the midst of them, as the sun amongst the stars. — True, but tell me, shining sun, how many eclipses you are obliged to suffer in a year ? — Why do you put this question ? — Because the continual flattery of these gentlemen will raise a cloud that must darken your understanding. — On this foot then, you would not be a courtier ? — Miserable as I am, I should be sorry to be placed in the rank of slaves : Besides, I am neither knave, traitor, nor liar, and consequently have not the necessary qualities for succeeding in this fine employment. — What are you then to seek for at my court ? — What I have not been able to find there ; for I had imagined a king to be as much above other men, as a steeple is above common houses ; but I have soon found, that I have honoured them more than they deserve.

Of all the virtues, those of frankness and sincerity have been in every age least recompensed in a court. This Bertholde experienced ; for the king, shocked at the little regard he expressed for his person, told him, that if he was unwilling to be turned out in an ignominious manner, he must leave the palace immediately. He obeyed ; but as he was going, said, with an air of gaiety, that he was of the nature of flies, which the more you attempt to drive away, the more obstinately are they bent on their return. — I permit you to return like them, cried the monarch, provided you bring them along with you ; but if you appear without them, you shall forfeit your head. — Agreed, replied the peasant ; to do this, I will only take a step to our village. The king gave his consent, and Bertholde hastened away. The monarch did not doubt of his keeping his word ; but had a great curiosity to see in what manner he would perform it, and the clown soon satisfied him ; for he had no sooner reached the village, than running to a stable belonging to one of his brothers, he took out an old ass, whose back and buttocks had lost the friendly covering of a

M m

sound

found skin, and mounting on his back, turned again to Verona, accompanied by an infinite number of flies riding behind him, and in this equipage arrived at the palace; when commending the fidelity with which they had stuck to his beast, and attended him all the way, he told the king, that he kept his promise; and Alboin, pleased with the stratagem, soon conceived such an idea of his abilities, that he imagined he might be useful to him, in helping him to disentangle the intricacies of government, and therefore gave him free leave to stay at court.

I shall omit the various contests between Bertholde and the king, on the virtues and vices of the ladies, in which the king did justice to their merit, while our hero endeavoured to bring them into contempt. But I cannot avoid taking notice of a petition of the ladies of the court, to obtain a share in the government, and administration of affairs.

The king having read their long request, which the queen had engaged the chancellor to deliver to him, replied, that this affair being of very great importance, required his serious consideration; that he would weigh the matter, and give the ladies an answer in an audience, to which they should be admitted the next day.

Bertholde, the enemy of beauty, could not hear the petition and reply, without bursting into a loud laugh. The king asked the reason: Bertholde ridiculed his complaisance and the easiness of his temper, when the king replied, that he was in a terrible embarrassment; that he should be ruined if he granted their request, and that his danger would not be less if he refused it. A refusal, said he, will enrage them; they are able to revenge themselves, by making their husbands, who have the command of my troops, rise up against me. My dear Bertholde, added he; Bertholde, my faithful friend, help me out of this labyrinth: Thy imagination, fertile in stratagems, has hitherto drawn thee out of the dangers thou hast fallen into at my court, and I am persuaded thou canst relieve me out of this. Bertholde promised every thing, and desired the king to be satisfied. Having stood musing for a moment, he left the palace, went to the market and bought a little bird: He shut it in a box in the presence of the king, gave it to him, and desired him to send it to the queen, for her to give it to the ladies who had presented her the petition, with a most express prohibition against opening the box, on pain of incurring his highest indignation; but to keep it till the next day, when it should be opened before

him, at the audience he had promised to grant them.

The officer to whom the box was given, discharged his commission, and the queen also gave the box to the ladies, who were still with that princess, talking together on the answer the chancellor had brought from the king. As we easily persuade ourselves to believe what flatters our self-love, there was not one present who did not think, that their request was already granted. His majesty, said they, is sensible of the justice of our demand, and as he is equity itself, he immediately found that it was impossible for him to refuse us; to heighten the favour which he will certainly grant us, he has only thought fit to defer it till to-morrow. There is now no doubt, continued they, but that this box contains something extremely valuable, and the confidence with which he has deposited it in our hands, shews also, that he does not think us unworthy of the honour. Come, ladies, let him see that we deserve it, by an exact and faithful observance of the prohibition relating to this precious treasure.

At this they took leave of the queen, and after having agreed to assemble the next day at the governor's lady's, in order to go to the audience in a body, each returned home.

They were hardly got home, when every one of them was filled with an impatient desire to know what it could be that was contained in that box; and this impatience increased to such a degree, that they could not sleep all night. Never was any hour watched for with more impatience, than that appointed for their assembling at the governor's lady's, and they were all there three quarters of an hour before the time appointed. They all began to discourse on the box they had received the evening before, which the governor had taken from his wife as soon as she came home; and fearing lest her well known curiosity should bring him into disgrace, had taken the precaution to lock it up in his cabinet. However, as the time of audience approached, it was brought out and given to the assembly.

The box no sooner appeared, than they viewed it with the utmost impatience, and all being eager to see the hidden treasure, several very fine speeches were made to shew, that there could be no harm in just satisfying their curiosity; in short, this was a proposal that met with the unanimous concurrence of all present; and as the box had no lock, it was immediately opened, when out flew the

little bird, which taking to a window that stood open, disappeared in a moment. How shall I describe the consternation of these unhappy ladies at seeing the bird fly away, and the box empty! They had not time to see whether it was a linnet, a nightingale, a canary-bird, or a sparrow; had they but known of what species it was, they would have put another in its place; but this secret was known only to the king and Bertholde.

Their consternation now kept them silent, and they no sooner recovered their speech, than they burst into tears and lamentations. It was in vain for them, they said, to hide their disobedience from the king—with what face could they appear before him? And then reproaching themselves, O this unhappy, this cursed curiosity, cried the governor's lady, has ruined us all! O fatal box, a thousand times more fatal than that of Pandora! If the curiosity that opened that box, occasioned evils on earth, a hope of deliverance, and a cure for those evils remained at the bottom; but alas! alas! we have not this feeble consolation!

Mean while the hour of audience approached, and in the perplexity they were in, they knew not whether they should go to the palace or return home, when one of the ladies proposed, that they should throw themselves at the feet of the queen, tell her their misfortune, and entreat her to make use of her authority and credit with the king to prevent the effects of his anger, and they all unanimously embraced the proposal; but while they were preparing to set out, a page from that princess came for the box, on which they returned for answer, that they were bringing it; but they no sooner stood before the queen, than perceiving the box in the hand of the governor's lady, she viewed it with eagerness, snatched it, and in an instant opened the lid, when confused and astonished she burst into a rage against the king, for having sported with a curiosity that had given her the extremest inquietude; when the governor's lady, with abundance of tears, acknowledged her fault, and in the name of all the ladies, begged her to endeavour to obtain their pardon. The queen was sensible of their afflictions, and promised to undertake their cause.

In the mean time, the king, who waited for them, was surprised at their delay, and had mentioned it to Bertholde, who imputed it to the success of his stratagem. While they were talking on this subject, the queen entered, accompanied by the ladies, to the number of about 300, when their melancholy and dejected air confirmed the truth of this opinion.

The king, having seated the queen on his side, asked the cause of this visit. You have read, said she, the request caused to be presented to you yesterday in the name of all these ladies, and are come for the answer you promised to give us. It is in this box, answered the king, and at the same time was going to open it. Your majesty may spare yourself the trouble, replied the queen, the bird is flown: The curiosity of these ladies has caused this accident, and you must thank them all at your majesty's feet to implore your pardon. And indeed, the ladies as soon as the king attempted to open the box, had prostrated themselves with their heads to the ground.

At these words the king seeming to be in a violent rage, Is it thus then, said he in an angry tone; is it thus that you treat me? Have you let the bird fly that I trusted to your care, in spite of the orders I gave to the contrary; and you the front after this, to come to desire me to admit you into all my councils, and to enter into the affairs of my government and kingdom? How can you keep the secrets that will be treated of, secrets of the greatest importance, since on those principally depend the happiness or misery of my people, the prosperity or ruin of my kingdom, and the safety or fall of my throne? Can you resist your inclination to disobey them, when in spite of my prohibitions and threatenings, you have not been able to restrain your curiosity for half a minute? Go, foolish as you are, you deserve to be punished with the utmost severity: I am out of respect for the queen, who condescended to interest herself in my affairs, I consent to pardon you; but for me, for the time to come, never hear the like extravagances. And believe me it is not without the best and the most solid reasons, that the laws have excluded you from the government.

The king's pleasure at the success of this scheme was not less than the mortification the poor ladies suffered in hearing this discourse; and they were no sooner gone, than he made his acknowledgments to Bertholde. The more I know of you, said he, the more I esteem and admire you; as a proof of my satisfaction, receive from my hand this ring, and the treasurer shall give you 1000 crowns. Do not be displeased, replied Bertholde, if I disobey you; my sincerity has already made me too many enemies, for what however, I do not care a farthing, who desires nothing, and has not anything to fear. Nature has made me free, and I resolve to keep my

M m 2

dom as long as my life ; but I cannot be free if I take your presents, for as the proverb says, He who takes, sells himself. How then, replied the king, shall I shew my gratitude ? I have heard, said Bertholde, that it is more glorious to deserve the favours of a prince and to refuse them, than to receive without deserving them. If I was capable of vanity, your goodwill would be more agreeable to me than all the presents in the world.

While they were talking in this manner, the king received a letter from the queen, who, resolving to be revenged on the cause of the ladies disgrace, sent for the unhappy peasant, who by many artifices evaded the force of her resentment. She had four large dogs placed in the court through which he was to pass, in order to tear him to pieces ; this he was informed of, and getting a brace of live hares carried them under his arms, and letting them loose at the approach of the dogs, was instantly delivered from these enemies. He then, to the queen's surprise, appeared before her, was put into a sack, and in this condition confined in a room till the next day, when he was to be thrown into the river ; but he had the address to persuade the soldier who was set over him, to let him out and take his place ; and then stealing the queen's robe, and her veil, in this disguise got out of the palace : But the next day he was found, and the monarch was obliged to satisfy the queen's resentment, by ordering him to be hanged on a tree. Bertholde besought the king to take care of his family, and to let him chuse the tree on which he was to die. The monarch freely consented, and gave him a guard to see that the executioner gave him his choice : The trees of every wood for many miles round were examined, and Bertholde, very wisely, objected to all that were proposed, till the executioner and guard being weary of the fruitless search, set him at liberty. At their return, the guards found the king lamenting the loss of a faithful and able servant ; he rejoiced to hear that he was still alive, and having found the place of his retreat, went himself to persuade him to return to court ; this he not only accomplished, but reconciled him to the queen. He was then made prime minister, and under his influence the reign of this prince was happy, and his people enjoyed all the felicity they could reasonably desire. But the particulars of this part of his life, says our author, are for ever excluded from our knowledge ; since this part of the manuscript has been unhappily eaten up by the rats ; but as the inveterate enemies of all the ancient records of histo-

ry have left his will untouched, we shall here give it our readers.

*To all those who shall see or read this present writing, health and a good appetite.*

" I Bertholde, great-grandson of Bertolazzo, grandson of Bertazzo di Bertio, and son of Bartolin, of the village of Bertagnana, knowing that we are all mortal, and neither more nor less than bladders filled with wind, which the least accident reduces to nothing, and that when we are arrived at the age of 70, as I am at this day, it is time to think of beating a retreat, and to with a good repose and good night, to our companions : For these causes, finding some grains of good sense in my bald head, I am willing to set my affairs in order, by making this my last will and testament ; as much for my own satisfaction, as for that of my friends and relations, to whom I have some obligations ; for which reason I have sent for Sieur Cerfollio for him to write my last will, as follows.

I. I leave to master Bertholde, my brother, the venerable cobbler of our village, my shoes, and 8d. in good money, for having several times lent me his awl, to put them in order, and for having done me other services equally considerable.

Item, To my uncle Sambuco, gardener, I also leave my straw-hat, for having sometimes given me a bunch of leeks, sometimes some onions, and at others some cloves of garlick to get me an appetite.

Item, I leave to master Allegratto, the king's butler, my large leathern belt and my purse, for having many times filled my rundlet with wine, and for other services not less important.

Item, To master Martin, cook to the servants, my knife and fork, for having sometimes regaled me with beans and onions, food infinitely more delicate to me than pies, tarts, ragouts, and all the other regales and dainties which would soon have sent me to my grave.

Item, To my aunt Pandora, washer-woman, my straw-bed, two chairs with holes in them, and a little crazy, and two ells of linen, to make her three aprons, for having washed my shirts, and my large woollen stockings.

Item, I leave to Fechetti, page of the court, 25 lashes with a whip, for having made a hole in my chamber-pot, by which means I made water in my bed ; as also for having tied crackers to my tail, and many other tricks, gambols, and ridiculous and impertinent fooleries. As he is never out of mischief, I would have this article executed immediately after my decease,

Item,

Item, As at my coming to court, I left my wife Marcolfa, and my young son Bertholdin, and have never let them know where I am, for fear they should follow me hither: I leave Marcolfa, my wife, the little piece of land I have possessed, till my son arrives at the age of 25, after which he shall enjoy it on the following terms, to wit, that if he marries, he shall never unite himself to a person above his station; that he shall not be intimate with his superiors; that he shall eat when he has it, and work when he can; that he shall not take counsel of those who do not know how to govern themselves, nor remedies of a sick physician; that he shall do his duty to every body, be vigilant in his affairs, not interfere in those in which he has no concern, much less in those he does not understand; that he shall desire nothing, be contented with what he has; that he shall seriously consider that there are more lambs go to the butchers than sheep, and more young men die than old. If he soberly reflects on these things, and performs them, he cannot fail of being happy in this world, and dying quietly.

Item, Having no other goods, since I would never accept of any thing from the king, tho' he has frequently offered and pressed me to receive large sums of money, jewels, moveables, rich apparel, lands, castles, seigniories, fine horses, and a thousand other rich presents; which would have robbed me of that repose and tranquillity, which, next to health, are the most precious blessings of

life; which might make me engage in all the impertinencies which I have seen practised by almost all those that possess them, and would therefore have justly rendered me odious to all the world; for insolence commonly walks by the side of those, whom fortune has raised from the dust to great employments: In short, having been always willing to remain poor, I have nothing to leave my king; but as I believe he has received some benefit from my advice, I will now give him such counsel, as shall not be less salutary both to him and his people.

I advise him then, for the good of his subjects, and even from a regard to his own advantage, constantly to hold the balance between the rich and poor with an even hand; to examine carefully before he determines; never to pronounce a sentence whilst moved by anger; to preserve the love of his subjects; to recompense good and wise men, and to chastize the wicked; to drive away flatterers, liars, and calumniators, and in general all those pests of a court, who carry fire in their tongues; not to overburthen the people; to protect widows and orphans; to cause speedy judgment in all suits at law, and to put a stop to the tricks and quibbles of courts. If he exactly follows these few rules, he will live happily, his reign will be immortal, and he will be proposed as a pattern of wisdom and perfection to all the kings of the earth, till the end of time. Amen."

Signed,

BERTHOLDE.

A SOLUTION to the QUESTION in SURVEYING, proposed in Magazine for November last, p. 503.

SUPPOSE the  $\angle CBQ$  any number of degrees, &c. at pleasure, which by trials and error, at three or four suppositions, I find to be  $12^\circ - 11' - 11''$  nearly; then there will be

$\angle CDB =$	—	32	— 48	— 49	} given to find the requisites, as per question.
$\angle DCB =$	—	135	— 00	— 00	
$\angle CDB =$	—	57	— 11	— 11	
$\angle DCB =$	—	32	— 48	— 49	
$\angle ADB =$	—	114	— 22	— 22	
$\frac{1}{2}$ the sum of the two angles $ABD$ and $DAB =$	}	32	— 48	— 49	
$\angle DBP =$	—	24	— 22	— 22	
$\angle cza =$	—	65	— 37	— 38	
$\angle AHL =$	—	44	— 50	— 56	
$\angle HAL =$	—	45	— 09	— 04	
		C. L.			
The side $AD =$	}	6.	10		
And $QI = nI =$	}	4.	00		



In the  $\triangle CBQ$ , as the  
 $S. \angle CBQ = 12^\circ - 11'$   
 C. L.  
 $- 11'' : CQ = 2.00 ::$   
 C.

Rad. :  $CB = 9.47452$ .

In the  $\triangle DCB$ ,  $S. \angle$   
 $CDB = 32^\circ - 48' -$   
 C.

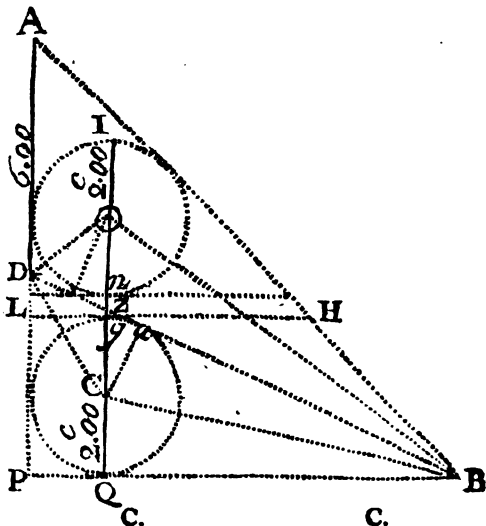
$49'' : CB = 9.47452 ::$   
 $S. \angle DCB = 135^\circ -$   
 C.

$00' : DB = 12.3628$ .

In the  $\triangle \odot D \delta S$ ,  $\angle$   
 $\odot D \delta = 57^\circ - 11' -$   
 C.

$11'' : \odot \delta = 2.00 :: \angle$   
 $D \odot \delta = 32^\circ - 48' -$   
 C.

$49'' : D \delta = 1.28958$ .



In the  $\triangle \odot \delta B$ , as  $DB - D \delta = 11.0732$  : Rad. :  $\odot \delta = 2.00$  : Tang.  
 $\angle \odot B \delta = 10^\circ - 14' - 17''$ .

In the  $\triangle ADB$ , you have the two sides  $AD$  and  $DB$ , and the  $\angle$   
 $ADB$  included to find the  $\angle ABD$ .

As the sum of the two sides  $AD$  and  $DB = 18.4628$  : Diff.  $= 6.2628 ::$   
 Tang.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the other two  $\angle ABD$  and  $DAB = 32^\circ - 48' - 49''$  : Tang.  
 $12^\circ - 20' - 15'' =$  the diff. of the two  $\angle$ , which taken from the  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 sum leaves the lesser  $\angle ABD = 20^\circ - 28' - 34''$ , the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of which is  $10^\circ$   
 $- 14' - 17'' =$  the  $\angle \odot B \delta$ , as before, and proves the whole to be right.  
 To find the breadth of the walk: In the  $\triangle Cax$ , as the  $S. \angle Cxa = 65^\circ$

$- 37' - 38'' : Ca 2.00 ::$  Rad. :  $Cx = 2.17878$ , from which take  $Cy$   
 C.

$2.00$ , the remainder will be  $.17878 =$  half the breadth of the walk, which  
 doubled is  $.35756 =$  the whole breadth. In the  $\triangle DPB$ , as Rad. :  $DB$   
 C.

$= 12.3628 :: S. \angle DBP = 24^\circ - 22' - 22'' : DP = 5.10158$ , which  
 C.

added to  $AD = 6.10$  is  $11.20158 =$  the perpendicular  $AP$ ; then take  $Qx$   
 C.

$= 4.17878$  from  $AP$ , the remainder will be  $7.0228 = AL$ ; then as the  
 C.

$S. \angle AHL = 44^\circ - 50' - 46'' : AL = 7.0228 :: S. \angle A = 45^\circ -$   
 C.

$09' - 04'' : HL = 7.076015$  the middle length of the walk, and the  
 C.

base  $PB$  will be found to be  $11.2611$  the hypoth.  $AB = 15.88388$ , and  
 A. R. P.

the area  $6 : 0 : 08 \frac{616}{10000}$ .

Chesham, May 5, 1753.

ABRAHAM STONE, Land Surveyor.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR inserting the following, will oblige your constant reader, and very humble servant,

ABRAHAM STONE.

Chester, in Bucks,

May 8, 1753.

In the rectangular inclosure A E C is given the C. L.

fence B D = 11. 58 per Gunter, the side B C = D E and A E = D C: Quere the sides, angles, and areas of the three fields.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the F O O L.

S I R,

I HAVE a long time laboured under a difficulty in speculation; for the removal of which, the usual arguments given are so very insufficient and unsatisfactory, that I could wish you would furnish out some weightier and more substantial ones. And, tho' some private considerations may possibly determine you to be rather silent on a subject, which requires being treated of with so much caution and circumspection, yet among your readers, perhaps, there will be found some who may have courage enough to step out of the common road of thinking; some that cannot but with indignation see reason servilely stoop to the controul of prejudice and adopted principles, and who, without peremptorily pronouncing that man a vain and impious sceptick, who shall dare to suggest doubts and difficulties their forefathers happened never to have dreamt of, can wave without ceremony the compliment usually paid to opinion most in vogue; and on this, and any affair of importance, generously give the world their own sentiments without reserve. And yet such settled enemies are the generality of mankind to an open freedom of thought (excepting those who turn it into licentiousness) so averse are they to the admission of ideas they were not before made acquainted with, or had not been familiarized to from their youth, that reflections are frequently therefore only rejected or not attended to, because they are novel.

But not to detain you too long from the subject-matter of my discourse, it is this, "How the oeconomy of divine Providence, with respect to the brute creation, can be made reconcileable with our conceptions of the nature of the su-

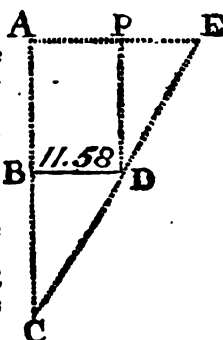
preme Being and his Attributes, upon the supposition of this being the first and final stage of their existence?" Which was a question put to one of our Indian governors, by a Bramin of Patna, the capital city of the kingdom of Bahar.

That they are endowed with some degree of reason and reflection, and a sensibility of pain as well as pleasure, is allowed to be a truth incontestable. Nor is it less evident and unquestionable, that the latter is oftentimes more than overbalanced by the former.—To instance only in that excellent and most serviceable animal the horse.—What exquisite, what affecting tortures do many of those animals endure (tho' some few of them, perhaps, meet with a more friendly fate) from some merciless callous-hearted master of a matter? How frequently to the pangs of hunger and a disordered body, are there added the most cutting stripes and scourges, most liberally, and as wantonly oft-times, dealt out to them by their inhuman driver, or some human brutes on post-horses?—And all this merely for their not effecting, perhaps, impossibilities!

But wherefore all this wretchedness, this unrewarded toil and labour? Wherefore all these agonizing pains and miseries heaped on a helpless, hopeless off-spring of divine Providence? Are they not a living animated part of the creation? Are they not flesh and blood? Do they not as well as we know what sorrow means? Yes; and for man only, his use, or accidentally his pride, his wantonness, his cruelty, were they brought into a sensible existence?

Shall one being be created, but even under the bare possibility of being made miserable (more or less) solely for the use and service of another? Lord, what is man? or rather, what are not brutes?

The



The Indians ask, if brutes have not souls? If not, then say they, matter thinks: But Cicero says, "That God is himself the soul of brutes;" therefore, says the Indian, "Shall they be found suffering without cause, without a recompence?" The unmerited sufferings among men are urged with great strength of reasoning, in proof of a recompence reserved for them in an hereafter. And must a being, that happens to move in some lower sphere of animated existence to man, be at once pronounced unworthy of the like provision? But wherefore this partiality to our noble selves? Why must we plead a kind of right to be dealt with on the part of justice and equity by the Almighty, and yet think it no injury done to brutes? if their sufferings in a state, they are even forced, into by the same common Lord and Maker of all things, meet not from him in an hereafter some similar tokens of that universal and impartial goodness towards his creatures, so necessary and essential to the divine nature."

But it may be said, what would your correspondent mean we should conclude from these insinuations? Does he mean, that we should at once, and without further ceremony, put the brute species upon a level with the human? Would he intimate, that the former are actuated with a like immortal principle with the latter; and that both are indiscriminately of the same estimation in the sight of God?

Let them attend to the reason and harmony of our great and immortal poet:

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.  
—Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutor'd mind

Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the air  
His soul proud science never taught to stray

Far as the solar walk, or milky way;  
Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n  
Behind the cloud-topp'd hill an humbler heaven:—

But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

But let it not be thought that I am impertinently prying into the secret councils of the Almighty, or endeavouring to know the ordinances of heaven. No, I mean only to awaken mankind into a course of reflections, with respect to the brute creation, neither useless, unbecoming, or even unnecessary. I would warn them against concluding too hastily, that brutes can be made liable, as they are, to pain and misery, solely in compliment to man; since no opinion, I think, can be more unfavourable to the honour and dig-

nity of the supreme Being or his Attributes. In short, Sir, we have scripture whereon to ground our confidence, that no part of the brute creation, not even a sparrow, is so inconsiderable in the sight of God, as in that of man. A consideration which, if attended to as it ought, may have this good effect at least, that some check may thereby be given to those many shocking barbarities, which with such unfeeling wantonness, or studied cruelty, are daily exercised towards many of those unhappy creatures that compose the brute creation. I am,

S I R, yours, &c.

INDATHIRSEK.

The following MAP of the Country is annexed to a Scheme or Proposal, for making a navigable Communication between the Rivers TRENT and SEVERN in Staffordshire\*, by Dr. THOMAS CONGREVE, late of Wolverhampton in that County.

HE proposes to make a communication between the river Penk, which runs into the Trent, and the river Smeethall, which runs into the Severn, by a reservoir or magazine of water, between the north and south dams marked in the map, which magazine will contain 456 acres, if a dam 24 foot high be made at the north end, and another at the south end 70 foot high, to which, by two more sluices, 50 acres more might be added; and he computes that the fall of the water, from Aldersley, where the water runs both ways, to the joining of the Smeethall and Stour, is 181 feet, from the same place to Bullbridge at Penkridge, 88 feet, 9 inches, thence to Burton, 100 feet, 9 inches, from Stour-mouth to Severn the fall is 104 feet and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Total fall of both rivers 475.

He shews, that this navigable communication will cost a very large sum, that the carriage of goods will, thereby, be made vastly cheaper, and that 71 market towns and cities may trade by this canal; to which we shall add, that such inland navigations might be made a support for our seamen in time of peace, if a law was made, that in time of peace none but apprentices under 18, or such as had served three or five years on board a ship of war, should be employed in any of them. As such a law would procure a provision for a great number of our brave seamen in time of peace, it is hoped it will be agreeable to the people; and the having such a supply always ready at command upon a sudden rupture, would encourage the government to engage in every undertaking for increasing and extending our navigable communications.

\* See Map of Staffordshire, in our Magazine for 1751, p. 103.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE learned Mr. Horne (see p. 180.) having been so kind as to take notice of, and answer the questions I stated in your Magazine for March last, p. 119, I hope you will allow me to return him my thanks, which every gentleman deserves who endeavours to satisfy the scruples of another, tho' he may not entirely succeed in the attempt. I confess, I did not suppose, that in p. 60, of his ingenious performance, he meant to define *rarer* to be, *consisting of particles of a smaller size*; because, according to the meaning I have always put upon the word *rarer*, one sort of fluid may be rarer than another, and yet consist of particles of a larger size; and if the constituent particles of one fluid, or any other sort of matter, be smaller than the constituent particles of another fluid, I cannot look upon them to be the same sort of fluid: They must be two different sorts, even tho' mankind should give them the same name; and how the constituent particles of a fluid, or any other sort of matter, can of themselves become of a smaller or larger size, I cannot conceive; for friction or internal motion never alters the constituent parts of any sort of matter, but only separates those parts which before adhered together: Nor can I conceive, why a fluid of large constituent particles should push hard against a fluid of small constituent particles, if there be no interstitial vacuity in either; for if *rarer* be defined to be, *consisting of particles of a smaller size*, denser must be defined to be, *consisting of particles of a larger size*, and both must be supposed to consist of square or cubical constituent particles, which is contrary to the supposed nature of fluids, whose constituent parts are generally supposed to be spherical; and if they are, there must be an infinite number of interstitial vacuities, let their constituent parts be never so small.

But indeed, if we admit these definitions, and insist that there are no interstitial vacuities in the universe, we should banish the words rarity and density out of our language with respect to matter in general; for the matter in an exhausted receiver would be as dense, as the matter in the same receiver when full of gold; which no man can admit, who means to express by the terms rarity and density, those ideas to which they have always hitherto been applied in our language.

Whether some sort of matter may not produce an effect without contact, is a  
June, 1753.

question we cannot easily resolve, because the constituent parts of some sorts of matter may be endued with a repulsive force, and consequently may without contact act upon one another, and upon all parts of matter that come within the sphere of their repulsion. The constituent parts of air seem to be endued with this repulsive force, which is the reason that air may be vastly compressed by a compressive power that is superior to its power of repulsion; whereas, tho' water may be rarified, it cannot by any human force be compressed, or made to take up less room than it does in its natural state; and yet there must be an infinite number of interstitial vacuities in water, as must be allowed, because the rays of light find an easy passage, and because water has always a certain quantity of air incorporated with it; consequently, those vacuities that are in water cannot be said to be absolute; but still there must be interstitial vacuities between the constituent particles of that air and light, which are in the vacuities between the constituent particles of water; and thus we must either admit of absolute interstitial vacuities in nature, or proceed in *infinitum*, by supposing an infinite series of different sorts of fluids, every one of which consists of parts of a less size than the former; which is a supposition not at all necessary for the effects we see produced by matter; for no one supposes, that the air or light that are in the vacuities of water contribute any way towards producing those effects that are produced by a stream of water; nor is it supposed, that the light which is in the vacuities of air contribute any way towards producing those effects that are produced by a stream of air, which we call wind, or a hurricane: And tho' that subtle medium or fluid we call light, may have an infinite number of interstitial vacuities, tho' its constituent parts may be indued with a repulsive force, so as to be always in their natural state at a certain distance from one another, yet it may produce all the effects we see produced by it; consequently, for the production of these, or any other effects, there is no necessity for supposing an universal absolute plenum, without so much as the least interstitial vacuity.

That there is in nature a fluid much more subtle than air, is very certain: That this fluid is the cause of light, of heat, &c. is likewise very certain, therefore, for distinction's sake, I shall call it æther; and it is probable, that by experiments in electricity, we may discover much more of its nature than has hitherto been known: But let its constituent parts

N n

ticles

ticles be never so small, there must be vacuities in nature; for let those parts be of what figure you will, they cannot absolutely fill up that vacancy which we must suppose to be between three spherical particles of air or water; and if we suppose them also to be spherical, there must be an infinite number of vacuities between themselves, unless we suppose, as I have said, another sort of fluid still more subtle to fill up those vacuities, and so in infinitum.

Now that this fluid, which I have called æther, not only may, but must be rarer or denser in some parts of space than in others, is certain from the different degrees of light and heat, which we perceive; that is to say, that its constituent parts must be at a greater distance from one another in some places than in others; for that this is the sense in which I take the words rare or dense, I shall grant, and it is the sense I have always seen them taken in; and I have always thought, that the power of any fluid in motion depended upon its quantity as well as velocity; therefore, tho' I do not make dense and powerful synonymous terms, I must think, that if the velocities be equal, a dense fluid will be more powerful than a rare one; and that the power of æther in motion depends upon its density, as well as velocity, is evident from the effects produced by a lens or burning-glass; for no one supposes, that the velocity of the rays of light is increased by passing thro' a lens, but only that they are collected together, and consequently rendered more dense at the focus than in any other place, and therefore have at that place a much greater power than any where else.

From hence I must suppose, that the electrical stream, the farther it moves from the electrified body, becomes not only the less rapid, but the more rare, that is to say, its parts not only lose their motion by degrees, but become farther distant from one another; and if my learned friend defines denser to be, *consisting of particles of a larger size*, I should be glad to know how the constituent particles of the electrical stream come to increase their size gradually as they move off from the electrified body.

Upon the whole, whether there be in any part of infinite space a cubical inch of absolute vacuum, is a question we cannot resolve; but that there must be an infinite number of interstitial vacuities, is, I think, evident from the nature of things; for tho' matter be divisible in infinitum, we must come to constituent parts or particles before we can form any idea of matter; and if those constituent par-

ticles be of a different size and shape in some sorts of matter from what they are in others, there must be interstitial vacuities. The denying of this has led this learned gentleman into the necessity of putting a different sense upon the words *rarer* and *denser*, than is now usually put upon them, and in which, I believe, he will find very few followers; which is all from,

Oxford, May

SIR, &c.

14, 1753.

*Substance of his Majesty's SPEECH at the Close of the Session, June 7, 1753.*

FIRST he tells both houses, that the season of the year was so far advanced, and the business before them so entirely finished, that it was necessary to put an end to this session of parliament: That the zeal which they had shewn for his person and government in all their proceedings, called for his sincere thanks; and that the care and assiduity they had exerted, in making such provisions as might advance the commerce of his subjects; supply and extend their manufactures, and put a stop to some disorders that required reformation; were no less agreeable to him, than they were proofs of their prudence; in laying hold of this time of tranquillity to make domestick improvements.

That the state of foreign affairs had received no material alteration since their meeting; and that they might depend on his steadily pursuing the same principles and ends, which he then declared to them: That to preserve the peace; to consult the real prosperity of his people; and, at the same time, to assert and maintain the honour and just rights of his crown and kingdoms; were the fixed objects of all his measures.

Then he tells the commons, that in granting the supplies for the current year, they had equally shewn their concern for the publick service, and their regard to the ease of their fellow subjects. He thanks them for both; as well as for providing with so much foresight, for the future augmentation of the sinking fund.

Then he concludes with these words to both houses: "I have nothing to desire of you, but what I am persuaded you wish for yourselves. Do your utmost endeavours in your several countries, to promote the true interest and happiness of my people; to propagate industry; and to preserve good order and regularity amongst them; make them sensible of the blessings they enjoy; and, by these means, the quiet and security of my government will be best established."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

UPON reading the *Act to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament*, a doubt has occurred to me, whether any Jew can be naturalized by parliament by the act as it now stands, and my reason for doubting is this: Every person to be naturalized is to take the oaths to the government as prescribed by act of parliament, one of which is that we call the oath of abjuration. Now this oath, as prescribed by act of parliament, concludes with these words, "and I do make this recognition, acknowledgment, abjuration, renunciation and promise, heartily, willingly and truly, upon the true faith of a Christian \*." This being the form of the oath prescribed by act of parliament, I am apt to think, that no court of justice, nor either house of parliament, can dispense with or alter these words without an act of parliament for that purpose; because in the act for explaining and amending the famous act of the last reign, vulgarly called, *The swearing Act*, there is an express clause for dispensing with these words, when any Jew presented himself to take the oath of abjuration in pursuance of the said act, or the said swearing act †; and because there is a like dispensing clause in favour of Jews, in the act for naturalizing such foreign protestants as were then settled, or should afterwards settle in our American colonies ‡.

From the parliament's being so careful at both these times to provide for the Jews by an express clause, it is evident, that no inferior court of justice can dispense with or alter these words when a Jew presents himself to take this oath, therefore my only doubt is, whether either house of parliament can do so, without the authority of a previous act of parliament for the purpose; for if neither house can, it is certain that no person professing the Jewish religion can be naturalized by parliament, notwithstanding this new act in their favour. As this is a question of some importance, I hope some one of our learned lawyers will give us his thoughts upon it, and therefore I must beg the favour of you to insert this in your next Magazine.

June 19, 1753.

I am, &c.

To the PRINTER of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE character of a gentleman I had a great esteem and friendship for

¶ See act 1. Geo. I. chap. 13.  
chap. 7. sec. 3.

† 10 Geo. I. chap. 4. sec. 17.

‡ 13 Geo. II.

when alive, and whose memory I revere now dead, being attacked by an anonymous writer in your Magazine of March last, (p. 118.) in that part which alone renders any character amiable, i. e. integrity and love of truth, which, says the author, "he had not so good a title to, as the writer of his character asserts he had, but on the contrary it appears, in many instances, he was notoriously wanting in both;" and your saying that an answer, if sent, should be impartially published, have induced me to consider the evidence produced to support this heavy charge, which is introduced in this manner: "The compass of your paper will not allow me to produce many testimonies, and, therefore, I shall at present mention only two: The first in order of time is a quotation out of a sermon preached at Oxford, in 1711, by Ri. Ibbetson, A. M. The other is from the earl of Nottingham's Answer to Mr. Whiston's Letter to him; to these I refer." His inference from both is, "that these authors have sufficiently made good their charge against Mr. Whiston, which, with all his artifice and evasive shifts, he could never get clear of, and whosoever will be at the pains to peruse these two tracts will be fully convinced, that Mr. Whiston was not that true Christian, that man of integrity, that lover of truth, which he is said to be in the abovementioned character." Thus stands the evidence and the inference from it; and the amount is; Ri. Ibbetson has shewn, my lord Nottingham has said, that Mr. Whiston, &c. To whom? To such as see things in their light, and to none else; for the author will not surely say, all that have read these authors are convinced. I assure him I have read my lord Nottingham's Answer, (the other tract having never fallen under my notice) and am far from thinking his inference just; and this I know to be the case of several others well acquainted with the Greek language, (which I am not) and, probably, of thousands more, for any thing shewn to the contrary. Besides, all that have read controversy know, nothing is more common than for each side to charge the other with misrepresenting, wrong translating, &c. and this is done by the authors under notice: See Mr. Whiston's Reply to my lord Nottingham's Letter, p. 19, &c. Mr. Whiston says he has been fair in his quotations, as far as they related to the particular part of the controversy they are brought to support, p. 21, of his Reply, and that my lord Nottingham has not, p. 13, 14, 15, and particularly, p. 19: And upon the author's principles, the

N n 2

the charge against my lord Nottingham's character will be the same as his against Mr. Whiston's. From hence he must appear very unfair himself, to condemn (and endeavour to lead others to do the same) a venerable and valuable character only by the evidence of his adversaries; whereas he ought to have desired (as I sincerely do) all to read both sides before they come to a determination.

Without considering any thing farther, I think, it will appear his manner of attempt is unjustifiable, and far from proving his charge against Mr. Whiston's character, as wanting integrity and love of truth. I own, I always thought his worst enemies would never lay the want of these to his charge, there seeming as little reason for it in his, as in most, if not any character that has appeared amongst us; if a view of his conduct is taken under notice. In order to which he should be considered as the easy and happy Mr. Whiston, professor of the mathematics at Cambridge, with just expectations of further advancement, capable of bringing up, and providing comfortably for his family; in general esteem for his learned and ingenious writings, as appears from letters to him published in his Historical Preface in the life-time of the writers, and is admitted by this author. Thus was he circumstanced when led into the enquiry, and, I think, if his writings on the subject be read with those of his opponents, there appear the greatest indications of integrity and love of truth, that can be desired; and that nothing but integrity of heart, depending on the Providence of God, and the expectation of a future reward for his sufferings here, (for at least what he thought the truths of God) could have supported him in the various difficulties he laboured under. And we ought to consider this test of integrity and love of truth sufficient, as worldly interest has been, and, I fear, will be most prevalent in men; and therefore, where this has been given up, and not only so, but further sufferings have been expected, where this, I say, is, or has been the case, none can doubt but that it is as great proof of it as we ought to expect or desire. Thus with propriety we say, the apostles and primitive Christians gave evidence of their integrity and love of truth; and thus did he, not in a sudden start, but his resolution was fixt and permanent, and never varied from to his death, as in some measure appears by a letter from him to Dr. Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, published in the year 1742, about a living of 300 or 400*l.* a year. Another instance

of sincerity (if more is thought necessary) appears in his conduct, upon receiving a letter at Tunbridge, as the whole is published to the world: And since this author grounds his charge only upon the general accusation of two of his antagonists, writing in the heat of controversy, I think much greater weight should be laid on a testimony in his favour from an eminent and learned bishop, who was himself on the orthodox side of the question: I mean bishop Smalridge, who having perused Mr. Whiston's 4th vol. in MS. on returning it to him, expressed himself to this purpose, "You have acted very uprightly, your quotations are fair and just; a friend of mine did suggest to me that he thought you had omitted some passages in antiquity which seemed to make against you, but upon comparing, I found you had not omitted them, but they were all in your papers." See Memoirs of Dr. S. Clarke, 1st edition, p. 175. Notwithstanding what is above said, I would not be thought to say his character was perfect; foibles he had, and I agree with the author, his Memoirs of Dr. Clarke's life and his own are proofs of it. In the first he too hastily concluded, all that in the main agreed with him, should have expressed themselves as fully, and have acted in the same manner, he had done, and for their not doing so, he rashly questioned the sincerity of several valuable persons, to whom the Christian world is greatly indebted. But I am surprised any one would mention the other, if they considered his age when he wrote it. Those acquainted with him (as I had the happiness to be) know, that when he was above fourscore he had no thoughts of its ever being done; and in a short time after, he declared, he would do it himself. All his friends were greatly concerned, and I dare say did (as I did) declare, from the haste and infirmities of his age, we expected it to be what it is, unworthy of him; and would have dissuaded him from the mention of some things, but could not prevail, nor would he suffer any of his best friends to see it till printed; and I do say, nothing that ever was published gave me so much concern as this.—Upon the whole, I declare, I never met with one that had a greater veneration for God and reliance on his Providence, or a more firm belief that the Christian revelation was from him; and whose life was more regulated thereby, than Mr. Whiston's\*. To which I make no scruple, but think it an honour to sign my name.

CALEB JEACOCKE.

The

\* See more in defence of his character, in our Mag. for April last. p. 137; and for May, p. 225, 226.

Sung by Mr. BEARD.

Who has e'er been at Baldock must needs know the mill, At the sign of the Horie at the  
 foot of the hill ; Where the grave and the gay, the clown and the  
 beau, With—out all distinction pro—miscuously go :  
 Piano Forté  
 Where the grave and the gay, the clown and the beau, With—  
 out all distinction pro—miscuously go.

2.  
 This man of the mill has a daughter fo  
 fair, [an air,  
 With so pleasing a shape, and so winning  
 That once on the ever-green bank as I  
 stood, [the flood.  
 I'd sworn she was Venus just sprung from

3.  
 But looking again, I perceiv'd my mistake,  
 For Venus, tho' fair, has the look of a  
 rake ;  
 While nothing but virtue and modesty fill  
 The more beautiful looks of the lasses of  
 the mill.

4.  
 Prometheus stole fire as the poets all say,  
 To enliven that mass which he modell'd  
 of clay ; [her eyes  
 Had Polly been with him, the beams of  
 Had sav'd him the trouble of robbing the  
 skies.

5.  
 Since first I beheld this dear lass of the  
 mill, [will,  
 I can ne'er be at quiet ; but do what I  
 All the day and all night I sigh, and think  
 still, [mill.  
 I shall die if I have not this lass of the



*Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1753.*  
*A New COUNTRY DANCE.*  
 PARSON ADAMS.



The first couple cast off two couple, the second couple follows at the same time, foot it  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lead up to the top hands across quite round  $\frac{1}{2}$ , cross over, foot it and turn  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; right hands and left quite round  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1753.*

*ODE: On the 4th of June, being the Birth Day of His Royal Highness GEORGE, Prince of Wales. By R. ROLT.*

I.

**B**RING your chaplets, strew your  
 flow'rs;  
 Strike the tabor, string the lyre:  
 Let us greet the happy hours;  
 Let our joy to heav'n aspire.  
 Come form the ring, and weave the dance;  
 Sweetly sing the rural lay:  
 Ye shepherds haste, ye nymphs advance;  
 Come and crown this holiday.  
 Hark! the drum with solemn sound,  
 Joins the trumpet's sprightly note;  
 While mimic thunder shakes the ground,  
 Thro' the cannon's brazen throat:  
 And the merry-tun'd bells, in a sweet  
 cheerful peal [day to hail!  
 Roll round:—Oh! George, thy native

II.

Grim War pulls off the vizor from his  
 face, [Peace:  
 And shrinks before the glorious ray of  
 No more Rebellion, with unhallow'd hand,  
 Drives Rage and Havock o'er a weeping  
 land: [day,  
 Rude Clamour, base-born Faction, fly the  
 While Truth and Justice spread their  
 righteous sway.  
 Fair Liberty sits in the vale,  
 And sees honest labour at work,  
 Where the strong threshers lift up the  
 flail,  
 Or the hay-maker handles his fork.  
 She hears the hoarse peasant rejoice,  
 As he turns up the glebe with his  
 plow; [voice,  
 And the milkmaid's more delicate  
 As she brings up the pail from the  
 cow.

Around the flow'ry mead and fertile field,  
 See Plenty all her various tribute yield;  
 The hop-plantation, and the apple-pace,  
 With corn, best gift of heav'n! the pro-  
 spect grace.

Bacchus, Pomona, Ceres, bless the soil,  
 And rich abundance crowns the farmer's  
 toil:

Not more could Amalthea's horn contain,  
 Of ripen'd product, from the field or plain.

III.

Lo! Health climbs up the mountain's  
 brow,  
 To see Britannia's wealth below;  
 Where the thick flock such flocks bear,  
 As shame the ancient Tyrian pride:  
 'Tis Jason's wealth; our navies are  
 But one great Argos o'er the tide;  
 Whose womb contains to opulent a store,  
 As ev'n to purchase all Potod's ore.  
 Blest life! where freedom happily receives  
 That treasure, which destroy'd ten thou-  
 sand slaves.

IV.

Ye venerable patriarchs of the wood,  
 I long to see you ploughing up the flood;  
 All rang'd in terrible array,  
 Where glorious Vernon points the way,  
 To humble France, to crush the Spanish  
 pride, [tide.  
 And strew the Bourbon Lilies o'er the  
 Thence shall Britannia, ocean's queen,  
 Like her own oak, supremely rise:  
 The world shall then obey her reign,  
 Her pow'r extend to polar skies:  
 To her, the African, alone, shall bow;  
 For her, the Indian only toil;  
 All Asia's wealth for her, alone, shall  
 flow;  
 The world shall centre in her isle.  
 Blest prospect!—Commerce, rear thy lan-  
 guid head; [ing maid.  
 Look up, thy George shall cheer his droop-  
 V.

V.

Britain's Alcianus, from thy grandfire  
learn

How to direct the regal sway :

Like him, the victor's laurels nobly earn,  
Or teach rude factions to obey.

Late be the hour ! but, when he seeks  
the skies,

How glorious then will all thy virtues rise !  
When Granville's counsels guard the  
throne,

To guide the sword, the olive spread ;  
What can we fear ? a glorious crown

Shall circle round thy royal head ;

Britannia shall regain her lost renown,  
While Peace and Freedom dance in ev'ry  
shade.

So young Augustus sway'd the Roman  
So good Mæcenas won an empire's  
love :

'Tis virtue wisely to direct the great ;

'Tis virtue wisdom's counsel to ap-  
prove :

Peace won by war, more solid glory  
Than all the palms of all the warring kings.

VI.

Thy Granville shall behold no Pyrrhus  
here,

Nor, like his Cyneas, thy ambition fear.

Beneath his ever-zealous care,

How great, how glorious, shalt thou  
thine ?

How very terrible in war ?

In peace, how amiably divine ?

Another Harry o'er the field,

Where Agincourt shall grace thy shield :

Another Edward o'er the plain,

Where ev'ry Art proclaims thy reign.

The Muses, enliven'd, shall rear up their  
head,

And tune their sweet symphony round the  
While Freedom and Plenty shall form their  
blithe band,

The Sciences too shall be there ;

Fair Commerce shall bring up each Art  
in her hand,

And their festival last thro' the year :

While Britain's blest children shall happily  
sing,

“ and king.”

“ Great George is our father, our patron,  
PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the Adelphi

of Terence, lately acted by the Charter-  
house Scholars, before the Right Rev. the  
Bishops of Oxford, Chester, Worcester,  
and Fern, and many other Persons of  
Distinction.

PROLOGUE, spoken by ——— Sainsbury, in  
the Character of Hæcio.

THE night, ye Britons, let the immor-  
tal name

Of Roman Terence your attention claim :  
To you, undaunted, he submits his  
cause,

And dares the test of your severest laws ;

• Addison and Steele were Charterhouse scholars.

Convinc'd that scholars will with pleasure  
hear ;

For Attick scenes must please an Attick  
Those Attick scenes which once in learn-  
ing's bloom,

With Ibs shook the theatre of Rome :

There Cæsar oft forgot the toils of fight,  
And modest Maro listned with delight :

E'en vessels heard, unblam'd, the spotless  
lay,

And priests and censors went improv'd  
O ! wou'd the polish'd bards of Britain  
quit,

The dang'rous track of loose, licentious  
Soon might our theatres in virtue's cause,  
Be deem'd a glorious supplement to laws.

No fans should screen the blushing beauty's  
face,

And prelates might an English drama  
Such moral scenes would envy's rage dis-  
arm,

New Cato's then would fire—new Devils  
Well may this sacred spot your reverence  
claim,

Where first their authors caught the  
Methinks, e'en now their laurel'd forms  
descend,

And, hov'ring round us, our attempts  
Each bosom must th' inspiring influence  
feel,

Warm'd by the names of Addison and  
While each fond breast this pleasing theme  
enjoys,

Q ! think—they once were unexperienc'd  
Think too—that we must tune some  
grateful lay,

If cheer'd by you in this our weak essay.  
When action flattens—let the sense pre-  
vail,

And language charm you, where the

EPILOGUE, spoken by ——— Eyre, in the  
Character of the FIDICINA.

[The Curtain falling,  
THE curtain falls !—But hold—Our  
modern vogue

Requires—to close the whole—an epi-  
A thing unknown at Rome in Terence's  
days ;

A simple—Plaudite—secur'd his plays ;  
And wou'd do now before this judging pit,  
If learned Roscius spoke what Terence  
writ.

But, as the case is alter'd—here I come,  
To learn the actors, not the poet's doom.

Boys as we are—you will not sure de-  
mand,

That the nice colouring of this master-  
Our infant art should reach :—Our noblest  
view

Is but to draw the gen'ral outlines true.,  
If then our Mitio breathes with tender art,  
Each soft emotion of a feeling Heart :

— If

If Demos stern, with magisterial air,  
Knits the rough brow, and lifts the voice  
severe;

If gallant Æschinus has had the luck,  
To prove himself a true Athenian—Buck;  
While his grave brother's sober footsteps  
move

In the contracted sphere of constant love:  
Candour will cast a veil on judgment's eye,  
And pass the lesser faults unheeded by.

This for ourselves.—You ladies there—  
I know it, [our poet:

Will make some shrewd reflections—on  
His women!—Lord!—they're very

strange, I swear? [they are:]  
What modest—simp'ring—silent things

Our sex in ev'ry age, tho' men agree,  
Were chiefly fam'd for—taciturnity:

Yet sure the creature must be in the  
wrong, [of tongue.

To give them such a monstrous—dearth  
They might have had a little more to

say; [our rôle:]  
A little more—would scarce have been

'Tis sure—But do not therefore damn  
our play.

'Tis true, the bard had parents most in  
view, [too.

Yet surely, 'twill hold good of husband  
Thro' life's fair voy'ge he bids them gen-

tly steer;  
Neither be too remiss, nor too severe.

When truth, not passion, vindicates their  
sway, [obey.

The stubborn yield—the milder pleas'd  
Ingenuous tempers cannot brook controul;

Love gently binds, yet strongly leads the  
soul.

*To his Grace the Duke of DORSET, written  
by Mr. JONES (Author of The Earl of  
Essex) soon after his Arrival in Dublin,  
1751.*

WHERE Knole's majestick groves  
their pride display, [vale,

And cool with hospitable shades the  
Tempting the weary traveller to stay,

And quaff the fragrance of the flow'ry  
gale;

With languid limbs, and care-tir'd  
thoughts oppress, [rove,

Where musing melancholy wont to  
To calm the tumults in my anxious breast,

I sought the shelter of the lonely grove.  
There crystal streams down hoary cliffs

dissil  
In gentle murmurs, musically flow;

One copious vein collects each vagrant rill,  
And floats a mirror in the rock below.

Thither by happy chance, or fortune led,  
The grief-assuaging grot I gladly chose;

There on a mossy bank reclin'd my head,  
And found the balmy bliss I sought,

repose.

Lo! to my fancy's wakeful eye appear'd,  
Like Orpheus now, and now Menander  
seen, [cheer'd,

A sage whose smile my fainting spirit  
His temples flourish'd with unfading  
green:

Yet higher cares employ'd his ample mind  
Than verse immortal, or its praise,

could give,  
The muses waited in his train behind;

And at his side the graces ever live.  
"Arise," he said, "thou, melancholy's

son—  
Lo heav'n directs thee in a happy hour,

Thy better genius shall thy hopes out-  
ron;

For this is Dorset's shelter-giving bow'r;  
Here Dorset rules, here Buckhurst rul'd

before, [ground;  
Some angel guides thee to the hallow'd

Here Dryden shar'd a Sackville's princely  
store, [renown'd:

Here Butler bless'd the bounteous hand  
Like thine my humble lot, at first, was

thrown,  
In mean obscurity's neglected vale;

Nor had my latent genius e'er been  
known,

Nor future ages heard my happy tale;  
Had not great Buckhurst snatch'd me

from the gloom, [on high;  
He rais'd me up, and held my muse

His flowing bounty made my laurel  
bloom, [nal sky:

Like dews descending from th' autumn-  
Nor stops the current of his gen'rous

mind, [ous race;  
But swells increasing thro' th' illustri-

The rich refreshing stream each Muse shall  
find, [grace:

In Dorset's favour, and distinguish'd  
Where genuine gratitude, and love sincere,

Their filial sentiments aloud up-raise;  
Let thy devoted verse be offer'd there—

Join the full chorus of a people's praise.  
But e'er thou reach thy happy native

coast, [good—  
Sure heav'n intends thee some peculiar

This honour'd incident shall be thy boast,  
With her to pass the hoarse Iernian

flood;

With her whose heart in Dorset's bosom  
dwells, [more dear;

Than kingdoms to his faithful breast  
And when the rude unmanner'd ocean

swells, [near,

My guardian aid shall at her side be  
To harmonize the discord of the main,

When elements in dreadful chaos roll;  
My fav'rite office, and my peaceful strain,

Shall calm the tumults of her tender  
soul.

My ministry shall swell the joyful sails,  
And guide the vessel thro' the govern'd  
deep ; [ing gales,

My watchful pow'r shall wake the morn-  
And reconcile the sinking waves to sleep.

Why then despond ! thy future fortune  
see— [inspires ;

My patron guides thee, and his son  
Let Prior lift thy hopes, for I am he,—

Let Prior kindle thy sublimest fires.

Hence, hence, thy happy day approaches  
near, [strand,

Kind fortune waits thee to thy native  
To give thee up to Dorset's gen'rous care,  
She guides thee forward in her friendly  
hand."

He said—from off my eye-lids sleep arose,  
And all the visionary scenes decay ;

New hope, new gladness, in my bosom  
glows, [way,

I straight pursue the heav'n-directed

*Stanzas in the Chorus at the End of the 4th  
Act of RACIN's Tragedy of ESTHER.*

ROIS, chassez la calomni,  
Ses criminels attentas ;  
Des plus paisibles états,  
Troublent l'heureuse harmonie,

Sa fureur, de sang avide,  
Poursuit par tout l'innocent :  
Rois, prenez soin de l'absent,  
Contre sa langue homicide.

De ce monstre si farouche,  
Craignez la feinte douceur :  
La vengeance est dans son cœur,  
Et la pitié dans sa bouche.

La fraude, adroite & subtile,  
Sème de fleurs son chemin :  
Mais sur ses pas vient enfin,  
Le repentir inutile.

J'admire un roi victorieux,  
Que sa valeur conduit triomphant en tous  
lieux.

Mais un roi sage, & qui hait l'injustice,  
Qui sous la loi du riche impérieux,  
Ne souffre point que le pauvre gemisse,  
Est le plus beau présent de cieux.

#### IMITATED.

DRIVE slander, ye monarchs, far,  
far from your gates ;

Her attempts will disturb your repose :  
Will turn to distraction the peace of your  
states,

And the virtuous pursue as her foes.  
The guiltless, when injur'd, defend from  
soul wrong :

O ! take not the slanderer's part :  
Nor trust the false candour, and zeal of  
his tongue,

For malice is lodg'd in his heart,  
June, 1753.

Dread, dread the fell monster ; resist all  
his wiles ;

Left innocence fall in his snare :  
With the fairest of flow'rs tho' his subtle  
path smiles,

Of the serpent beneath them beware.

Can such rancour prevail, when sublime  
on the throne,

Truth and justice have fix'd their abode ;  
When, by royal protection to merit, is  
shewn,

That a king's the true image of God ?

*A SOLILOQUY. Wrote in June, 1746.  
By Mr. H.*

MYSTERIOUS inmate of this breast,  
Enkindled by thy flame ;

By thee my being's best express,  
For what thou art I am.

With thee I claim celestial birth,  
A spark of heaven's own ray ;

Without thee sink to vilest earth,  
Inanimated clay.

Now in this sad and dismal hour  
Of multiply'd distress,

Has any former thought the power  
To make thy sorrows less ?

When all around thee cruel snares  
Threatning thy destin'd breath,

And ev'ry sharp reflexion bears  
Want, exile, chains, or death.

Can ought that past in youth's fond reign,  
The pleasing vein restore,

Lives beauty's gay and festive train,  
In memory's soft store ?

Or does the Muse ? It's said her art  
Can fiercest pangs appease ;

Can she to thy poor trembling heart,  
Now speak the words of peace ?

Yet she was wont at early dawn  
To whisper thy repose ;

Nor was her friendly art withdrawn  
At grateful evening's close.

Friendship, 'tis true, its sacred might,  
May mitigate thy doom ;

As lightning shot across the night,  
A moment gilds the gloom.

O God ! thy Providence alone  
Can work a wonder here ;

And from this state of lone despair,  
Can banish ev'ry fear.

Thy arm all powerful to save,  
May ev'ry doubt destroy ;

And from the horrors of the grave,  
New raise to life and joy.

From this, as from a copious spring,  
Pure consolation flows ;

Makes the faint heart midst sufferings sing,  
And midst despair rejoice.

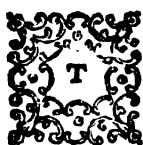
Yet from its creature gracious Heaven,  
Most merciful and just,

Asks but, for life and safety given,  
Our faith and humble trust.

○ ○

T H R

# Monthly Chronologer.



THE last accounts from Nova Scotia, dated the latter end of February, advise, That Halifax is divided into 35 squares, each containing 16 lots, of 40 by 60 feet, one established church, and one meeting house, and a small number of houses out of the regular streets, which are 55 feet broad. The town is surrounded with pickettings, and guarded by forts on the outside. Along the river, to the southward of the town, are buildings and fish flakes, for at least two miles; and to the northward, on the river, about one mile; and behind these several lots of 15 acres distributed; also a small Dutch town, and a large space of land behind the town besides for a common. The river Chebucto is at the town 3 miles broad, and over-against the town is another small town called Dartmouth, up a cove; this is very thinly inhabited, the Indians having often visited it, and done considerable damage. These are the two only towns as yet.

This river produces incredible plenty of fish in every part, even plenty caught at the wharfs; the chief sorts are cod, haddock, pollock, halbot, mackerel, herrings, large flat fish, maids, lobsters, and many other sorts of small fish; other rivers the like, besides plenty of oysters, which are not found in this river. Any one can catch in two days as much fish, as, cured or salted, would suffice to eat 3 days in a week for 12 months. The four-footed creatures of these parts are yet unknown, as the war with the Indians hath hitherto hindered the inhabitants going far into the woods. There are vast plenty of hares no bigger than wild rabbits, some porcupines as big as a small spaniel, very fine black bears, but small; also a very large sort of deer, very great plenty of foxes, black and red, and many other creatures; vast numbers of squirrels, flying ones, and other sorts. Up the country are several very large fresh water lakes, a few miles from the town, very full of salmon, trout, eels, &c. It is about 17 leagues to Sambro point or head from this town, in which space lie a great number of small islands, and the many coves and small harbours are extremely commodious and favourable to the fishery.

We had an account from Bristol, that

the colliers were now all quiet, and returned to their work. (See p. 242.)

A person who detained another for offering king William's plain halfpence, and carried him before a justice for refusing to pay any other, was fined 5s. for the confinement of his customer, and 5s. for refusing the lawful coin of this kingdom, agreeable to act of parliament.

On May 30, his majesty's free pardon came to Newgate for Mary Squires, the gypsy, and in the evening she was discharged from the said goal. (See p. 242.)

David Berkley did not die in Newgate, but was reprieved a few days before the execution of the three malefactors mentioned in our last, p. 243.

SATURDAY, June 2.

In the evening, about 6 or 7, there were terrible storms of hail, thunder and lightning, at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, Bridgewater in Somersetshire, and other parts thereabout. At Sherborne the storm lasted near two hours, and some of the hail stones measured 3 inches round: They were in all shapes, round, long and flat. At Bridgewater the storm was more violent, continuing about an hour, many of the hail stones measuring from 6 to 7 inches round, and falling with such force as broke the tiles and all the windows that were exposed to it. Almost all their fruit was beaten down, and a great deal of other damage done.

MONDAY, 4.

The birth-day of his royal highness the prince of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 16th year of his age.

THURSDAY, 7.

At ten this morning Dr. Archibald Cameron was delivered by the deputy-lieutenant of the tower, to the under-sheriff of Middlesex, when being put into a sledge he was drawn to Tyburn amidst a vast number of spectators, Sir Richard Glyn, one of the sheriffs, following the sledge in his chariot to the place of execution. The prisoner was dressed in a light-coloured coat, red waistcoat and breeches, and a new bag wig. He looked much at the spectators in the houses and balconies, as well as those in the streets, and bowed to several persons. About a quarter past 12 he arrived at the place of execution, and having spent about ten minutes in devotion, he was turned off. After hanging 24 minutes he was cut

cut down, his head cut off, and his heart taken out and burnt, but his body not quartered. He behaved with as much resolution as could well be expected from a man in his unfortunate circumstances. His body and head were put into a herse, and carried to Mr. Stephenfon's, undertaker, in the Strand, from whence it was, on Saturday night, interred in the large vault of the chapel in the precinct of the Savoy. (See p. 242.)

His majesty went with the usual state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. An act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament. An act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages (to take place on March 25, next.) An act for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom. An act for purchasing of the museum or collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and for providing one general repository for the same, and for the Cottonian library, by a lottery. An act for granting to his majesty a certain sum, therein mentioned, out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain surplus moneys remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the year 1753, &c. An act for allowing further time for the inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists, and for relief of Protestant purchasers, devisees, and lessees. An act to render more effectual an act made in the 12th year of Q. Anne, entitled, An act for providing a publick reward for such persons, as shall discover the longitude at sea. An act for regulating the manner of licensing ale-houses in England; and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale, and other liquors, without license. An act for continuing several laws relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of custom or excise, &c. An act to explain, amend, and continue the provisions made by two acts of parliament, for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in Scotland, &c. An act for the preventing of the inconveniencies and dangers, that may arise from the present methods of digging gravel, sand, stone, chalk, &c. on commons and waste grounds for the repair of the highways. An act to explain, amend, and continue the act relating to distempered cattle. An act for opening a new street from the west side of King-street, Westminster, to Delahay-street, near St. James's park. To some other publick bills, road-bills, and private bills. After which his majesty made a most gracious speech to both houses, (which see,

p. 282.) and the parliament was prorogued to Aug. 14, next.

FRIDAY, 8.

A very considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this night between 11 and 12 at several places in the north-west parts of England, as at Skipton in Craven in Yorkshire, at Manchester in Lancashire, and at Knutsford in Cheshire, and in the villages adjacent to those towns; of which the account from Skipton may serve for the rest: Its duration was judged to be about 3 seconds; its effects upon those who were up in the houses were like the sudden and violent passing of wheel carriages through the streets, which made every thing shake in the houses, and the floors to heave; and even the moveables, deal planks, &c. to be thrown down: Those in bed felt their beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the walls and windows rattle as if shook to pieces: Those out in the streets very sensibly felt the earth heave and shake, which was succeeded by a rushing noise and explosion, like that of gunpowder fired in the open air. It was very calm, a red sky, intermixed with black clouds.

SATURDAY, 9.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following persons received sentence of death, viz. William Corbey, for a robbery in the Five Fields going to Chelsea; Robert Davis and Thomas Collingham, two outlawed smugglers; Anne Ellis, for stealing 14 guineas, the property of her master; John Ayliff, for a highway robbery near Pancras-wash; Peter Tickner, for returning from transportation; and Simon Smith, for a street robbery.

At the close of the sessions, the grand jury for London, after having spent three days in examining the witnesses for and against Canning, came into court, and returned several bills against William Clark and John Gibbon the two Abbotsbury men, Mr. Grevil of Coomb, and Elizabeth Canning, true bills. (See p. 241.)

SUNDAY, 10.

The birth-day of the princesses Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 43d, and the latter into the 41st year of her age.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The royal regiment belonging to the train of artillery was reviewed by his majesty, &c. in Hyde-park, when they went through their exercises, discharging of cannon, &c. with admirable exactness.

THURSDAY, 14.

His grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge,

○ o a

arrived

arrived at Clare-hall, where he was immediately waited on by the vice chancellor, nobility, and heads of houses. At one he went to the senate house, and heard a divinity act : After which he dined with the vice chancellor, and spent the evening with the Rev. Dr. Rooke, master of Christ's. The next day, about ten, arrived there the lord chancellor. At eleven there was a Latin sermon preached by Mr. Garnet, of Sidney college ; after which, his grace the chancellor went to the congregation, and sent from thence a deputation of 23 members of the senate to wait upon the lord chancellor to the senate house, where his lordship was presented to the degree of doctor of laws.—Several other degrees were conferred by, and honours paid to, his grace the chancellor, during the few days of his stay here.

#### WEDNESDAY, 20.

Christopher Johnson, a journeyman saddler, aged 22, and John Stockdale, clerk to a proctor in Doctors-commons, but 17 years old, were apprehended, and by justice Fielding committed to Newgate, for robbing and shooting one Gardner, a penny-post-man, at Winchmore-hill near Enfield-chace, two days before, the poor man dying of his wounds the same evening. When before the justice they both confessed the robbery, but each charged the other with the murder.

#### SUNDAY, 24.

This evening, between 5 and 6, was a considerable thunder storm in and about London, attended only with rain in some places, and great hail-stones in others, particularly about Islington, Hoxton, &c. At the former place the hail-stones were as big as marbles, and at the latter they most of them measured an inch and a half round ; whereby much damage was done to windows, gardens, &c. At Newington-green, at the same time, there was no hail.

#### MONDAY, 25.

Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman and salter, and Matthew Blackiston, Esq; alderman and grocer, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 27. **R**EV. Mr. Kemp, brother of Sir John Kemp, Bart. to Miss Holden, of Tooting.

29. Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of St. James's, Duke's-Place, to Miss James, of Jermin-street.

30. George Halsey, Esq; of a large estate near Cranbrook in Kent, to Miss Martha Fisher, of Great Queen-street, a 10,000l. fortune.

31. Capt. David Brodie, late commander of the Strafford man of war, to

Miss Mary Aston, sister of the late Sir Thomas Aston, Bart.

June 2. Hon. Mr. Roper, eldest son of lord Teynham, to the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart.

5. Rev. Mr. Yell, of Cambridge, to Miss Popham, of Southampton-row.

11. Henry Banks, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq; memb. for Corfe-castle, to Miss Wynne, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, and daughter of the late bishop of Bath and Wells.

Dodding Braddyl, of Carshalton, Esq; to Mrs. Jeken.

14. Hon. ——— Lyndford, Esq; of a plentiful estate in Ireland, to Miss Southell, of Bloomsbury.

Richard Essex Wyndham, Esq; of a great estate in Essex and Hertfordshire, to Miss Frances Mitchel, of Park-place.

16. Sir Charles Wake, Bart. to Miss Jackson, of Northamptonshire.

——— Ludlow, Esq; of a large estate in Ireland, to lady ——— Lumley, sister to the earl of Scarborough.

21. Joseph Waring, Esq; of Ham, to Miss Rachel Dugdale, of Bromley.

23. Thomas Forbes, Esq; merchant, to Miss Cousemaker, of Petty-France, Westminster.

26. Arthur Onslow, Esq; son to the Rt. Hon. the speaker of the house of commons, to Miss Shelly, daughter of Sir John Shelly, Bart. and niece to the duke of Newcastle.

28. Mr. Rolfe, of Clerkenwell, to Miss Lacey, niece to counsellor Lacey.

May 19. The lady of the Rt. Hon. and Rev. lord vis. Strangford, delivered of a son, in Ireland.

28. The lady of Sir William Chamberlain, of a son and heir.

June 7. Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir Robert Ladbroke, of a son.

24. The lady of Henry Streatfield, Esq; of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

May 25. **W**ILLIAM Maurice, count of Nassau, lord of Ouwwerkerke and Wondenbergh, brother to the earl of Grantham, in Holland.

29. Rear-admiral Gascoigne, at his house at Stratford.

Henry Villiers, Esq; lieut. governor of Tinnmouth castle.

31. Lady Henrietta Beard, only daughter to the late earl of Waldegrave, and sister to the present earl.

June 4. Rt. Hon. Mary countess of Macclesfield, wife of the present earl.

Sir Arthur Owen of Pembrokehire, Bart. lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the said county: He is succeeded in dignity and estate by his eldest son William,

ham, knight of the shire for the same county, now Sir William Owen, Bart.  
7. Col. Legge, col. of a company in the second reg. of foot guards.

Rt. Hon. Henry lord visc. Ashbrook, in Ireland.

8. Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, Esq; in the 82d year of his age. He was a member of the Scots parliament, and one of the treaters at the union, and for many years served his country as a member of the British parliament.

16. Hon. Miss Digby, only sister to lord Digby.

John Corbett, Esq; son of William Corbett, Esq; one of the commissioners of the navy: He was a principal clerk to the lords of the admiralty.

Henry Bendish, Esq; possessor of a considerable fortune in Jamaica.

20. John Ford, Esq; an eminent counsellor at law.

Rt. Hon. the lady viscountess Bulkeley, relict of Richard lord visc. Bulkeley.

The death of lieut. gen. Churchill was inserted in the papers by mistake.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**A**NTHONY Cope, M. A. appointed by his majesty dean of Ardmagh; Hill Benson, M. A. dean of Connor; and William Nethercoat, dean of Kilmacduagh, all in Ireland.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Mr. Lowe, presented by the earl Fitzwilliams, to the vicarage of Somerton in Essex.—Anselm Bayly, L. L. B. by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, to the rectory of Langdon-hills, in Essex.—Mr. Hay, B. D. by the earl of Bath, to the rectory of Sutcliffe in Suffex.—Mr. Lewis, chosen lecturer of St. John at Hackney.—Abraham Chaning, M. A. presented by the earl of Shaftsbury, to the rectory of Gussage St. Michael in Dorsetshire.—Richard Hardy, L. L. B. by lord visc. Howe, to the rectory of Langar in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Charles Venner, by the earl of Lincoln, to the rectory of Malden in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Heatherly, by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, to the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, in Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**J**OHn visc. Fitzmaurice, created an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of earl of Shelburne in the county of Waterford.—Joseph Damer, of Milton-Abbey in Dorsetshire, Esq; created baron Milton of Shronehill in the county of Tipperary in the kingdom of Ireland.—Lord Cornwallis, created a viscount and earl of Great-Britain, by the title of viscount Brome in the county of Suffolk,

and earl Cornwallis. — George Collingwood, Esq; made lieut. governor of Jersey. — Thomas Lacey, Esq; lieut. governor of Tinmouth castle.—Alexander Traupaud, Esq; deputy governor of Fort Augustus in Scotland. — His grace Charles duke of Richmond, made capt. of a company in lord Bury's reg. of foot. — Sir Danvers Osborn, made governor of New-York.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Major Robert Spragge, of col. Trelawney's reg. of foot at Jamaica, made lieut. col. of that regiment; and capt. Park Pepper major in his room.—William Archibald Somner, Esq; made a capt. in the royal reg. of Scotch greys; as was also Ralph Cardero, Esq;—Capt. Clavering, made a col. in the 2d. reg. of foot guards.—Commodore Coates, elected a brother of the Trinity-house, in the room of admiral Gascoigne, deceased.—Capt. Pett and capt. Pringle, also elected elder brothers of the said house.—Col. Julius Caesar, of the 2d reg. of foot-guards, made a field officer of the said reg. and col. Barrington, col. of the company in his room.—George Norbury, Esq; made constable of Chester-castle.—John Cleveland, jun. Esq; made one of the chief clerks of the admiralty, and the Hon. — Barrington, Esq; secretary for the affairs of Greenwich-hospital; both in the room of John Corbett, Esq; deceased.

**B—KR—TS.**

**J**OSEPH Mordecai, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant. — John Edwards, of Newgate-street, bacon butcher.—Henry Bolney, of St. Giles's in the Fields, innholder.—Leonard Tymms, of Kingston upon Hull, ironmonger.—James Jaques, of Leeds, mercer.—Robert Magson, of Knaves-acre, baker. — William Sandys, of Fleet-street, dealer in tea.—John Gray, of Bishopsgate-street, grocer. — William Lovejoy, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, woollapler.—Michael Malcolm, of St. Martin's in the Fields, cabinet-maker.—Thomas Clark, of Knightsbridge, tinsmith.—William Whately the younger, of Birmingham, fadler and ironmonger.—Peter Shaw the younger, late of Scarborough, master mariner and victualler.—William Mackenzie, of Portsmouth, merchant. — Thomas Leedham, of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, flax-dresser.—John Haslur, late of Goodman's-fields, stockbroker.—Christopher Bourn, late of Brentford, cheesemonger.—Evan Jones, of Marygold-court, St. Martin's in the Fields, taylor. — Shardlow Whightman, late of St. Andrew's Holbourn, brewer.—Thomas Dixon, now or late of Monkwearmouth, in the county of Durham, ship-carpenter and coal-fitter. — Edward White, of Lambeth, timber-merchant.

**F R O M**



**F**ROM Venice we have received a copy of the speech made by prince Heraclius, to the grandes of Persia, assembled at Isfahan, the 17th of April, which for the peculiarity of its stile, we shall give our readers, together with the remark made upon it by our correspondent, as follows.

*Magnanimous Persians, heroes of the race of Savi!*

“With the aid and support of the God whom I serve, I have reduced you. The arm of the Most High bent my bow, his Almighty hand strengthened my arm, and directed my arrows, and I have subdued you, and dispersed my enemies. It is this God, the God of my fathers, whom I invoke: Before his adorable face I fall prostrate, as did formerly Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Fear nothing from me, ye illustrious issue of heroes; for I will deal with you as a father of the family of Caleb and Nun: As your captain, I shall always march at the head of your armies, and as your general, I will go forth to chastise your enemies and mine. Yes, when the inhabitants of the earth shall provoke your bravery, and force us to declare war against them, I will go before you, under the guidance of the God whom I worship, and lead you to the extremities of the sea, from the Euphrates to the Mouth of the Ganges, and as far as the mountains of the East. I will give you a signal which you are as yet ignorant of, and you shall march under a banner which you are strangers to.

Give heed to this, brave Persians! tell the people, and let them tell it to their children, that whether in peace or war they shall always find in me a true father of the country.

I shall send ambassadors to offer our friendship to all neighbours, and we will not refuse it to such nations as may desire it. For this purpose, Uron the Black, that intrepid warrior, who has often fought by my side like a bear in its fury, shall go in my name to the Great Mogul; and Zolifar, that active spirit, whose vivacity is like that of an elephant elevated with wine, shall repair to the Grand Turk. We will live in peace with the descendants of Tamerlane; and as for the princes that reign beyond the seas in the West, I offer my good-will and friendship to them all. Valiant heroes of Persia! such is the covenant I make with you, and which you are going to swear with me in the presence of God.”

Notwithstanding this puffy Eastern stile, the character of a conqueror is discernible: He is not indebted to fortune for every

thing he has done; bravery and policy have had at least as great a share in his success. Since he has taken possession of his throne, order and tranquillity have been restored at Isfahan; trade is carried on as usual in Jussa, a noted suburb of that capital, and the center of the commerce of the Armenian merchants, whose affairs were greatly disordered during the troubles of Persia, and who are now striving to repair their losses by making the best use of an interval of peace, which, perhaps, will not last very long.

From Frankfort they write, that the famous *Monsi. de Voltaire* (being perfectly recovered from the indisposition which had detained him some time at the court of Gotha) was arrived there on his intended route to France; but that, at the request of his Prussian majesty, their magistrate had arrested him; and that he would not be permitted to pursue his journey, till such time as he delivered into the hands of his Prussian majesty's resident divers papers and manuscripts, which that monarch had once so much confidence in this pedant as to trust him with.

Hague, June 14. The negotiation for selling to the house of Orange the lands, houses and palaces which the king of Prussia possesses within the territories of the republic of the United Provinces, is in great forwardness, and will speedily be brought to a conclusion. By this agreement the whole succession of king William III. of England will center in the house of our present stadtholder; and it is said the bargain is to be struck for 700,000 florins, payable at four terms.

From all parts of Europe we hear of nothing but encampments of armies and preparations for war; but what surprises us most are the preparations in Spain; for his catholick majesty has given orders for a new augmentation in his troops, tho' they are at present on the same footing as at the end of the last war; and besides the camp of 30,000 men, which is to be formed in Catalonia, another of 15,000 is talked of, which the *marquis de las Minas* has orders to assemble in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. The same spirit seems likewise to have seized the Turks; for besides a great army which they are assembling in Asia upon the frontiers of Persia, they are forming another in Europe upon the frontiers of Russia, and the Tartars of the Crim are all in motion, as if they were just going to enter upon action, which has obliged the Russians to form an army of 40 or 50,000 men on that side.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Creation and Fall of Man. By S. Shuckford, D. D. pr. 5s. Tonson.

2. An Address to the Rev. J. Wesley. By J. Parkhurst, M. A. pr. 6d. Withers.

3. Second Letter in Defence of our present Liturgy, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

4. A Letter to Mr. Fothergill, pr. 6d. Owen.

5. The whole Works of the late Rev. and learned I. Watts, D. D. In 6 Vols. 4to, pr. 3l. 12s. in Sheets. Longman.

6. Moral and religious Aphorisms of Dr. Whichcote. By S. Salter, D. D. pr. 5s. Payne.

7. Some Thoughts on Self-Love, innate Ideas, Free-will, &c. By the Author of the Essay on Spirit, &c. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

8. The Ordinary of the Brethrens Churches, his short and peremptory Remarks, pr. 1s. Beecroft.

9. The Introductory Discourse to the tremendous Sanction, impartially debated. By J. Maude, A. M. pr. 1s. 6d. C. Davis.

HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES.

10. A Series of particular and useful Observations, upon that admirable Structure, The Cathedral Church of Salisbury, 4to. By Francis Price. Printed by C. and J. Ackers; and Sold by R. Baldwin.

11. Castruccio Buonamici's Commentaries of the late War in Italy. Translated by A. Wihart, M. A. pr. 5s. in Boards. Millar.

12. Memoirs of the Life, &c. of John Lindsey, Earl of Crauford. By R. Rolt, pr. 15s. Owen.

13. Memoirs of Dr. Arch. Cameron, of Lochiel, pr. 1s. Swan.

14. A Voyage to Peru, performed in the Years 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, and 1749, pr. 2s.

15. Observations upon the Antiquities of the Town of Herculaneum. By M. Belliard, pr. 6s. Wilson.

16. A Dissertation of the Equestrian Figure of the George, and of the Garter. By J. Pettingal, A. M. pr. 2s. 6d. Paterson.

17. Guicciardini's History. Translated by M. Goddard. Vol. I. pr. 6s. sewed. Towers.

PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

18. A physical Account of the Case of Eliz. Canning. By J. S. Dodd, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

19. The General Dispensatory. By R. Brookes, M. D. In 12mo. pr. 3s. 6d. Newbery.

20. The Dispensatory for the Use of the Royal Hospital in Edinburgh. Translated into English by P. Shaw, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. lany.

21. An Essay on the Power of Nature in curing Diseases, pr. 1s. Owen.

22. An Essay on Magnetism. By F. Penrose, pr. 1s. Owen.

23. An Abstract of the Anatomy of the human Body. Translated by D. Ingram, pr. 6s. Clarke.

24. A Treatise on Opium. By G. Young, M. D. pr. 3s. 6d. Millar.

25. A Dissertation on Quick Lime. By C. Alston, M. D. pr. 1s. Wilson.

26. The new Dispensatory. In one Vol. 8vo. pr. 6s. Nourse.

27. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XLVII. pr. 12s. in Sheets. C. Davis.

28. De Francisci Solani inventis circa Arteriarum Pulsum et Præfagia inde hau-rienda Programma. Autore M. Fleming, M. D. pr. 2s. Bladon.

29. An Abridgment of the Works of J. Hutchinson, Esq; pr. 3s. Owen.

30. The Doctrine of a Commensurability between the diurnal and annual Motions. By J. Shennedy, pr. 6d. L. Davis.

31. A Letter to W. Smellie, M. D. By J. Burton, M. D. pr. 4s. Owen.

32. A Dissertation upon the Sugar of Lead. By J. L. Dyvernois, M. D. pr. 6d. James.

MISCELLANEOUS.

33. The British Parliamentary Register. In one Vol. 8vo. in Boards and Marble Paper, pr. 5s. Baldwin.

34. The Traveller's Companion, pr. 1s. Richards.

35. An Appeal to the Publick in Behalf of Elizabeth Canning. By D. Cox, M. D. pr. 1s. Meadows.

36. Admonitions from Scripture, from Religion, and common Prudence, relating to the Jews. By Archaicus, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

37. Some Remarks on a Speech made in the Common-Council, against naturalizing the Jews, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

38. Reasons for preventing the Growth of Judaism, pr. 6d. Brett.

39. On the Act for naturalizing the Jews, pr. 6d. Carpenter. (See p. 254.)

40. An Apology for naturalizing the Jews, pr. 6d. Cooper.

41. Considerations on the said Bill, pr. 6d. Owen.

42. Remarks on the Bill for preventing clandestine Marriages, pr. 6d. Sheehey.

43. A seasonable Apology for the Clo-thers of Great-Britain. By F. Moile, pr. 1s. Corbett.

44. A Proposal for the Re-establishment of Christianity, pr. 6d. Cooper.

45. An Essay upon the Nature and Intention of Homer's Gods, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.

[The rest in our next.]

Prices

# PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

[illegible]

Buried	Within the Walls	133
{	Without the Walls	408
	In Mid. and Surrey	740
	City & Sub. Well.	408

Weekly May 29 —	393
June 5 —	377

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 3d.  
Pease 20s. 10 21s. 6d. p. Quar.

**Abington.**

175. to 205.

215.00d. to 275.00d. per qr

1000 31 1000 31 1000 31

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:

- Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.  
IV. Letters from the Adventurer.  
V. A Description of Chester.  
VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Numisius, M. Valerius Corvus, App. Hardonius, and Cæso Fabius, on the Bill to permit Persons professing the Jewish Religion to be naturalized by Parliament.  
VII. The Hebrew Journal, from the Craftsmen.  
VIII. London a wonderful City.  
IX. *Nobody's* Letter concerning Wheel-Carriages.  
X. Advantages of living in trading Towns.  
XI. Blessings of Liberty, and Miseries of Slavery.  
XII. Account of the Act to prevent clandestine Marriages.  
XIII. Society and a Savage Life compared.  
With a beautiful HEAD of BEN JOHNSON, a neat VIEW of the City of CHESTER, and a curious Representation of Jupiter delivering Infant Virtue to Adversity to be educated, Minerva and Hercules on each Side; all finely engraved.
- AVII. EXTRACT from a BOOK, intitled, The Conduct of a Married Life.  
XVIII. Inscription on a Marble Stone put up at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.  
XIX. Riot in Yorkshire.  
XX. POETRY: Hymn to Adversity; the British Country Life; to a Lady; Winter; Paraphrase on a Passage in the *Wisdom of Solomon*; Extempore on Admiral Vernon; Soliloquy on an empty Parse; on the Death of a young Lady; to Artemisia; the Miller's Song, set to Musick.  
XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the Old Bailey; Murderers executed; Trials, &c. &c.  
XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.  
XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.  
XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.  
XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
XXVI. Catalogue of Books.

---

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

---

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

---

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> Dissertation upon sleep, from a treatise on opium lately published	299
The Hebrew journal, from the Craftsman	302
The life of Ben Johnson	303
His character	304
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	305—321
DEBATE on the bill to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament	ibid.
SPEECH of C. Numisius in favour of the bill	305
The bill considered in a religious view	305, 306
———— in a political view	307
SPEECH of M. Valerius Corvus against the bill	308
That the bill will not tend to forward their conversion, but the contrary	308, 309
That the Jews can never be the beginners of trade in any country	310
That they cannot promote our trade, but may injure our people already concerned in it	314, &c.
SPEECH of App. Hardonius in favour of the bill	313
SPEECH of Cæso Fabius against the bill	316
History of the Jews settlement in this Kingdom	317
How they have been treated in other nations	320
London a wonderful city, from the Adventurer	321
Advantages of living in trading towns	322
Society and a savage life compared	323
Nobody's letter concerning wheel carriages	ibid. F.
Blessings of liberty, and miseries of slavery	325
A fine description of Italy	326
Extract from a book, intitled, The Conduct of a Married Life, &c.	327
A description of the city of Chester	327, 328
Explanation of the VIZW	329
A summary of the most important affairs in last session of parliament	329, 330

**ERRAT.** In our last, p. 280. col. 2. line 2. of the second Paragraph, *for* will cost, read *will not cost*.

*All that was omitted in Mr. Jeacocke's letter, in our last, concerning Mr. Whiston, after the dash towards the end of it, was to this purpose, That he wished, instead of advertising the Memoirs of his Life, after his death, they were every one of them burnt; which, as he had said enough about them before, we thought might be very well spared, as we wanted room for a few lines.*

*The address to the Muse, another answer to the surveying question, two more questions proposed, &c. &c. shall be in our next.—A general Map of Yorkshire, with a View of York, will be published in our next Magazine.*

**RECEIPTS** for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Paternoster-Row.

Disputes about the number of forces, the land-tax bill, &c.	329
Of the bills passed into laws	330
Letters from the Adventurer	331
Solution of a surveying question	ibid. E.
POETRY. Hymn to Adversity	332
The British country life, in imitation of Horace	ibid.
To a lady who presented a gentleman with a pair of ruffles of her own making	333
On the death of a young lady	ibid.
To Artemisia: Dr. King's invitation to Bellwill imitated	ibid.
The miller's song, set to music	334
A new minuet	335
Winter	ibid.
Soliloquy on an empty purse	ibid.
Paraphrase on a passage in the Wisdom of Solomon	336
Extempory, occasioned by reading in the papers, that admiral Vernon had a flag given him, after many years retirement; written in 1739	ibid.
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	337
Account of the act to prevent clandestine marriages	ibid.
———— of the act for licensing alehouses	ibid.
———— of the act for the amendment and preservation of the turnpike roads, and to encourage the use of broad wheels	ibid.
Rebels seized in Scotland	ibid.
Inscription on a marble stone put up at St. Bartholomew's hospital	338
Riots in Yorkshire	ibid.
Herring and whale fisheries	339
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Murderers executed	ibid.
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths	340
Ecclesiastical preferments	341
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	342
A catalogue of books	343
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	344
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. J U L Y, 1753.

*As we generally take Care to give our Readers some Extracts from the most useful or amusing Parts of every remarkable new Book published in this City, we shall give them the following Dissertation upon Sleep, from a Treatise on Opium, lately published.*

## S E C T I O N II.

### Of the EFFECTS of SLEEP.



**M**OST of the effects of opium may, for ought we know, depend on its soporific quality: I suspect they do, and shall therefore, before we proceed, take a view of the phenomena and effects of sleep; which being known to every body, if they have a resemblance to those of opium, they will illustrate one another.

And first, let us consider the common effects of sleep in health, and then compare them with those of opium, both in health, and likewise in several diseases.

Sleep makes us insensible of a moderate stimulus, and perhaps many of the phenomena attending it may be accounted for from this insensibility. Hence perhaps it is, that most of our excretions are abated or interrupted at that time; we neither cough, nor hawk, nor spit, nor sneeze, nor evacuate by stool or urine. It seems to be owing to this, that many of our secreted liquors, which tho' thin, when they arrive at the excretory ducts, yet by the remora there, in our sleep, become thick; witness the wax in the ears, the mucus of our mouth, nose, fauces, and intestines: These are all thicker after a profound sleep, probably by lying till the aqueous parts are absorbed, or evaporated; and hence perhaps it is, that perspiration, which is excreted without any stimulus, proceeds fully as well in sleep as when awake; nay, probably, better, on account of the other excretions being then lessened. That sleep occa-

July, 1753.

sions this remora, and thereby accumulates our serous juices, appears from a remarkable experiment, first published by Mr. Wasse, in the Philosophical Transactions, and afterwards farther prosecuted by M. de Fontenu \*.

**A** The experiment shows, that a man that uses much exercise the preceding day, if he is measured exactly at night, will be found very sensibly shorter than he will be next morning, after a good night's rest: The difference will often amount to an inch and sometimes more.

**B** This is accounted for by the cartilages of the spine being full and distended by the juices, which are accumulated in the night during sleep; whereas the same cartilages, by being compressed by exercise in the day-time, are emptied of those juices, which being restored in the morning, make them thicker and more elastic. By the same experiment we find, that simple rest, without any sleep, had more or less the same effect upon the increase of stature, as if the person had slept. **C** And lastly it was observed, that as one quarter of an hour's exercise sensibly diminished the stature, so a full meal of good nourishment increased it as sensibly, and as suddenly, but it did not continue. Our liquids are likewise rarefied, and perhaps even our bones become larger. I wish the experiment had been tried after a full dose of opium.

**E** Exercise both abates and increases swellings in the legs, by propelling the fluids: For, when the swellings of the legs are the effect of the weakness of the solids, then exercise does harm; but sometimes the vitiated fluids are the original cause, and then exercise does good; e. gr. after a fracture, a bruise, or a strain in the ankle, if the patient walk too soon, or too much, that exercise will infallibly bring on a swelling, by propelling the fluids through those weak fibres with more force than they are able to bear. Many by this means lose their leg at last.

P p 2

On the other hand, if the swelling is a symptom of a chlorosis, scurvy, or even a dropsy, a little exercise will often abate the swelling and stiffness of the legs by propelling the inert and half stagnating blood through its vessels. The patient finds his legs less stiff after a short walk, therefore he concludes, that the more he walks, the better; by which mistake, he continues his exercise till the weak fibres, by being overstrained, lose their tone, and the swelling is thereby much increased: So that exercise, according as it is used in a greater or less degree, abates or increases this swelling.

It is not improbable, that alternate rest and exercise, which so remarkably augment or diminish our vertebral cartilages, may, in the same manner, have much influence on our growth and strength; and that sleep, by the remora and accumulation of our juices, contributes to nutrition: Whereas exercise may propel and evacuate what is useless or superfluous, and thereby make room for what further accumulation may be necessary.

Hence we see, that *ceteris paribus*, labouring people, especially at sea, grow faster and stronger than others, who have no exercise. The latter may become fat, but they do not grow firm and strong.

Again, we see all the symptoms of a plethora are consequent to a sound sleep, viz. A person who has slept too long, awakes with his eyes swelled and watery; if the eyes were tender before, the eyelids are glued together; if he is under a salivation, or at the acme of the small-pox, the saliva becomes thicker, and the chops are more swelled. Hence Sydenham observed, that opium raised and kept up the swelling of the face in the small-pox.

If sleep gives a remarkable remora to our serous excretions, it is not strange that the saliva should grow thick and swell the glands; and perhaps this remora in so many glands and excretory ducts, contributes to an universal distention and plethora.

If one is much disposed to go to stool over night, he can easily put it off till next morning, provided he can but delay it till he falls asleep; for then he is insensible of the stimulus, and in the mean time the feces, by rest, are thickened and rendered less stimulating, at least till they become either very hard, or are much accumulated.

Just at the time of falling asleep, we feel a stupor or heaviness over all the body. We have a feeling as if the parts were crammed and compressed. All these sensations go immediately off when we

are suddenly waked; but when we are more gradually disturbed, they are not so soon removed. When we shake off drowsiness in a morning, it is as if we were throwing away so many weights and incumbrances. From these phenomena, it should seem, that our bodies are not only more plethorick, but even more obstructed in our sleep, than while awake. When we are half asleep, we feel ourselves inert; but when we are quite awake, there is an activity in every fibre.

Another effect of sleep is, that it promotes heat throughout the whole body. Look at a sleeping infant, and you will see the complexion remarkably florid, and the skin feels hot, or else is moist with sweat; and it is deservedly reckoned a great defect of the *vita vitæ*, or natural ferment of the blood, if our feet continue cold all night.

I think hædick fits, sudden rarefactions of the blood, (especially in weak and watry constitutions) colliquative sweats in a consumption, cramps, the night-mare, asthmatick fits, venereal, pleuritick, and even labour-pains, are, *ceteris paribus*, more increased after sleep. I had once a spitting of blood that seized me every night in my sleep, with an heat over the whole body. This obliged me at last to sit up in a chair all night, to keep myself cool. Whilst awake, I was never troubled with this hæmorrhage.

If one sleeps after dinner, a glowing heat diffuses itself throughout the whole body. This practice is therefore of use to aged and cold constitutions, by promoting the natural ferment of their blood: For the same reason it does harm in full habits and hot constitutions.

Upon sleeping after dinner, I grow hot and high coloured, and my face appears swelled. If I am soon awaked I feel a confusion attended with a sensation of a feverish kind; but if I have not been disturbed too soon, I awake easy, without confusion, and in a breathing sweat, as if my dinner and sleep had brought on a short fever, ending in this moderate critical discharge: If I am roused out of my first sleep after a full supper, I feel my skin hot and dry, and my head confused.

I know, that as I am a valetudinarian, my patients are sometimes apprehensive that I may catch cold in the night air; but at that time my blood is rarefied, I am hot and dry, and catch no cold during that state. But if I am called out early in a morning, when the preceding heat has raised a sweat, I am very liable to catch cold. When I have not eaten a full sup-

per, I am not so hot in the night, and sweat less the next morning.

This heat upon sleeping immediately after eating, may be ascribed by some to the new chyle getting into the blood; yet if that was the cause, a man would find himself equally as hot upon using gentle exercise in the house after dinner, which is not agreeable to experience. But if the accumulation of our juices in the vertebral cartilages be as sensible after sleep, or rest, or a good dinner, as the experiments of Mr. Wasse and M. de Fontenu seem to evince, I would extend my theory still further, and suppose that a like accumulation happens in most of the glands and capillary vessels; which, like other infarctions, will produce the heat, drought, and heaviness which we usually experience after a full meal.

It is as certain on the other hand, that sleeping with an empty stomach warms much less than after a full meal; therefore all who complain of being too hot in the night should go supperless to bed.

That sleep has different effects, according as it happens upon a full or an empty stomach, is beyond dispute; but if any one doubts it, let him look at the face of a drunken man while he is asleep. Lomnius has observed, *notum est, somno jejuni corpus confusi.* And Hippocrates has remarked the same thing, *somni jejunum attenuant, humidum quod inest rejuvant.* If, by way of conjecture, I may comment upon this passage, I would say, that from the time our food is swallowed, a process begins gradually to change it into chyle, then into blood, then to make it fit for secretion, for nutrition, and all the purposes of the machine. After this is done the same process goes on, tho' we receive no new nourishment, the body must be gradually drained by the usual excretions, &c. but without that kind of ferment, which new chyle always occasions more or less, when it enters the blood; i. e. the animal process, by sleep concocts and perfects all our juices; after which, if there is no fresh supply, the same process wastes, dissolves, and renders them useless. Therefore sleep both wastes and repairs the body.

I need not mention what comfort a sound sleep affords to the wearied, and those whose spirits are exhausted; and how much they are invigorated and enlivened thereby. Every body knows, that sleep is so necessary in such cases, that we cannot be without it; nay, that we cannot supply its defect by the best nourishment or cordials, or by any degrees of rest either of body or mind: All are insufficient. One should think, that

proper food and a good digestion would supply sufficient materials to recruit the spirits; but experience shews, that sleep is also indispensably necessary.

It seems requisite in carrying on the concoction and secretion of all the animal humours, and perhaps the spirits are also generated or perfected by sleep. It is very certain, that without sleep life cannot long be supported: We have no succedaneum to supply its place. When it fails us, we have no better resource than to endeavour, by all proper methods, to restore and promote it; and there are many things conducive to this end.

A full meal will often make us sleepy, and that immediately after eating: A sound but plethorick constitution disposes to sleep: Silence and repose, with a freedom from every sensation of stimulus, are no less effectual in producing it.

Moderate fatigue wastes those fluids which rest and sleep restore; so that exercise is a predisposing cause of sleep, in like manner as fasting gives an appetite and requires a recruit of food.

In order to know what hinders sleep, we need but invert the causes that promote it: Thus for instance, as a full supper promotes it, fasting will prevent it; and so of the rest.

Sleep is likewise impeded by every kind of stimulus of the senses, or of the mind; i. e. whatever affects the mind either with pain or pleasure: A paucity of good juices have the same effect: And tho' moderate fatigue disposes to sleep, yet, when excessive, it often raises a fever, attended with watchfulness. But all these rules are general, and must be liable to many exceptions, from a variety of circumstances that will frequently occur, particularly of those of different ages and constitutions. And this last reflection (tho' too little attended to by most practical writers) is in no wise confined to the present case, it is no less applicable to every branch of practice; for we are too much accustomed to prescribe by general rules, whereas general rules alone can never be of much use in a science that is chiefly made up of exceptions from them.

I shall now sum up in a few words the effects of sleep. In our sleep we are insensible of a moderate stimulus, therefore those secretions and excretions which are promoted by any natural stimulus whilst we are awake, are retarded in our sleep.

Most of the serous humours grow thick if they stagnate, or lie long upon the parts, after their excretion: Thus we find,



And, that the saliva and mucus of the nose, mouth, and fauces, are found more viscid immediately after sleep than before it; and that after we have been some time awake, these liquors become loose and are easily discharged.

In sleep the body is extended, the humours are accumulated and rarefied, so as to occasion a kind of plethora. Hence a recruit of spirits, and an increase of strength towards the morning, which we begin to be sensible of even in our sleep, by our being engaged in pleasant dreams.

All the symptoms of a plethora are increased by sleep. Hence we may derive the night-mare, cramps, or spasms, starting suddenly out of our sleep in most of the inflammatory diseases, in the measles, small-pox, and rheumatic fevers; nay, asthmatic fits, pleuritic, venereal, and even labour-pains are often exasperated by sleep. An hæmoptoe comes oftener in the morning than at any other time of the day; and the starting of an amputated stump is so remarkably the effect of sleep, that the patients are afraid to compose themselves to rest, lest they burst the tied vessels. These are all indications of fulness brought on by sleep.

From the CRAFTSMAN, July 14.

News for One hundred Years hence in the  
HEBREW JOURNAL, by Authority.

Since our last arrived a Mail from Jerusalem.

THE middle arch of the temple which has been rebuilding for some time past, sunk ten feet, a few days since; and we hear, that there is now five and twenty ton weight laid upon it: And it is further said, there will be a lottery for half a million in Great Britain (or Judæa Nova) for the more vigorous execution of this grand design, and Mr. Jacob Zerobabel is set out for the British court, with proper instructions how to act in this affair.

Yesterday morning lord Jacob de Paiba fet out for his house at Sion house, with a grand retinue, attended by several of the nobility and gentry; and we hear that his lordship intends continuing in the country to celebrate the passover.

On Wednesday last died, at his grace the duke of Hebron's, in Berkshire, Sir Nadab Issachar, attorney general. He was esteemed a sound lawyer, an able politician, and a friend to the sanhedrim: He is to be succeeded in his office by Moses de Costa, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn.

On Monday last a dispensation passed the great seal to enable Abraham Levy to hold a living in the synagogue of Paul's,

together with the rectory of the rabbi in the diocese of Litchfield.

Last week twenty-five children were publicly circumcised at the lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street.

The same day John Hartwell, shoemaker, was whipped round Duke's Place, for speaking in disrespectful terms of the coming of the Messiah.

On Tuesday last was held a court of aldermen, when it was unanimously voted, that the name of liveries, which was heretofore made use of in the city of London, should for the time to come be obliterated, and that the said liveries be called tribes for the future.

We are also informed, that the statue of Sir John Barnard, formerly father of this city, and a strenuous assertor of christianity, is ordered to be taken down, and that of Pontius Pilate to be put up in his room.

Last night the bill for naturalizing christians was thrown out of the sanhedrim by a very great majority.

C Yesterday was launched at Woolwich the Benjamin Salvadore, being the largest ship ever built at that place, and she is immediately to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, and it is said, the board of admiralty have given the command of her to rear admiral Suasso.

This day was republished Christianity not founded upon argument, and we hear, that a statue is to be erected in Westminster abbey to the memory of the author.

Last week was brought up to Newgate, under a strong guard, George Britton, the outlawed smuggler, who was taken on the coast of Sussex in the very fact of running pork into this kingdom, in defiance of the many penal laws enacted to prohibit the same.

E At two o'clock this morning died at his house in Grosvenor-square, the right Hon. the earl of Balaam, baron of Zimri, and knight of the most noble order of Melchizedeck. He succeeded his father in estate and title in the year 1821; went twice lord lieutenant to Ireland; was plenipotentiary at the states of Holland during the late war against the christian league, called the Jewnade, and has since served as principal secretary of state. He was married to Miss Bathsheba, by whom he had issue five children, lord Zimri, now earl of Balaam, being the only one living. His lordship's remains are to be interred in Westminster abbey; and we hear he has left an estate of one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

On Wednesday last 17 malefactors were crucified at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence, among whom were Bryan Mac-

mannus-

manus and Thady O Sullivan, born of honest parents in the kingdom of Ireland, where they were unhappily educated in the errors of the christian religion, to which they were bigotted to the last, and chose to lay down their lives rather than be curtailed of the honour of their ancestors by the act of circumcision.

This morning early the Hon. Mendez Gidion, Esq; set out from his house in Arlington-street for Scarborough, for the recovery of his health.

We can assure the publick, that the report so industriously spread by the Galileans, of the christians rising in North-Wales, is entirely without foundation.

Last Thursday being the day appointed by the great Sanhadrim, for commemorating the expulsion of the christians out of Great Britain, Sir Gabriel Lombrofo, knt. lord mayor of the city of London, went to the synagogue of Paul's, and heard an excellent sermon preached upon the occasion, by Mr. Alvaringo, of the sect of the Pharisees.

Monday last his grace the duke of Samaria took the diversion of hunting in Richmond park.

We hear from Scotland, that several Highlanders in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen assembled, in order to practise the superstition of the Galileans; but a party of soldiers being detached from the next fort, they were prevented from proceeding, by being all shot dead on the spot.—We hope this wholesome correction will deter those bigotted people from attempting any violations of the law for the future.

Last Sunday an order came from the lord c—b—n's office to the managers of both theatres, forbidding them, under the severest penalties, to exhibit a certain scandalous piece, highly injurious to our present happy establishment, entitled, The Merchant of Venice.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Gentlemen, Rabbins, and Freeholders of the County of Canaan.

There being a vacancy in the great sanhedrim, by the death of your late worthy representative, Judas Fonseca, Esq; I beg leave to offer myself a candidate at the next ensuing election, and intreat the favour of your votes and interest, assuring you, that if I am so happy as to be returned, I shall take every opportunity of manifesting the sincerest attachment to the cause of Israel, the warmest zeal for the interest of the whole Jewish people, and a particular attention to the rights and privileges of the county of Canaan. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted humble servant,  
Gasmell Rubens Shyllock.

We look upon the foregoing to be a low piece of burlesque, and not quite free from profaneness. All the use our inserting it can be of, is to shew with what spirit some things may be opposed, which indeed ought to be opposed; but then it should be done only in a sober and manly way. For tho' we ought not by too great an indulgence to encourage any set of men in their unbelief, yet thus to lampoon them may only tend to harden them, and is far from being agreeable to the true spirit of christianity.

The LIFE of BEN JOHNSON,  
with his HEAD neatly engraved.

BEN Johnson, one of the best dramatick poets of the 17th century, says Mr. Cibber, was descended from a Scots family, his grandfather, who was a gentleman, being originally of Anandale in that kingdom, whence he removed to Carlisle, and afterwards was employed in the service of K. Henry VIII. His father lost his estate in Q. Mary's reign, when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother

when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother

when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother when he also suffered imprisonment, and at last he entered into holy orders, and died about a month before our poet's birth, who was born at Westminster, in 1574. He had his first education in a private school, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, and was afterwards removed to Westminster-school, where the famous Camden was then master. His mother

then turned protestant, whether from conviction or fashion cannot be determined; but when his character is considered, probability will be on the side of the latter, for he took every occasion to ridicule religion in his plays and conversation. On his leaving the university, he entered himself into an obscure play-house, called the Green-curtain, somewhere about Shoreditch or Clerkenwell. He was first an actor, and probably only a strolling one. Shakespear is said to have first introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his to the stage, at the time when one of the players had rejected his performance, and told him it would be of no service to their company. His first printed dramatick performance was a comedy, entitled, *Every Man in his Humour*, acted in 1598, which being soon followed by several others, as his *Sejanus*, his *Volpone*, his *Silent Woman*, and his *Alchymist*, gained him so high a reputation, that in 1619, upon the death of Mr. Samuel Daniel, he was made poet laureat to king James I. He once incurred his majesty's displeasure, for being concerned with Chapman and Marston in writing a play, called *Eastward-Hoe*, wherein they were accused of having reflected on the Scotch nation, their sovereign's native country, and from whence he was but lately come. Sir James Murray represented it to the king, who ordered them to be imprisoned, and they were in great danger of losing their ears and noses, as a punishment of their insolence. Upon their release from prison, Ben gave an entertainment to his friends, among whom were Camden and Selden; when his aged mother drank to him, and shewed him a paper of poison, which she had designed, if the sentence had been executed, to have mixed with his drink, after she had first taken a potion of it herself.

Upon the accession of Charles I. he wrote a petition to him, praying, that as his royal father had allowed him an annual pension of 100 marks, he would make them pounds. In 1629 Ben fell sick, and was then poor, and lodged in some obscure alley; his majesty was applied to in his favour, and sent him 10 guineas: When the messenger delivered the money, Ben took it in his hand, and said, "His majesty has sent me 10 guineas, because I am poor, and live in an alley; go and tell him that his soul lives in an alley."

He had a pension from the city of London, from several of the nobility and gentry, and particularly from Mr. Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house. In his last sickness, he often repented of the pre-

fanation of scripture in his plays. He died on Aug. 16, 1637, in the 62d year of his age, and was interred three days after in Westminster abbey, where his bust is now to be seen, with this inscription under it, *O rare Ben Jonson!* which may possibly suggest the esteem many great men had for him, or the high opinion he was known to have of himself. He had several children who survived him.

He wrote above 50 pieces in the dramatick way. His *Alchymist*, his *Volpone* or the *Fox*, and his *Silent Woman*, have been performed to many crowded audiences, with universal applause.

Dr. Drummond (says Mr. Cibber) has represented the character of our author in a very disadvantageous, tho' perhaps not in a very unjust light, that he was a great lover and praiser of himself, a contemner and scorner of others, rather chusing to lose a friend than a jest—he thought nothing right but what either himself or some of his friends had said or done—.

Mr. Pope remarks, that when Ben got possession of the stage, he brought critical learning into vogue. Mr. Selden stiles Johnson his beloved friend, and a singular poet, and extols his special worth in literature, and his accurate judgment. Mr. Dryden gives him the title of the greatest man of the last age, and observes, that if we look upon him, when he was himself (for his last plays were but his dotages) he was the most learned and judicious writer any theatre ever had; that he was a most severe judge of himself as well as others; that we cannot say he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it; that in his works there is little to be retrenched or altered; but that humour was his chief province.

He is allowed, says Mr. Cibber, to have been a scholar, and to have understood and practised the dramatick rules, but Dryden proves him to have been likewise an unbounded plagiary. Humour was his talent. We cannot better conclude his character as a poet, than in the nervous lines of the prologue to one of Shakespear's plays, which, after having shewn Shakespear's boundless genius, proceeds thus:

Then Johnson came instructed from the school,

To please by method, and invent by rule.

His studious patience, and laborious art,  
With regular approach assay'd the heart:  
Cold approbation gave the lingring bays,  
For they who durst act censure, scarce  
could praise.

J O U R

*Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. in Peter Noster Row 1753.*



# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 266.

*In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was C. Numisius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

Mr. President.

S I R,

**A**LTHOUGH it is not very usual or proper to take notice in this house of what passed in the other, yet the Hon. gentleman who spoke last obliges me to take notice of it so far as to observe, to the honour of the reverend bench, that the bill now before us was opposed by very few of them. On the contrary, it was strenuously supported by some of them, which shews, that our present set of bishops have thrown off those old prejudices, and that persecuting spirit; which has for so many ages been the bane of Christianity; and that they have embraced those truly christian principles, which so strongly inculcate humility, meekness and charity, and teach us to love even our enemies. But, Sir, it was not only from the fundamental principles of Christianity that they supported this bill, for in duty to their religion they were bound to support, and to contribute as much as in them lay towards its being passed into a law, because it will tend towards the propagation of the religion they profess, and because it will prevent the profanation of one of the most sacred and solemn mysteries of our holy religion.

As to the propagation of the christian religion, Sir, I do not think there is any thing that will contribute more towards the conversion of the Jews than that of freeing them from all manner of persecution, and empowering, and even inviting

R— N—.

July, 1753.

them to become purchasers of land estates. From all histories we may learn, that perfection on one side, begets obstinacy on the other; and from late experience we may be convinced, that a general indulgence promotes a free inquiry, and prepares the way for reason and sound argument, which will always at last prevail, when the stumbling-blocks of passion and prejudice are removed. Besides this, Sir, there is a fashion in religion as well as in every thing else: It is unfashionable to be of a religion different from that established in the country in which we live; and even in this country there are many advantages attending a man's being of the established religion; for unless he is, he can neither be a magistrate of any city or borough, nor can he hold any office of honour or profit under our government. And as I am fully convinced, that reason and solid argument are of the side of our established religion, I am therefore of opinion, that as soon as we have removed passion and prejudice by indulgence, reason and solid argument, with the assistance of fashion, and the advantages to be acquired by yielding to them, will at last prevail; and that the son or grandson of every Jew who becomes a landholder, if not the purchaser himself, will embrace Christianity, and declare himself of the religion established by law. In this opinion, Sir, I am confirmed by the example of what has passed in Ireland; for most of the landholders in that kingdom are now become Protestants. The farmers indeed and cottagers, at least such as are originally Irish, and too many of the tradesmen in their cities and villages, continue still to be Papists, but most of the landholders have now, thank God!

Q q

aban;

abandoned that superstitious religion ; and I do not at all wonder at it ; for it is so much in the nature of mankind, whether Christian, Jew, or Gentile, after they become possessed of opulent land estates, to aim at honours and preferments, and to hate being out of fashion, that nothing can prevent their complying with this human passion, but a superstitious bigotry, founded upon ignorance, and raised to the summit of enthusiastick madness by persecution.

Now, Sir, with regard to the profanation of one of the most sacred mysteries of our religion : By the law, as it now stands, no Jew can be naturalized, without first receiving the sacrament of the Lord's-Supper according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, or in some protestant church or chapel : Would it not be a most abominable profanation of this holy mystery to admit any Jew, still continuing in his heart a Jew, to be a partaker in this mystery ? In the Jew himself, indeed, it would be no profanation, because he did not believe there was any thing religious or sacred in the ceremony ; but in Christians, who lay him under the necessity to do so, it is a profanation, and in my opinion a very heinous offence against the religion we profess. To avoid this for the future was, I am persuaded, a prevailing argument with the reverend bench in the other house, and, I think, it ought to be a prevailing argument in favour of the bill with every true Christian in this.

Thus, Sir, I hope I have shewn, that what is proposed by this bill is so far from being inconsistent with our religion, that it is absolutely necessary for preventing a very great abuse, and an abuse that has actually been practised, if I am rightly informed ; for I have been told that in king William's time, there were some Jews who actually complied with the law, by receiving the sacrament, in

order to their being naturalized ; and indeed I do not see how any clergyman of our established church can safely refuse administering the sacrament to any man who requires it, if he professes himself of the church of England, and cannot be accused of having been guilty of any heinous offence ; for even a reputed Jew may have privately received baptism and confirmation, without its being known to the clergyman from whom he requires the sacrament ; and it is now, I think, admitted, that a clergyman is liable to an action, if he refuses administering the sacrament without just cause, and the person requiring it suffers damage by such refusal.

I have likewise shewn, I hope, Sir, that the passing of this bill into a law may contribute towards the propagation of our religion, by converting many of the richest Jew families, which would of course produce the conversion of many of the poor ; and it can be of no dangerous consequence to our religion ; for I never heard that the Jews busied themselves in making converts either in this country or any other, and, I believe, we have no reason to apprehend that any Englishman will submit to be circumcised, or swear never to taste a Yorkshire ham, or a bit of good pork or bacon. Therefore this bill is so far from being inconsistent with the prophecies relating to the Jews, that in my opinion it has a tendency towards the completion of them : I hope the time is now come, or near coming, when the times of the Gentiles are to be fulfilled, and not only the Jews but all the Gentiles converted to the christian faith ; for tho' no one can with any certainty point out the ways of Providence, yet from experience we may see, that universal charity and indulgence, which are so pathetically recommended by the christian religion, is the most effectual method for inducing all men to

to submit to reason and the true principles of the christian religion, as now professed in this kingdom.

But it is not only to our religion, Sir, that this bill, if passed into a law, may be of advantage ; for it will, likewise, be of great advantage to the state, and to the nation and people in general. The Jews, Sir, by their knowledge in trade, and their correspondence over the whole known world, have been of great service in all countries where they have been encouraged to settle. They contributed greatly towards the establishment of the Dutch trade and commerce in the infancy of that wise republick ; and it was they chiefly that raised the city of Amsterdam to that height of splendor and riches, at which it is now arrived. On the other hand, we know, that Spain and Portugal have been in some measure ruined by banishing them their country ; for neither of these kingdoms have now any trade but to their own colonies, and even a great part of that is carried on by foreigners under the borrowed names of Spaniards or Portuguese. But, Sir, we need not go beyond sea to look for the advantage a nation may reap from having the Jews settled in it ; for ever since they were re-admitted into this country, they have been in many respects useful to us. In the reign of king Charles II. when they began again to settle in this country, they contributed greatly to increase our exports ; though but a few of them were in that reign admitted by letters of denization, from the king, with a *non obstante* clause in each for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty ; yet before the revolution they began to have a large concern in our foreign trade. Of this we have an incontestable proof upon record ; for these *non obstante* clauses being at the revolution deemed and declared to be illegal, a question arose, whether these Jew denizens

were liable to aliens duty, and an action was brought against some of them for no less a sum than 58,000*l.* for goods they had imported and exported during the year 1689, which shews how much the few Jews we had then amongst us contributed to the increase of our trade and commerce ; for we cannot reckon the value of the goods imported and exported by them within that time, at less than double the sum laid in the information brought against them. And since the revolution we all know how useful they have been, both by exporting our manufactures, and by supplying our government with large sums of money for carrying on the expensive wars we have been necessarily engaged in.

From what is past, therefore, Sir, we may judge with some certainty of what is to come, and, consequently, of what will be the effect of the bill now before us, if passed into a law. In my opinion, it will bring rich Jews from all parts of the world to settle amongst us, which, besides increasing our trade, will be of great use to the state, whether we continue in peace, or be again involved in war. If we continue in peace, such an accession of wealth will reduce the interest payable upon our publick funds below what it is to be by the laws now in being, at the same time that the consumption of these new families will increase the produce of the taxes appropriated to the payment of these funds ; and if we should be unhappily engaged in a new war, this bill will then appear to be not only useful but necessary ; for as we can carry on no war without borrowing money yearly, we must find lenders as well as funds, and this bill will furnish us with a number of persons who have money to lend, and at the same time encourage and enable them to come and spend the yearly interest of their money amongst us. That this bill will be of advantage to the state is,

Q q 2

therefore,



therefore, evident ; and it is as evident, I think, that it will be of advantage to our landholders, by raising the price of lands over the whole kingdom, which will of course occasion their improvement ; for if a landholder, by laying out A 1000l. upon improving his estate, can add 50l. a year to his income, and cannot add above 30l. a year by laying out the same sum of money upon a new purchase, he will certainly improve rather than purchase ; and the improvement is not only an advantage to the nation in general, but furnishes employment for numbers of our laborious poor, neither of which is the consequence of a man's making a new purchase. Then with regard to our farmers, the accession of a number of rich families will of course procure them a better market for the-produce of their farms ; and our manufacturers of all kinds will reap an advantage not only by the increase of the consumption of their manufactures at home, but also by the increase of their exportation abroad. In short, Sir, I know no set of men in the kingdom that will not be benefited by this bill, except those merchants and shopkeepers who love to deal at an extravagant profit ; but such men, surely, deserve no encouragement, much less any privilege from the publick.

Thus, Sir, if we regard our interest either in this world or that which is to come, we must, I think, be for passing this bill into a law ; and, therefore, I shall be for its being committed.

*The next Speaker was M. Valerius Corvus, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** AM sorry I should find myself under a necessity to speak against those I have long lived and conversed

S — J — B — —.

with, and for many of whom I have a particular esteem ; but whilst I have the honour of a seat in this house, no personal friendships or connections shall induce me to keep silence, when I see any thing brought into this house, which, I think, will be not only injurious but dishonourable to my country. If this bill had been general : If it had been a bill to open a way for the naturalization of all Mahometans, and Pagans, as well as Jews, I should more readily have agreed to it, because it would not have brought such a reflection upon us as Christians : Such a general bill, like the late bill for a general naturalization of all foreign Protestants, might have been deemed to proceed, as that bill did, from some mistaken maxim in politics ; but to give a particular invitation to the Jews, really seems as if we contemned, and were resolved to abandon, the religion we now profess. The Jews, Sir, are, and always have been, the most professed enemies to Christianity, and the greatest revilers of Christ himself : They are the offspring of those that crucified our Saviour, and to this day labour under the curse pronounced against them upon that account. I know, Sir, that, as a Christian, I am obliged E to love my enemy ; but whilst he continues to be so, no precept of Christianity enjoins me to take him under my roof, much less to put him in a way of making himself master both of me and my roof ; and how the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, F could imagine, that the possession of a land estate should have an influence upon a man's religious principles, I cannot comprehend. If any Jew should be so loose as to all principles of religion, as to abjure the religion of his ancestors for the sake of being in the fashion, or for the sake of acquiring any honour or preferment, surely his desire of possessing a land estate will be an additional motive for this declaring himself Christian, when

when he finds he cannot otherwise acquire such a possession.

But, Sir, if Jews should come to be possessed of a great share of the land estates of this kingdom, how are we sure that Christianity will continue to be the fashionable religion, or that the profession of it will continue necessary for qualifying a man for any honour or preferment. To me it really seems at present to be the fashion for a man to declare himself of no religion ; and if our fashionable gentlemen should at last fix upon any particular religion, the Jewish may, perhaps, stand as good a chance as any other ; for fashion, we know, depends upon nothing but whim ; and if the Jews should become our chief landholders, they will, probably, be the leaders of our whim. As landholders they will have the chusing of most of the members of this house, and may themselves be chosen ; and then to intitle themselves to posts and preferments, they have nothing to do but to join with the other dissenters in getting the test act, and all the other laws for securing our established church, repealed. Whatever some gentlemen may think, if we consider their numbers, and the vast estates they have acquired in this kingdom within these last 50 or 60 years, this will appear to be no chimerical apprehension ; and their having thus a view to get possession of the whole strength and power of this nation will rather confirm them in their obstinacy than induce them to turn Christian, because they will look upon it as a preparatory step made by Providence, which is to be followed by their expected Messiah : But in this view they will certainly be some way or other disappointed, as they are never to have any fixt habitation until after they have acknowledged Christ to be the Messiah : and when they do this, they are to be restored to their native land ; therefore the Hon. gentleman is ve-

ry must mistaken, if he supposes that our giving them a fixt habitation in this country before their conversion, can any way tend towards a completion of the christian prophecy relating to them.

I hope, Sir, I have now shewn, that our passing this bill into a law can no way tend towards the conversion of the Jews, but will on the contrary render them more obdurate ; and to pretend that we ought to pass it, in order to prevent a profanation of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is an argument that goes a great deal too far ; for it would equally hold good for repealing that law, by which all officers, civil or military, are obliged to receive that sacrament within three months after their admittance ; for a place of great profit and trust under the government is surely as great a temptation to a Jew born here, as a naturalization can be to a Jew born abroad. Yet if any Jew should by artifice get the sacrament administered to him, in order to intitle himself to some office or employment, I believe no man will say, that the guilt of such a profanation lay at the door of those who refused to consent to the repeal of that law. But, I believe, we need not give ourselves any concern about this question ; for whatever danger a clergyman may expose himself to by refusing to administer the sacrament, I am persuaded, no one would administer it to a reputed Jew, without a sufficient testimony of his having regularly embraced the christian faith, not privately, but, according to custom, before a multitude of witnesses.

Having now answered all the arguments which the Hon. gentleman endeavoured to draw from religion, I shall now consider the advantages hoped for from this bill ; but must begin with some general observations in relation to the Jews ; and in the first place I must observe, that it is a very great mistake to suppose, that

that the Jews ever did, or ever can set up trade in any country ; for the origin of trade in all countries is manufacture ; but none of the Jews, even of the poorest sort, are ever bred to be manufacturers or mechanicks, or indeed to any laborious employment ; therefore they can never be the beginners of trade in any country. It was not they that began the Dutch trade, after the establishment of that commonwealth, but it was the persecution and oppression of the Spanish government, which drove the manufacturers and mechanicks from all the other provinces of the Netherlands : Nor was it the expulsion of the Jews which ruined the trade of Spain and Portugal, but the emigration of the inhabitants ; for such multitudes of their people went to America, that there was not enough left for carrying on any sort of manufacture sufficient for their home consumption. No instance can be given, Sir, of the Jews having been the beginners of trade in any country, but many instances to the contrary. In Poland there have been multitudes of Jews for many ages, yet no man will say that Poland is a trading country. In this country, tho' they were settled here from the time of the conquest to the 18th of Edward the First, near 230 years, yet they never set up any trade, but dealt chiefly in usury, which indeed was most excessive, for we have among our records some regulations prohibiting them to take above 2d per pound per week. The truth is, in those countries where there is little or no trade, they deal mostly in usury, or in collecting the taxes ; and where a trade has been already established, some indeed of the richer sort may engage in foreign commerce, but the poorer sort deal only as brokers, pedlars, or hawkers, as we may now see from daily experience ; for but the other day I met no less than four of them together, going upon a peddling progress into the country.

But, Sir, tho' the Jews cannot be the first beginners of trade in any country, yet after it is begun, they may contribute to its increase ; for as they either cannot, or will not purchase, or take lands to farm in any country, they have no way of employing their money but in trade or usury ; and as they are dispersed over the whole world, and keep a correspondence with one another, they know where all sorts of manufactures may be sold to the best advantage ; therefore by lending their money to the native manufacturers, they may enable them to extend their manufacture, and by their foreign correspondence they may increase the exportation. For this reason, in the infancy of the trade of any country, it is right to encourage the Jews to come and settle amongst them ; as the manufacturers have not then money of their own sufficient for carrying their manufacture to any great extent, and as the native merchants have not a foreign correspondence settled, perhaps, in those countries, where some of their manufactures may be sold to the best advantage. But in a country where trade and commerce have been fully and long established, where the manufacturers have money sufficient of their own, or of their friends, to carry their manufactures to the utmost extent, and where the native merchants have a correspondence settled in every foreign country where it is possible to carry on any commerce, and consequently must know where every sort of manufacture may be sold to the best advantage : In such a country, I say, it is madness, if not worse, to put Jews or any other foreigners upon an equal footing with natives, because it only enables the former to take the bread, or a part of the bread, out of the mouths of the latter, without increasing in the least the national trade or commerce ; for no Jew, no more than a native, will export more of your

your manufacture than he can sell to advantage, and so much your own native merchants will always export, if there were not a Jew in the kingdom; nor does an English merchant ever desire a greater profit than will satisfy a Jew or any other foreign merchant; for in such a multitude of merchants as we now have of our own to all parts of the world where the trade is open, it is certain, that they will undersell one another till they bring the market down to what can be deemed nothing but a living profit.

Let us take, for example, Sir, the kingdom of Portugal: Does any man think that we do not now export as many of our manufactures thither as can possibly find a vent there, or that our Portugal merchants and their factors there, who are so numerous, and so independent of one another, do not sell those goods as cheap as they can be sold? Suppose then that we export yearly thither to the value of a million sterling, and that this is the utmost that can be exported: If we should naturalize all the Jews in the world, they could not add to that exportation: They could only come in for a share of it; and suppose that share to be 200,000*l.* worth of goods yearly, is it not evident, that in this case one fifth of our English Portuguese merchants must give up the trade, or all of them together must trade for one fifth less than they used to do? This therefore could be of no advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers: It would only transfer the profit upon 200,000*l.* worth of goods yearly from our native English merchants to our naturalized Jews; and this I must look on as a loss to the nation, because I think we are as yet a christian nation: The estate got by an Englishman we are sure will remain here; but a Jew, tho' naturalized, may be here to day and gone to-morrow: When he has got an estate here, he may go and live upon it

in a climate which he thinks more agreeable to his constitution.

This example, Sir, may be applied to every country in the world as well as to that of Portugal; for there is no country where we have not now houses and factories established; and therefore it is, I think, a demonstration, that the bill now before us can be of no advantage to our trade or manufactures, but must be of disadvantage to the nation in every branch of our foreign trade: And now with regard to our domestick, The Jews, it is true, have as yet contented themselves with hawking and pedling: Very few of them have become shopkeepers, because it would subject them to taxes and parish rates. But suppose they should begin to engage in this branch of business, could it be of any advantage to our trade or to our manufacturers? Have we not already as many English shopkeepers of all kinds as can be supported by the consumption? Does not the most petty shopkeeper know, that what maketh rich is a small profit and a quick return? Consequently, must not every one of them sell his goods as cheap as he can possibly afford? Therefore we cannot suppose that Jew shopkeepers would sell cheaper than our English now do, but they might perhaps cheat oftner; and if Jew shopkeepers should increase, the christian must diminish in number; so that if in this way the bill now before us should have any effect, it would only be a transferring of a share of the profit upon our home consumption, from our native Christians to our naturalized Jews.

But, Sir, both in our foreign and domestick trade the transferring of a part of the profits from the Christian to the Jew, is not the only bad consequence we have to fear from this bill: Sectaries of all kind, especially the Jews, are more zealous and more diligent in recommending one another, and in playing into the hands

hands of one another, than those of the established church. By this means they may in time render it impossible for any Christian to carry on any trade, either foreign or domestick, to advantage : Jews may become our only merchants and our only shop-keepers. They will probably leave the laborious part of all manufactures and mechanical trades to the poor Christian, but they will be the paramount masters, as the merchants and shopkeepers in every country must always be ; and if our landed gentlemen should find it impossible to provide for their younger sons by making them merchants or shopkeepers, nor for their daughters by marrying them, with a small fortune, to a merchant or shopkeeper, we may judge what would soon be the fate of most of our landholders : They must give such large fortunes to their younger children, or at least to most of them, as might be sufficient for their support, by which means a new incumbrance would by every generation be brought upon the estate, and that without any resource : At present, a younger brother often gets by trade such a sum of money as saves the estate of his family ; or the heir, by marrying the daughter of a rich merchant or shopkeeper, gets such a fortune as redeems his estate from all former incumbrances ; but if Jews, who marry only among one another, were our only merchants and shopkeepers, both these resources would be cut off ; which would every year bring so many of our land estates to market, that I doubt much if they would rise in their price, until the Jews had got possession of most of them.

Thus, Sir, the bill now before us, instead of being of advantage, may probably be fatal to our present landholders ; and whatever esteem some gentlemen here may have for the Jews, I doubt much if our English farmers would like to have Jews for their landlords, tho' they could hardly be treated worse than some of them are at present by their christian landlords. From all which I must conclude, that there is no rank of men in the kingdom, to whom this bill, if passed into a law, can be of any advantage, but that on the contrary, if it takes any effect, it will be of immediate disadvantage to our merchants, and may at last be fatal to every rank of Christians in this kingdom. And as to the advantage it may be of to the state, by supplying our ministers with money in case of a war, or by enabling them to reduce the interest payable upon our publick funds, in case of the continuance of peace, I must observe, that if the Jews cannot get an equal interest and equal security any where else, they will let us have their money without being naturalized ; and if they can get an higher interest and equal security any where else, they will not let us have their money, even tho' we should naturalize the whole Hebrew nation at once. So that to compensate all the dangers and all the disadvantages we shall expose ourselves to by the passing of this bill, we can expect no one advantage but that of having a few rich Jews come here to spend their income from our funds, which they now spend abroad ; and even this I think very precarious ; for when a man grows old, he does not like to leave the country in which he has been bred and perhaps born, which is the reason that I have seldom seen bills of naturalization applied for by rich foreigners who have got their fortunes abroad, but by foreigners who have long lived, and have got estates, or are in the way of getting estates, in this country.

But, Sir, tho' I think this good effect of the bill very precarious, I am convinced, it will have a very extensive bad effect. We may, if we please, call it only a bill for empowering the parliament to naturalize, but it will in effect be a general

ral naturalization of the Jews. An old and rich Jew, who has given over trade, may not, perhaps, expose himself to the fatigue and danger of changing his country and climate; but all the rich Jews, who are still engaging in trade, and resolve to continue it, will come here to be naturalized; and where the rich come the poor must follow. We shall have crowds of them coming over every day, and as their children afterwards born will of course be natural born subjects, if the doctrine be established, that all such Jews may purchase and hold land estates, I am afraid, that a great part of the land in this kingdom may soon fall into their hands, so that from henceforth the prophecy, at least with respect to them in this country, will be defeated; for whilst our constitution remains in its present form, those that are possessed of our land estates must necessarily have a share in our government: Tho' they may not be members of parliament, nor ministers of state, yet they must have a great influence upon those that are. consequently, they can neither be called vagabonds, nor can it be said, that they have found no ease, nor rest for the sole of their foot in this country, or that they have here a trembling heart, or any sorrow of mind. But, Sir, whatever has happened, whatever may happen to some particular men of that nation, I am fully convinced, that there is a curse attends the nation in general, and will attend them until they acknowledge Christ to be the Messiah: To such of them as will do so, I shall be ready to grant every indulgence; but by indulging those that will not, I am afraid we shall bring our nation into the same contempt in which they are held by all nations under the sun; and I wish, that by binging them here, we may not bring along with them the curse that has pursued them thro' all countries, and for so many ages.

*The next Speech I shall give, was that made by App. Hardonius, which was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**I** NEVER was more surpris'd at any thing than I am at the opposition made to the bill now before us, in this house, and at this time. I do not indeed, wonder at the clamour rais'd against it without doors, because dealers of all kinds, either in our foreign or domestick trade, are jealous of rivals in their respective business, and willing to

N — H — —,

July, 1753.

reduce rather than increase the number in every branch. But as it is certainly the interest of the publick to increase the number of dealers in every branch of trade as much as possible, and as it is the duty of every gentleman, who has the honour of a seat in this assembly, to consider the publick interest; without regard to the private views of any set of men whatever, I cannot but be amazed, that a bill so clearly calculated as this is for the publick good, should meet with the least opposition in this house, especially at this time of day. If the same narrow way of thinking with regard to religion still prevailed, which was the bane of this island, from our first conversion to Christianity, quite down to the revolution: If there were amongst us any set of men who thought it a crime, and an abomination, to hold a correspondence with, or to admit to breathe the same air, such as differed from us in any of our religious opinions, from such men I should, upon this occasion, have expected to have met with opposition. But ever since the revolution, a generous and contrary spirit has been so much propagated, and now, I hope, so universally prevails, that I did not apprehend the least opposition to a bill for admitting those to live amongst us, who, we are sure, will add to the wealth, and increase the trade of our native country.

I say, live amongst us, Sir; for this is the only privilege they are to acquire by the bill now under consideration; and even this they are not to acquire unless it shall please some future parliament to grant it. They are neither to have, nor will it be possible for them, or any of their posterity, to acquire the least share in our government, without first declaring themselves Christians. As to any place, or office of trust, or profit under the government, every one knows, that no man can hold any such, unless he be of the religion established by law; and even as a voting for, or being chosen a member of parliament, we all know, that the oaths may be tendered to, and when tendered, must be taken by every man that appears either as a voter or candidate at any election; and that some of these oaths are such, as can be taken by no man who is not a Christian. What is it then they are to acquire by this bill, should it be pass'd into a law? Nothing but the power of obtaining from parliament, at a very great expence, a privilege to live and spend their money here, instead of spending it abroad. This is really all they are to acquire by this bill, or by any thing in consequence of it, unless

R r

less they have a mind to contribute to the increase of our trade, by engaging in it, or to the raising to the value of our land estates, by making a purchase; and how either of these can be injurious to the national interest, I cannot comprehend.

With regard to trade, Sir, if our manufactures and native commodities of all kinds were sold as cheap as possible in all foreign markets, and as great quantities of them exported as can possibly find a vent at those markets, I shall grant, that the naturalizing of foreign merchants would only be a transferring of part of the profits of our trade from natives to foreigners; but these are facts which it is impossible to ascertain: New men will probably make new experiments, and by new experiments, new channels of trade may be discovered, thro' which new and additional quantities of our manufactures may flow to a foreign market: No people can be supposed more capable, or more ready than the Jews, to make these new experiments, because of their great propensity to trade, and because of the curse that attends them. By being dispersed thro' all nations, and by being the chief traders in every nation where they sojourn, they know what sort of fabrick in every kind of manufacture is best suited to the taste of the people of every country, and they may give directions to our manufactures to work up several new sorts of fabricks hitherto unknown in this country. We have been told in this house, and the fact is certainly true, that a very eminent Jew merchant now living in London, directed a new sort of camblets to be made, but a few years ago, of which great quantities have since been yearly exported to Spain; and tho' we have excluded them from being our factors in Turkey, yet the Jew merchants that are, or may be settled here, in consequence of this bill, may, by means of their correspondence with those of their nation in Turkey, give such directions to our manufacturers here, for the inventing and working up of new sorts of fabricks as may revive and greatly increase our Turkey trade; for there is no country in the world where the master manufacturers are more ingenious and expert than ours; and notwithstanding the multitude of our taxes, and the effect they may have in raising the wages of workmen, yet as there are taxes in every country as well as here, and as bread, the staff of life, is cheaper, and famines or scarcities less frequent in this country than in any other, I am of opinion, that by proper care, and some new regulations with respect to our poor, the price of wages here may

be reduced, at least as low as they can be in any country where there is an equal plenty of gold and silver in circulation.

Therefore, Sir, as it is impossible to know, whether our manufactures are sold as cheap as possible in every foreign country, or whether as large quantities of them are exported as can possibly find any where a vent, the wisest method we can take, is to make the naturalization of foreign merchants as general and as easy as we can. This, in my opinion, is the only method we can take to come at any certainty as to these two questions; for if they are both to be answered in the affirmative, I think it is highly probable, that no foreign merchant would desire to settle, much less to be naturalized here; and as numbers of them are daily desiring it, I think it almost an incontestable proof, that both these questions are to be answered in the negative; consequently, I must think it as much a demonstration as the nature of the case can admit of, that the exportation of our manufactures and our foreign trade may be very much increased by the naturalization of such Jew merchants as may desire to settle in this country. And as to our domestick or shopkeeping trade, I very much doubt, whether our shopkeepers and warehousekeepers sell at as low a price as they can possibly afford; because I have been told, that you may buy most sorts of English manufactures as cheap at the shops in Lisbon, or Amsterdam, as at the shops in London. If this fact be true, which, indeed, I cannot assert upon my own knowledge, it is certain, that our shopkeepers in London do not sell at so low a price as they can possibly afford; for our manufactures must go to the shops at Lisbon and Amsterdam laden with the additional charge of freight, insurance, commission, and several other charges; and I must observe, that the reducing the price of our home consumption, would contribute to the increase of our exportation, as it would enable our people to live cheaper, and to work for less wages than they do at present, which of course would lower the price of our manufactures at all foreign markets. Consequently, if naturalized foreigners should set up shopkeeping, and sell at a cheaper rate than our shopkeepers now do, it would be an ease to all the rest of our people, and a great advantage to our foreign trade. And what makes me suspect, that neither our merchants nor our shopkeepers content themselves with such a small profit as they think the Jews would be satisfied with, is the clamour that has been raised without doors against this

this bill; but this very clamour, instead of being a reason against, should be a prevailing argument with us, for passing this bill into a law; for the selfish foundation of this clamour will plainly appear, when the pretences by which it has been raised are all found to be false and counterfeit.

Now, Sir, with regard to land estates, some gentlemen, I find, make it a question, whether a person professing the Jewish religion, tho' born in this kingdom, can purchase and hold an estate in lands, tenements, or hereditaments; but that they always could, I think there is nothing more plain from many of our ancient records. Even long before the conquest, it seems to me, that they could purchase and hold land-estates; for there is a charter from Witlass, king of Mercia, above 200 years before the conquest, by which he confirms to the monastery of Croyland all the land and possessions granted to them by the kings or nobles of Mercia, or by other faithful Christians, *or Jews*; but whatever was the case before the conquest, it is certain that, ever since that time, or at least ever since the reign of Henry II. they could purchase and hold land estates, as appears from many records still extant; for of the four fines levied, which is all we have extant of that reign, there is one by which it appears, that one Jorinetus, a Jew of Norwich, had purchased of William de Curson, a messuage in that city to the said Jorinetus and his heirs, for five marks of silver, and a yearly rent of five shillings, in lieu of all services; and in the reigns of Richard I. John and Henry III. we have several records still extant which shew, that the Jews could purchase and hold manors or lordships as well as houses or tenements; therefore, as there has been no statute made since that time for rendering the Jews incapable to purchase and hold land estates, we must conclude, that Jews who are not aliens, that is to say, such as are born within the British dominions, or naturalized, may still purchase and hold land estates, as well as any other of his majesty's natural born subjects. Consequently the bill now before us can no way contribute towards giving any Jew born abroad a greater right than his son would have if born here, nor any greater right than he himself may acquire by living seven years in our plantations, or by engaging for three years here at home in several sorts of manufactures; and I have already shewn, that no man professing the Jewish religion can have any share in our government, nor so much as a vote for any member

of parliament, let him have never such a large estate in land; so that the apprehension of the Jews becoming our masters, instead of being our fellow-subjects, must be altogether chimerical. They can interfere with no man in the pursuits of ambition, nor can they be hurtful to any set of men in the kingdom but usurers, and those who exact an extravagant profit upon what they export, import, or retail. By being hurtful to such they will be beneficial to the publick; and to the people in general; and if any of the Jews, who may be naturalized in consequence of this bill, should become purchasers of land estates, it will be an advantage to every landholder in the kingdom, by raising the value of the property he is possessed of.

But say gentlemen, Sir, it will be injurious to our character as Christians, and bring dishonour upon the nation in all christian countries, thus to invite the Jews to come and settle amongst us, and to incorporate them with ourselves. Gentlemen who make this objection have not surely considered the histories of Europe; for in every part thereof, except Spain and Portugal, the Jews are treated as natives, and enjoy the same privileges which it is proposed they shall have here. In every part of Italy, not excepting the territories even of the pope himself, they are treated as natives, and indulged with synagogues on paying a small tax for each. In Rome alone it is reckoned the Jews have nine synagogues, and in the other parts of the ecclesiastical state the number of their synagogues amounts to no less than 91, making in the whole 100. In France, so long ago as in the reign of their Henry II. about 200 years ago, an edict or law was made, by which it was enacted, that the Jews should be from thenceforth deemed the king's subjects, and should be capable to purchase, inherit, and enjoy land estates, as natural born Frenchmen; which law was renewed by Henry III. of France, and by Lewis XIV. and has been twice revived and confirmed by the present Lewis XV. and it is remarkable, that by this law all Jews, whether rich or poor, are by this law naturalized in France, whereas by the bill now before us, rich Jews only are to be rendered capable of being naturalized, and that only in case the parliament should agree to it, not generally, but particularly with respect to every single Jew that shall hereafter petition to be naturalized. And even in Spain and Portugal, it is only by the superstitious vulgar, animated by their priests, that the Jews are held in such contempt;



for in both these kingdoms the men of sense esteem those that are privately known to be Jews, and are as ready to deal with them as with any set of men whatever; therefore the small favour intended to be granted by this bill to the Jews, can bring no dishonour upon this nation in any part of the world, nor any way injury our character with those whose esteem is worth preserving.

As to the making of this bill general, Sir, so as to comprehend Mahometans and Pagans of all kinds as well as Jews, I should not be against it, if there were at present any occasion for it, because it is a maxim with me, and must, I think, be a maxim with every one, who judges impartially, and without any childish or superstitious prejudices, that it is for the publick interest not only to enable but invite the rich men of all nations and religious to settle themselves and families in this country; and tho' the Romans were shy in granting the freedom of their city to distant cities or countries, or to such as were to remain in them, yet they always granted it readily to such as came to live in the city of Rome itself; witness their so frequently forming the people lately settled in the city into new tribes, and particularly their having in the very infancy of their republick granted not only the freedom of the city, but the privilege of being a patrician to Appius Claudius whose followers had all likewise the freedom of the city, and were formed into a new tribe, called by this name Claudia Tribus. But, Sir, as we have not at present the least expectation that any rich Mahometan or Pagan will apply for being naturalized, we have no occasion for making this bill general; and besides, we have several particular reasons for being ready to grant a naturalization to the Jews, which cannot be pleaded in favour of any other set of people whatever; in the first place, they are more likely to improve and extend our foreign trade than any other set of people whatever; for the next place, they support their own poor in all countries where they are, so that we can be under no apprehension that any of them will become burthensome to any parish. And in the third place, as they have no country they can properly call their own, nor any country where they can live with so much security, we are in no danger that after they have gained an opulent fortune by trade in this country, they will retire to spend the income of it in any other.

These, Sir, are strong inducements for our being more inclined to grant the favour of naturalization to the Jews, than to any other denomination of people; and

to these I must add, that the Jews have great merit to plead with this nation, and particularly with the present happy establishment of our government. They have very much contributed not only to the increase of our trade, but also to the establishment and preservation of our publick credit, to which we in a great measure owe the preservation both of our religion and liberties; and in the year 1745, when our present happy establishment was in the most imminent danger, the Jews in general shewed themselves zealous for the support of our government, and one of them in particular, a gentleman, whom I have already had occasion to mention, on account of a very great addition that has been made to our exports to Spain by his means: That gentleman, I say, upon hearing in 1745, that the government was in distress for want of a sufficient number of small ships of war to guard our coasts, in order to prevent the rebels receiving any succour from France, came to the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, and told them, that he had then no less than five stout privateers in the river, all ready to put to sea, every one of which should be at the government's service, and at their disposal; and further, that he was so far from expecting any recompence or reward for this testimony of his loyalty, or for the service they might be of, that as long as the government had occasion for them, he would maintain them all at his own expence.

Sir, if these are not such inducements as should incline us to naturalize such Jews as may hereafter desire it, rather than any other foreigners whatever, I am sure, they are such as should prevail with us at least to put it in the power of the parliament to naturalize them, which is all that is intended by this bill, and therefore I shall most heartily give my vote for its being committed.

*The next Speech I am to give in this Debate, was that made by Cæso Fabius, which was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,  
S I R,*

I RISE up chiefly to rectify a mistake which an Hon. gentleman fell into, with regard to the Papists in Ireland. In order to make us believe, that our giving to the Jews a privilege to purchase land estates in this country, may be a means to convert them to Christianity, he told us that most of the Papists in Ireland had been converted by means of their being

N—F—

being possessed of land estates; but I must tell him, that it was not their possession of land estates that made them turn Protestant, but the necessity they were laid under by law to turn Protestant, in order to preserve that possession; for before that law was made, they had continued in possession of these land estates for several generations after the reformation, without having ever had the least inclination to turn Protestant, but on the contrary engaged in several plots and conspiracies for compelling all the Protestants in that kingdom to turn Papist, and to murder or banish all such as would not comply; and as the Jews are at least as obstinate as the Papists, I make no doubt of their forming some such conspiracy against the Christians of all denominations, if they should ever become so numerous and powerful in this country, as to entertain any hopes of succeeding in such a project; for we may judge of their resentment and cruelty from the story of Esther, which we have from incontestable authority, and which informs us (that upon their getting the power into their hands, they put to death in two days near 76,000 of those they were pleased to call their enemies, without either judge or jury.

Now I am up, Sir, I must declare that, when I consider the several æra's that have been remarkably favourable to the Jews in this country, I am so far from being surprized at the opposition made to this bill, that I am amazed it should have been thought of by any gentleman who pretends to be a friend to our present establishment, or to have a regard for the character of the sovereign now upon our throne. That we had some Jews in this country before the conquest, is probable, but that we had not many is certain, because all our historians take notice of that being the æra of their first introduction; and such as we had were in a most abject condition; for by a law of Edward the Confessor it is declared, that the Jews, and all they have, belong to the king, *Judei, et omnia sua, regis sunt*. Therefore it is plain, that if any Jew then purchased a land estate, he could hold it no longer than the king pleased to allow him; and the grant to the monastery of Croyland, which an honourable gentleman was pleased to mention, must certainly relate to converted Jews, for none but a converted Jew would grant his lands to a christian monastery. William the Conqueror was then the first of our monarchs who was remarkably favourable to the Jews; and who was William the conqueror? Not only an usurper, but one who treated the natives as a conquered people, and in-

vited foreigners of all sorts, the Jews among the rest, to come and settle in this then unhappy country. The next of our monarchs that was remarkably favourable to the Jews was king John: Who was king John? Not only a usurper, but a murderer and a tyrant; for after usurping the crown from his nephew Geoffrey of Bretaene, he murdered that young prince, and by means of an army of foreigners which was easily supported by the Jews, he tyrannized so much over his subjects, that they chose to submit to France rather than continue under his tyranny. During the long and weak reign of Henry III. the Jews were allowed to continue in this country, and to oppress the natives with their usury and extortion, because the court could as often as it had occasion extort money from them for supporting its extravagancies; but that great and wise king, Edward I. who, I wish I could not say, was the only king we ever had, before his present majesty, that perfectly understood, and steadily pursued the true interest of England, soon after the beginning of his reign, that is, in the third year of it, consented to a law, by which it was ordained and established, that no Jew should in any manner practise usury. However, it is probable they found means to evade this law; and therefore the king, at the repeated suit of his people, in the 18th year of his reign, banished all the Jews out of the kingdom by proclamation, on pain of being hanged, if any were found in the kingdom after the day prefixed. From this time, which was in the year 1290, they could never obtain leave to settle here again, till an end was put both to our constitution and religion by Oliver Cromwell and his associates, when the settling of many of them here, and their privately setting up a synagogue, was connived at, for even Cromwell was not hardy enough to pass any publick act in their favour; and tho' most of them, out of fear, retired to Holland, upon the restoration, yet upon finding how things were like to go, several of them returned, some of whom, for a sum of money I suppose, obtained letters of denization from king Charles II. with a *non obstante* clause for freeing them from the payment of the aliens duty; but we had no great inundation of them until the pernicious trade of stockjobbing was set up soon after the revolution, when Jews, and all other foreigners, were invited by act of parliament to practise that trade of usury upon the state, which by Edward the First's law they had been forbid to practise upon the subject.

From

From this short history of the settlement of the Jews in this kingdom, gentlemen may see, Sir, that every era which was in this country favourable for the Jews, was an unfortunate era for the nation; for tho' the revolution was happy in freeing us from the bigotry of king James, and the tyranny of the Papists, yet the custom soon after introduced of raising funds, and mortgaging those funds at a high interest, which has been so favourable for the Jews, I must look on as a most unfortunate custom for the nation, and a custom that will, I fear, end in its ruin. Ever since that custom was introduced, we have been like a young extravagant heir, who proportions his expence not to his income, but to his credit, without plaguing himself with the troublesome thought how the money he borrows is to be repaid, or what difficulties he may afterwards bring himself under; and now we are like a man, who by high living has brought himself into an ill habit of body, instead of resorting to temperance and sobriety, he applies to every quack remedy he can think of, and continues his luxurious way of life, until his body is become so extenuated, that it can bear no regular cure. Instead of applying to the quack prescriptions of naturalizing Jews and foreign Protestants, we should lessen our yearly public expence, which would enable us to abolish some of those taxes that enhance the price of our manufactures at all markets both foreign and domestic. By reducing our army to what it was at the end of queen Anne's reign, and our civil list expence to what it was during the whole of her reign, we might save at least 4 or 500,000l. annually, which would enable us to abolish the duties upon salt, upon leather, and upon soap and candles; and this, besides being a relief to all our manufactures, would particularly encourage our fisheries and our manufactures of leather, both of which are considerable articles in our exports to foreign markets.

Thus, Sir, by lessening our annual expence, and abolishing some of our taxes, we may revive our trade by means of our own people, without the assistance of naturalized Jews, or any other foreigners; but as much as I am against this naturalizing bill, I do not think it of such pernicious consequence as the doctrine upon which it is founded. That Jews born here are in every respect to be deemed natural born subjects, and may consequently purchase and hold what land estates they please, is to me a doctrine that seems quite inconsistent with the

whole tenor of our laws, and with the very essence of our constitution. That a Jew born either here or beyond sea, may purchase a land estate, I shall readily agree, but that he can hold it any longer than the king pleases, I will positively say, neither is nor ever was nor ever can be the law of this kingdom, until it be made so by act of parliament; for that is the only method by which the common law can be altered; and that a land estate purchased by a Jew belongs to, and may be seized by the king, is now, and has always been the common law of this kingdom, ever since Christianity was established; for even that law of Edward the Confessor was but declaratory of the common law, as appears by the very words of it. And notwithstanding the great favours granted by William the Conqueror and his successors to the Jews, they took care not to alter this part of the common law, but, on the contrary, enforced it by often seizing upon the lands mortgaged to the Jews; for in those days the purchases made by the Jews, and even by Christians, were generally by way of mortgagee; and sometimes the king would grant a release to the mortgager, without the concurrence or consent of the Jew mortgagee. Can we suppose, that from the conquest, to the 18th year of Edward I. a period of 200 years, there were no Jews born in England? Yet in all that time did we ever hear of a distinction between Jews born within or without the king's dominions? They were both equally the king's property: They had equally a right to purchase and to hold, that is to say, till it pleased the king to take it from them. Did we ever hear of such a distinction before the present age, so fertile in novelties of every kind? It is a distinction expressly contrary to the common law of this kingdom, by which every Jew, whether born here or abroad, and all that belongs to him, is the king's property, except what he may have in our public funds, which seems to be secured by those laws which enabled foreigners, without distinction, as well as natives, to become contributors; therefore, if this bill should pass, I should advise even our rich Jews born here to get themselves naturalized; because an act of naturalization is in so far an alteration of the common law.

But, Sir, if this bill should pass into a law, I hope we shall revive that law passed in the 54th year of Henry III. which enacts, amongst other things, that no Jew shall have a freehold in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or rents issuing from them; and even as to leases

of

of lands, I think we should revive the law of the third of Edward I. which restrains them to a term not exceeding ten years. These laws, I say, we should revive, or make a new law upon this plan; for I hope it will be allowed, that Christianity is as yet a part of our establishment, and therefore we should be as careful to prevent the enemies of Christianity, as we have been to prevent the enemies of our present royal family, from getting possession of any great share of our lands; for by our constitution landholders must always have a share in our government, even tho' they should not themselves be capable of voting for, or being chosen members of parliament, because they will always have an influence upon those that are: but I really do not see what can hinder Jew landholders from voting for, or being chosen members of parliament. I shall not say, that they will look upon any of our oaths, especially the oath of abjuration, to be an oath, or any sort of religious ceremony: They will look upon them as forms of words only, and for that reason will repeat them without the least scruple. For this reason, Sir, before we pass this bill, I think we should consult some of the Jewish Rabbi's, as to the proper form of oaths, and the proper method of administering an oath among them, and add proper clauses to the bill according to the instructions we shall receive from these Rabbi's, that such Jews as come here to be sworn, may be sworn in their own manner; for which purpose an Hebrew Pentateuch, or an Hebrew Talmud, should be provided, and a Jew clerk appointed in each house; and in future times, perhaps it may become necessary for our speaker to give notice, A Christian member to be sworn, or, A Jew member to be sworn, according to the religion of the member then introduced.

Tho' this may look like raillery, Sir, I am really serious; for with regard to all oaths, I think they should be drawn up in such terms, and administered in such a manner, as is most likely to produce reverence and respect in the person who is to be sworn; therefore the seeming raillery of what I say proceeds from the ridiculousness of what is proposed by this bill, and not from any jocular humour I happen to be in at present; for I think our constitution and liberties may be exposed to the utmost danger, by the prevailing humour of naturalizing foreigners, especially Jews; because we may from experience be certain, that they will always be obnoxious to the people, therefore they must be for depriving the people of all power, and lodging the whole

power of the government in the hands of the crown. They may hereafter do as they did in king John's time: They may furnish some future ambitious monarch with money for supporting an army of foreigners in order to oppress his subjects; and from some late precedents, it now seems to be an established doctrine, that our king may, without asking the consent of parliament, call in foreign troops, whenever he thinks himself in danger. If the parliament should, from a just suspicion, refuse to continue the motiny bill, and our own army should be honest enough to disband, would not an ambitious king in such circumstances think himself in danger? Would he not call in immediately an army of foreigners? Would not the Jews gladly furnish him with money for this purpose? And if the Jews should thus get an Abasuerus upon our throne, and an army of foreign mercenaries at his disposal, would not the people of this kingdom have great reason to fear being treated by them, as the Medes and Persians were by their ancestors?

For what, Sir, are we to expose ourselves to this danger? The Hon. gentleman says, for the sake of increasing our trade, and raising the price of our lands: As to our lands, Sir, I had rather they should sell for ten years purchase, than that most of them should come into the possession of Jews; and I believe most of the landholders in England will join with me in opinion; and as to our trade, the increase of it must be allowed to be very precarious. The Hon. gentleman himself admitted, that if our manufactures are now sold abroad as cheap as possible, and as many of them exported as can find a vent, our naturalizing the Jews will only be a transferring of part of the profits from Christian Englishmen, to English Jews. But these, he says, are questions which cannot be certainly answered; and the Jews desiring to be naturalized is, he says, an argument for their being answered in the negative. Sir, a branch of trade's being overstocked is, we find, no bar to new people's desiring to get into it; because every one expects, by his superior skill and industry, to ingross a great part of it to himself; and in every branch of trade that is overstocked, we are very sure, that every dealer must sell as cheap as he can, and will sell as great a quantity as he can: Now as every branch of our trade is overstocked, it is, I think, a demonstration, that in every branch of our foreign trade our English merchants now sell as cheap and as much as they can; consequently, our naturalizing the Jews

can

can no way increase our trade. But, Sir, the Jews have a particular reason for endeavouring to get into every branch of our trade. Their brethren are almost the sole brokers between merchant and merchant in all countries; and if they can as Englishmen, set up houses in all foreign countries, they hope, in a short time, to ingross the whole of the trade in each to themselves alone, not by selling cheaper than our merchants now do, but by their superior interest amongst the brokers. If they should succeed in this, do we think, that they would sell cheaper, or export more of our manufactures than our merchants now do? We may judge of their conscience in this respect from what they did here after the conquest, when they had a monopoly of lending money at interest; for no Christian could then exact interest for any money he lent; and we find from our records, that they then exacted above 50l. per cent. interest. It would be the same should they get a monopoly of any branch of our foreign trade: They would exact a higher profit than our merchants now do, and consequently could not sell so great a quantity.

Therefore, Sir, by passing this bill into a law, we may ruin our foreign trade in most parts of the world, but can expect to increase it no where; and as to the shopkeeping trade, I very much doubt of the fact which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to mention; but if there be any truth in it, it must proceed from its not being the custom in those cities for shopkeepers to give so much, or such long credit, as our shopkeepers usually do; for the difference of a year or two's credit must make a great difference in the price of the goods sold upon trust; and we know that our shopkeepers are sometimes seven years before they can get payment, even from those who are able to pay, and even then they must, perhaps, pay poundage to some French valet, or some French chambermaid; for it seems to be thought necessary in this country, for a man of quality to have a levee, and if he can get no others to attend it, he makes his tradesmen pay him that compliment year after year, in order to solicit the payment of what has been due to them.

But in order to induce us to grant what is contended for to the Jews, we are told, that they enjoy the same privileges in most countries of Europe, especially in Italy and France; and that even in Spain and Portugal, from whence they have been long expelled, such of them as are privately there, are in high esteem with people of sense and knowledge. As to Italy,

Sir, I do not at all wonder at their having a great number of synagogues there, especially in the pope's territories; for even the devil himself is indulged with having as many chapels there as he pleases, on paying a small tax: I mean the licensed whores and brothels, which I am told, are every where to be met with in that country. As to France we know, that their edicts are very uncertain: Sometimes an edict issues for treating the Jews as natural born subjects, and soon after, perhaps, a new edict issues for banishing them all out of the kingdom; therefore I think it very unfair to quote those edicts in their favour without mentioning those against them; but if they ever had the privilege of purchasing land estates in France, it is certain they have been wise enough never to make use of it, for I never heard of a Jew that was a French marquis, which some of them must have been, had they been landholders, as most of the estates there are erected into titles of noblesse. And as to Spain and Portugal, it is allowed, that there are some gentlemen of the Jewish nation, who deserve the esteem of all men of common sense; but it is certain, that the nation in general is despised there and every where else, and but too much deserve it, because they are too ready to sacrifice every thing to a little immediate advantage: They were banished out of Spain and Portugal for underhand assisting the Moors: In this country, in the reign of Henry II. notwithstanding the protection he gave them, it was found, that for profit they furnished the rebels in Ireland with large sums of money; and but very lately, we know, that they were banished out of Bohemia, for furnishing the French army, whilst in that country, with all sorts of provisions.

But whatever privileges the Jews may be now indulged with in absolute governments, where the people have no share in the legislature, it can be deemed no precedent for our indulging them with the same in this country, where every freeholder, and indeed every freeman of any city or borough, has a share in our legislature; and as to the inducements we may have to favour the Jews rather than any other unchristian people, they will appear from what I have said to be of no weight. The Jews, as I have shewn, are more likely than any other people to ingross and ruin our trade; and as to their maintaining their own poor, they have hitherto been under a necessity to do so, because it was never thought, that a Jew could obtain a settlement in any Christian parish; but if Jews born here

here are to be deemed natural born subjects to all intents and purposes, they may obtain such a settlement, and consequently, if reduced to poverty and want, must be maintained by the parish where they had their last settlement. As to their having no country of their own to retire to, if they have the same privileges in other countries, especially France and Italy, that are intended for them here, why may they not retire with their fortunes to those countries? They will certainly do so; as the climate is more agreeable to them, and whilst they no way meddle with the government they may live as securely: At least many of them will do so; unless they should at last get the government of this country into their own hands, and if they ever should, God have mercy upon such of the natives as shall continue Christian; for I am sure our rulers the Jews would have none.

None of these therefore, Sir, can be any inducement for our agreeing to what is now proposed; and as to the merit of the Jews by their having been instrumental in increasing our trade and establishing our publick credit, I wish the Hon. gentlemen had pointed out any one branch of trade that has been increased by their means: For my own part, I know of no branch of trade, to the increase of which the Jews, as a people, could any way contribute, but our trade to Turkey, and that has been upon the decline ever since they came amongst us. And as to our publick credit, I doubt much if it be a national advantage, because it has encouraged and enabled our ministers to engage us in needless wars upon the continent, or to continue those wars longer than the interest of this nation required. But supposing it to be an advantage, I do not think a lender can plead great merit from lending his money at as high an interest as he can get any where else upon equal security; and we all know, that the Jews have been as ready as any other set of people to take advantage of the distresses of our government, for raising the interest and premium upon what money they agreed to lend.

Thus, I hope, I have shewn, Sir, that we can have no inducement for agreeing to this bill from any advantages we have reaped in time past, or from any advantages we can expect to reap in time to come; but on the contrary, that it will be, if passed into a law; of the most dangerous consequence to our religion, to our liberties, and to our trade; therefore instead of committing, I think, it ought to be rejected with disdain.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

July, 1753

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal Look, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

A \*\*\*\*\*

The ADVENTURER, No 67.

THE effect of all external objects, however great or splendid, ceases with their novelty: The courtier stands without emotion in the royal presence; the rustick tramples under his foot the beauties of the spring; and the inhabitant of the coast darts his eye upon the immense diffusion of waters, without awe, wonder, or terror.

Those who have past much of their lives in this great city, look upon its opulence and its multitudes, its extent and variety, with cold indifference; but an inhabitant of the remoter parts of the kingdom is immediately distinguished by a kind of dissipated curiosity, a busy endeavour to divide his attention amongst a thousand objects, and a wild confusion of astonishment and alarm.

The attention of a new-comer is generally first struck by the multiplicity of cries that stun him in the streets, and the variety of merchandise and manufactures which the shopkeepers expose on every hand; and he is apt, by unwary bursts of admiration, to excite the merriment and contempt of those, who mistake the use of their eyes for effects of their understanding, and confound accidental knowledge with just reasoning.

But, surely, these are subjects on which any man may without reproach employ his meditations: The innumerable occupations, among which the thouſand is that swarm in the streets of London are distributed, may furnish employment to minds of every cast, and capacities of every degree. He that contemplates the extent of this wonderful city, finds it difficult to conceive, by what method plenty is maintained in our markets, and how the inhabitants are regularly supplied with the necessaries of life; but when he examines the shops and warehouses, sees the immense stores of every kind of merchandise piled up for sale, and runs over all the manufactures of art and products of nature, which are every where attracting his eye. he will be inclined to conclude, that such quantities cannot easily be exhausted, and that part of mankind must soon stand still for want of employment, till the

warnet

wares already provided shall be worn out and destroyed.

As Socrates was passing thro' the fair at Athens, and casting his eyes over the shops and customers, How many things are here, says he, that I do not want !'' The same sentiment is every moment rising in the mind of him that walks the streets of London : He beholds a thousand shops crowded with goods, of which he can scarcely tell the use, and which therefore, he is apt to consider as of no value ; and, indeed, many of the arts by which families are supported, and wealth is heaped together, are of that minute and superfluous kind, which nothing but experience could evince possible to be prosecuted with advantage, and which, as the world might easily want, it could scarcely be expected to encourage.

But so it is, that custom, curiosity, or wantonness, supplies every art with patrons, and finds purchasers for every manufacture ; the world is so adjusted, that not only bread, but riches may be obtained without great abilities, or arduous performances : The most skilful hand and unenlightened mind have sufficient incitements to industry ; for he that is resolutely busy, can scarce be in want : There is, indeed, no employment, however despicable, from which a man may not promise himself more than competence, when he sees thousands raised to dignity, by no other merit than that of contributing to supply their neighbours with the means of sucking smoke thro' a tube of clay ; and others raising contributious upon those, whose elegance disdains the grossness of smoky luxury, by grinding the materials into a powder, that may at once gratify and impair the smell.

Not only by these popular and modish tricks, but by a thousand unheeded and evanescent kinds of business, are the multitudes of this city preserved from idleness, and consequently from want : In the endless variety of tastes and circumstances that diversify mankind, nothing is so superfluous, but that some one desires it ; or so common, but that some one is compelled to buy it. As nothing is useless but because it is in improper hands, what is thrown away by one is gathered up by another ; and the refuse of part of mankind furnishes a subordinate class with the materials necessary to their support.

When I look round upon those who are thus variously exerting their qualifications, I cannot but admire the secret concatenation of society, that links to-

gether the great and the mean, the illustrious and the obscure ; and consider with benevolent satisfaction, that no man, unless his body or mind be totally disabled, has need to suffer the mortification of seeing himself useless or burthensome to the community : He that will diligently labour, in whatever occupation, will deserve the sustenance which he obtains, and the protection which he enjoys ; and may lie down every night with the pleasing consciousness, of having contributed something to the happiness of life.

Contempt and admiration are equally incident to narrow minds : He whose comprehension can take in the whole subordination of mankind, and whose perspicacity can pierce to the real state of things thro' the thin veils of fortune or of fashion, will discover meanness in the highest stations, and dignity in the meanest ; and find that no man can become venerable but by virtue, or contemptible but by wickedness.

In the midst of this universal hurry, no man ought to be so little influenced by example, or so void of honest emulation, as to stand a lazy spectator of incessant labour ; or please himself with the mean happiness of a drone, while the active swarms are buzzing about him : No man is without some quality, by the due application of which he might deserve well of the world ; and whoever he be that has but little in his power, should be in haste to do that little, lest he be confounded with him that can do nothing.

By this general concurrence of endeavours, arts of every kind have been so long cultivated, that all the wants of man may be immediately supplied ; idleness can scarcely form a wish which she may not gratify by the toil of others, or curiosity dream of a toy which the shops are not ready to afford her.

Happiness is enjoyed only in proportion as it is known ; and such is the state or folly of man, that it is known only by experience of its contrary : We who have long lived amidst the conveniences of a town immensely populous, have scarce an idea of a place where desire cannot be gratified by money. In order to have a just sense of this artificial plenty, it is necessary to have passed some time in a distant colony, or those parts of our island which are thinly inhabited : He that has once known how many trades every man in such situations is compelled to exercise, with how much labour the products of nature must be accommodated to human use, how long the loss or defect of any common utensil must be endured

dured, or by what aukward expedients it must be supplied, how far men may wander with money in their hands before any can sell them what they wish to buy, will know how to rate at its proper value the plenty and ease of a great city.

But that the happiness of man may still remain imperfect, as wants in this place are easily supplied, new wants likewise are easily created: Every man, in surveying the shops of London, sees numberless instruments and conveniencies of which, while he did not know them, he never felt the need; and yet, when use has made them familiar, wonders how life could be supported without them. Thus it comes to pass, that our desires always increase with our possessions; the knowledge that something remains yet unenjoyed, impairs our enjoyment of the good before us.

They who have been accustomed to the refinements of science, and multiplications of contrivance, soon lose their confidence in the unassisted powers of nature, forget the paucity of our real necessities, and overlook the easy methods by which they may be supplied. It were a speculation worthy of a philosophical mind, to examine how much is taken away from our native abilities, as well as added to them by artificial expedients. We are so accustomed to give and receive assistance, that each of us singly can do little for himself; and there is scarce any amongst us, however contracted may be his form of life, who does not enjoy the labour of a thousand artists.

But a survey of the various nations that inhabit the earth will inform us, that life may be supported with less assistance, and that the dexterity, which practice enforced by necessity produces, is able to effect much by very scanty means. The nations of Mexico and Peru erected cities and temples without the use of iron; and at this day the rude Indian supplies himself with all the necessities of life; sent like the rest of mankind naked into the world, as soon as his parents have nursed him up to strength, he is to provide by his own labour for his own support. His first care is to find a sharp flint among the rocks; with this he undertakes to fell the trees of the forest, he shapes his bow, heads his arrows, builds his cottage, and hollows his canoe, and from that time lives in a state of plenty and prosperity; he is sheltered from the storms, he is fortified against beasts of prey, he is enabled to pursue the fish of the sea, and the deer of the mountains; and as he does not know,

does not envy the happiness of polished nations, where gold can supply the want of fortitude and skill, and he whose laborious ancestors have made him rich, may lie stretched upon a couch, and see all the treasures of all the elements poured down before him.

**A** This picture of a savage life, if it shews how much individuals may perform, shews likewise how much society is to be desired: Tho' the perseverance and address of the Indian excite our admiration, they nevertheless cannot procure him the conveniencies which are enjoyed by the vagrant beggar of a civilized country; he hunts like a wild beast to satisfy his hunger; and when he lies down to rest after a successful chase, cannot pronounce himself secure against the danger of perishing in a few days; he is, perhaps, content with his condition, because he knows not that a better is attainable by man; as he that is born blind does not long for the preception of light, because he cannot conceive the advantage which light would afford him: But hunger, wounds, and weariness, are real evils, tho' he believes them equally incident to all his fellow creatures; and when a tempest compels him to lie starving in his hut, he cannot justly be concluded equally happy with those, whom art has exempted from the power of chance, and who make the foregoing year provide for the following.

To receive and to communicate assistance, constitutes the happiness of human life: Man may indeed preserve his existence in solitude, but can enjoy it only in society: The greatest understanding of an individual, doomed to procure food and cloathing for himself, will barely supply him with expedients to keep off death from day to day; but as one of a large community, performing only his share of the common business, he gains leisure for intellectual pleasures, and enjoys the happiness of reason and reflection.

#### TO ANY BODY.

**F S I R.**

**I** SHALL not apologize for the subject or manner of the following lucubration, because it is well known that *Every body's business* is of ancient right the business of, or appertaining to, myself, and that *Nobody* has considered the fundry matters herein after mentioned, with more accurate attention and regard, to all ranks of people, than those persons who have most interested or concerned themselves therein.

Nevertheless, I own I should not have troubled you herewith, had not *Somebody* of publick spirit, no doubt, supposing our



publick roads and highways are in a very ruinous and decayed condition, occasioned, as he says, by the many heavy carriages, which are continually travelling thereon with their narrow wheels, with which they not only wear and tear up, but cut down into and destroy the same, officiously published certain Proposals for the amendment and preservation thereof, and an Appendix also to his said book, wherein he not only insinuates, that, instead of the present ingenious device of narrow wheels, with which so many admirable hollow-ways have been cut, with very little other expence, through hills, which were before almost unpassable, on account of their stupendous height, our heaviest wheel carriages should be drawn on rollers of the breadth, on their outer superficies or tire, of nine inches, (see p. 253.) but also that all such carriages should be drawn by their horses (if more than three of them) abreast, and that their wheels likewise should all of them be of one certain width or distance crossways on the roads between each other;—that even the nobility and gentry should submit to some necessary regulations concerning their coaches, &c. and that to all should be prescribed certain rules or methods of travelling, by which the bon esprits of all denominations would be in great measure defeated of their present amusement of interfering with, or driving, or riding against, and overturning, laming, or crippling, or endangering the lives of each other.

These, Sir, are his principal intentions, and sundry other matters and things are therein likewise proposed; from the whole whereof he is of opinion very great savings and advantages would most certainly accrue to the whole kingdom, and the trade thereof.—He even pretends to state in what manner those advantages would arise, and reasons, not very learnedly (albeit, by the way, I confess plausibly enough) on this subject.

And therefore not wanting those, who having adopted his opinions, are well pleased to see some leading step taken, however tenderly, to introduce the broader wheels, in hopes the carriage-owners may be thereby enabled, and for their own sakes induced, of themselves, to fall into the other desirable and beneficial measures.

I know not what your worship may think of these affairs, but assure you I am very much offended at the thoughts of such, and indeed every of such, or any other innovations, whatsoever. Not only ourselves, all of us, until within these few years, but also our forefathers for

several ages backwards, have been accustomed, in the manner we now do, to use those excellent improvements in art, the narrow or slender wheels, so admirably constructed, as that thereon they have been able continually to draw amazing burthens through miry ways and sloughs of their own making.

Once only, for a little while, they were by compulsion obliged to travel with their horses abreast, and to the grievous disappointment of these, who then also pretended to be well wishers to the community, it was found (for it seems it was not thought of before) impracticable for their horses to pass, as they then most certainly must, in and upon the narrow ruts, and their ridges, occasioned by the before-mentioned ingenious contrivances, which had already cut them down to a very comfortable depth, and were still daily improving them in such a manner as that the poor beasts, for want of a tolerable footing, might almost as well have been without any feet at all; and this practice being therefore abolished, some of the wiser carriage-owners, who only were sensible, *Nobody* was in this respect wiser than themselves, and fearless of any bad consequences, having *Nobody* to fear—in compliance, I suppose, to those who had taken umbrage at their innumerable deep ruts, and the mischiefs arising therefrom, were kind enough of themselves to resolve, by sharpening still more their before mentioned tools, and drawing them on many various or different tracks, with a prodigious increase of weight thereon, to cut down the intervening spaces of our roads between the ruts every where; with them, to one certain level or depth; and for this purpose their wheels were forthwith and still are continued to be placed on very different widths or distances crossways between each other, that is to say, from four feet eight inches to six feet (if I am rightly informed) and sometimes more.

And I must own, indeed, this was a master-piece of invention; for although in some of our best roads it has been found by experience to produce, if possible, far greater mischiefs and inconveniencies than can well be imagined, yet in others of them, among the lower grounds, I have often, and *Every-body* much oftener must have seen two or three miles, or more, or less, of a publick highway thereby improved into a complete flusht-pool, with a surface perfectly level, and smooth, almost as that of a mill pond.

In fine, Sir, I am of opinion, our forefathers were much wiser than the present generation ought to pretend to be. They had the means also in their power, and

\* The narrow wheels, which were still continued; but if these had been then also appointed of an inch, or two, less, surely, had never been repeated.

and if they had not been sensible of some advantage, unknown to us, accruing from the badness of their roads, or thought it most advisable not only to continue but to accumulate dangers and difficulties, by which they might have more frequent opportunities of distinguishing themselves by bravely encountering and surmounting them; or if they had chose rather to lessen the fatigue, or inconveniencies, and hazards, or expensive delays of travelling on bad roads, and to have obtained enervating ease, and security, and expedition in lieu thereof—they surely might in like manner as aforesaid have done so. And because in their great widows, they saw otherwise most fit, not only myself, but also the whole numerous tribe or sect of habituates, over whom I have the honour to preside, are absolutely averse to, and determined every one of us to disapprove as well the beforementioned as all other alterations, innovations, or new measures whatsoever, however necessary or advantageous they may, to any of the present race of mortals, indisputably appear to be.

For which said good or substantial reasons, I intreat you will be pleased to inform all those whom it may concern, that all and singular the good events, savings, benefits, or advantages, either to trade or our honest countrymen the farmers, or otherwise, which it is pretended would naturally result from the execution of the foregoing propositions;—and indeed that the amendment and preservation of our roads in any manner;—or the safety or welfare of our fellow subjects, are considerations worthy the attention and regard of *Any-body*, is and are very positively denied by,

Dear SIR,

Your very much devoted,  
and obedient humble servant,  
NOBODY.

From my apartment  
in *Every-body's* house,  
June 30, 1753.

EXTRACTS from Dr. BLACKWELL'S  
Court of AUGUSTUS.

**L**IBERTY, the most manly and exalting of the gifts of heaven, consists in a free and generous exercise of all the human faculties, as far as they are compatible with the good of society to which we belong: And the most delicious part of the enjoyment of the inestimable blessing lies in a consciousness that we are free. This happy persuasion, when it meets with a noble nature, raises the soul and rectifies the heart: It gives dignity to the countenance, and animates

every word and gesture: It elevates the mind above the little arts of deceit; makes it benevolent, open, ingenuous and just, and adds a new relish to every better sentiment of humanity.

The man, therefore, who is fully persuaded, that while he lives uprightly and innocently, the laws and constitution of his country will protect him, acquires a cheerful confidence both in speaking and acting: He repays the security not only of his life and property, but of the true taste and enjoyment of life, with sincere endeavours to promote its prosperity: He improves the strength of every natural tie, such as birth, estate, family, and friends, and redoubles his affection to their common guardian, the constitution.

But if, by any fatal reverse, his trust in the laws be destroyed; if, on the contrary, he be conscious, "That he lies at the mercy of another man, or a set of men, who may imprison him, banish him, hang him, and do with him and his family what they please, with impunity," how dismal is the turn that comes upon the temper of his mind? If his station give him access, and his spirit be equal to the attempt, no doubt, he will do his utmost to pull down the enormous power. But if that be out of his reach, and he must bend his neck to the yoke, from that hour he changes both in his sentiments and conduct; he turns cautious and fearful, and by degrees, selfish, disingenuous, and dastardly: Every word must now be weighed, lest it offend his masters; every publick action set about with a thousand *guards* (I must borrow a slavish term, where our language happily affords none) lest it give umbrage and draw upon him death or shame. The noble independent spirit which shone in every sentence of his discourse, is now evanished: No more quick and honest decisions in favour of right, and condemnation of wrong, in what person or character soever they were found: No more of the former generous disinterested procedure in his friends or country's cause; he loses his manly look; his abjectness increases with every year of slavery, and in the end he receives that servile stamp in his mind and manners, which made the great master of life pronounce the memorable sentence, That one day of servitude destroyed the better half of the human soul.—

What greater proof can we have of it, than the present condition of the modern Italians? They are at this day a sagacious people, and have a keenness and constancy of temper peculiar to themselves: They are strong, nervous bodies of men, able to undergo great fatigue, and

and to endure the fiercest changes of heat and cold, of any European nation. The nice judges of climates think, that Italy has the proper temperature of air and soil for producing the strongest passions to be constant, and the robustest bodies to be capable of bearing the extremes of a sultry or frozen climate.

It is a vast peninsula, which declines from the north to the south east, running between 38 and 46 degrees of latitude, and is washed on the east by the Upper or Adriatick, and on the west by the Tyrrhene or Tuscan sea. Almost quite down the middle of it runs the ridge of the Apennine mountains, which produce stone and timber for every kind of use, plenty of pasture for small cattle, and pour down on either hand many a delightful stream into the lower country : The Arno, the Tiber, the Liris, and Volturnus on one side ; and, besides the impetuous Po, which, taking its rise from the Alps, glides thro' the vale of Piedmont, and then wanders thro' the rich plain of Lombardy, there is the Metaurus, the Aternus, and the rapid Ausidus upon the other, with many a river of inferior note, which water the fields, moisten the meads, and gladden the pastures to the brink of the shore. Upon the declivities, where the skirts of the mountains begin to break into little hills and sloping plains, lie the olive and vineyard soils, famed for Messapian oil, and the Albanian, Falernian, and Calenian wines. Below them Pomona reigns with a profusion of fruits of every species, which art and culture can scarce obtain in less happy climes : As you still descend into the level country, the rich arable lands lie in great tracts, such as the Campania of Rome, and the Capuan and Latorian fields ; and where the ground is still more depressed and marshy, as above Vesia and Minturnæ, the meadows are stretched out, fit for horses, and pasturage of large cattle. So that Italy, however rich in grain, is not a mere corn country, like the Lower Egypt, the plains of Babylon, or the Barbary coast ; nor, tho' abounding with fruit and forest trees, is it covered with woods like Pontus, and ancient Gaul ; nor, tho' flowing with wine and oil, does it want pasture and forage, like the south of France, and greater part of Spain ; but joining all these productions to every other of fish and fowl, metals and mineral, fit for the necessity and elegance of life, it is the most fertile self-supported country in Europe, in whose heart it lies.

This variety of its soil and climate produces all the characters fitted to these

soils, from the luxurious lazy Neapolitan to the laborious Genoese, or hardy inhabitant of the Apennine hills. Two evidences among many, that the nature of the natives is not wholly changed, are pretty remarkable.

About the year 1324, under the papacy of Clement VI. in the reign of the emperor Ludowick VI. of Germany, Nicolas of Lorenzo was chancellor of the capitol at Rome, and a very popular man. Upon some disgust taken against the senators, who were generally the Pope's creatures, he, with the assistance of the people, banished them from Rome, and took the government into his own hands, under the title of tribune, and head of the Roman republick. He reduced it to the ancient form, and governed with so great reputation of justice and valour, that not only the neighbouring towns, but all Italy sent him embassies ; inasmuch, that the provinces of the old commonwealth, beholding their metropolis once more resume its pristine dignity, raised their spirits ; and partly thro' dread of his arms, partly thro' hopes of a better condition, all honoured the rising tribune. But his courage was not equal to his fortune ; it failed at the sight of the height on which he stood. So that, turning dastardly under the weight of his own power, he abandoned himself, when honoured and supported by his people ; and without the least force or danger fled privately to Charles king of Bohemia, who sent him back loaded with chains to the Pope.

The other remarkable proof of the temper of the natives, and what kind of men they are still capable of being made, is, that the Italian regiments were among the best troops in that noble army, which the great prince of Parma commanded in the Netherlands. The reputation of the Spanish infantry was then at its height ; yet were the Italian troops always employed in the most dangerous services, where a steady inflexible courage was necessary. They were called upon in the hour of distress to retrieve a desperate business, or prevent a fatal break.

It is true, they were all men long trained, and well paid, sure of careers and preferment, when they did a signal service ; and full of a soldier's assurance of conquest and pleasure under their loved leader and countryman : But let it be remembered, that they were modern Italians, levied in the states of Urbino, Parma, Genoa, and the Church, who, to my apprehension, gave proof that the natives of that unhappy country, are of the same cast and materials as near 2000 years

years ago, when they were conquering the world by their bravery and virtue ; but are so disfigured and debased by their present priestly discipline, and ecclesiastical culture, that they make the best friars, and the worst soldiers in Christendom.

*Extract from a Book lately published, entitled, The CONDUCT of a MARRIED LIFE, is a Series of Letters, written by the Hon. Juliana-Susannah Seymour, to a young Lady her Relation, newly married.*

I HAVE named to you, my dear (says the supposed authoress) the principal of the publick places, indeed almost the only one I would wish you to be at, [meaning the Oratorio.] I cannot be fond of the summer-evenings at Ranelagh or at Vauxhall. There is something unnatural and mean in people of virtue and decency mixing with the herd of common prostitutes, and abandoned rakes, who are seen bare-faced there, and even make you the confidants of their appointments. — As to the extravagancies with which people are sometimes entertained in the town-season, I do not think it is to a woman of fashion's credit to be seen to countenance them : It is not worth while to set an evening to see dogs dance, and in a morning, if one comedian mimicks the rest, you should confidet, that they are all beneath your notice. It is much more to your credit, as well as your advantage, to be settling your accounts, and regulating your family : These are diversions for men : Indeed, if I have been rightly informed who the women are that most frequent them, their appearance is the best of all reasons for your absence. — The India-houses were at one time the great places for loitering away a morning ; but the cheapening fans, and buying screens, was not found to be all that the virtuous ladies, meant by frequenting them. They became infamous, because it was discovered that men were met there ; and tho' this did not happen to one woman in a thousand by appointment, all the rest shared the censure.

There are toy-shops in London, which I should advise you, against visiting, as strictly as if the India-houses were revived among us, and for the same reason. — What these do for a few, the auctions do for all the town. I request of you to avoid them : It would be impossible to advance one argument in favour of your going to them. They are injuries to trade, and therefore it is not fit they should be encouraged. They are known places of deceit to the unwary, and you cannot be upon your guard against them. — Were there no other reason against

them, but the money that is squandered away, it were sufficient ; but this is the least. It is certain, that ill women frequent them, to meet those whom they cannot with decency, or with prudence see at their own houses. You, my dear, will not wish to see such persons any where ; but you will be among the innocent, who incur the censure, if you are found where others do it.

You see, my dear, I have endeavoured to point you out a medium for your conduct. It is best in all respects ; but of all it is most so with regard to the conduct of a married life. I would neither have you made an ant, or a tortoise, with the ancient moralist ; nor would I have you be a fly, according to the practice of the modern libertines. Be not wholly confined to the house for your husband's honour, nor be eternally abroad for your own. I have always told you, that the woman of reason will prefer a few select friends, to a multitude of common acquaintance. Make a great difference, my dear, between your friendly visits, and your calls of form ; avoid routs, and let your favourites of your own sex be older than yourself. There is pride in giving protection, but it is more prudent to receive it.

*In our Magazine for 1750, we gave an accurate MAP of Cheshire, and in the Description of that County (p. 438—440.) some Account of the City of Chester ; of which having here exhibited a beautiful VIEW, we thought it requisite to give the following more particular Description of that City.*

CHESTER, commonly called West-Chester, is 140 computed, and 182 measured miles N. W. from London. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end, and 12 arches, over the river Dee, which falls into the sea not many miles from hence. The city is well supplied with water from this river, by mills or water works, and the water tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. It has 11 parishes, and nine well-built churches. The cathedral, called St. Werburg's, was once a monastery, and looks as antique as the castle. Some say they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus ; and others, that the church was founded by king Edgar, many years before the other. The episcopal see was first removed hither from Litchfield, immediately after the conquest ; but it was afterwards translated to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield : So that Chester remained without this dignity till the reign of Henry VIII.

In the Castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, is a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the Palatine courts and assizes are held: There are also offices for the records, a prison for the county, and a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar. The officers established here, are a governor, a lieutenant-governor, with a master gunner, store-keeper, and furnisher of small arms; and for the customs of the city, besides a collector, comptroller, and searcher, here are 21 subordinate officers. The continual resort of passengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade; but the port, which is formed by the Hyle Lake, and the point of Aire, is but indifferent, the bar being often almost choaked up, so that ships were forced to unload their goods at 6 miles distance, and send them up to the city in small vessels. But by the favour of two acts of parliament, in 1732, and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great measure surmounted, by a channel being cut 10 miles in length, thro' which great vessels now come up to its kay. This city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, in whose days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman splendor so long, the *Legio vicesima Viatrix* being quartered here. After it had submitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the first Saxon monarch, took it from them about the year 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were besieged and forced to surrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of K. Edward the Elder it was enlarged; and K. Edgar having, in the 23th year of his reign, summoned all the kings and princes of the island hither to pay him homage, the kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and five petty kings of Wales swore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himself sat in triumph, steering the helm. King Henry VII. made this city a corporation and county, and king Henry VIII. empowered it to elect members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, two sheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the civil wars, it held out a siege for K. Charles I. under lord Byron, and declared for K. Charles II. under Sir George Booth. In 1695, a mint was established here for coining the new money in K. William's reign. The houses here in general are of timber, very large and spacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walks, before them, which the people call rows; in which the passengers are so hid, that

looking into the streets one sees no body stirring, except with horses, coaches, carts, &c. and the shops are hardly to be seen from the streets, so that they are, for the most part, dark and close; but in such parts, where the rows do not cloud the buildings, there are handsome, well-built houses. The streets are generally even and spacious, and crossing one another in straight lines, meet in the center. They are principally four, which make an exact cross, with the town-house and an exchange in the middle, which is a neat structure, supported by columns 13 foot high, of one stone each. The city has four gates and three posterns, and is two miles in compass. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned so honourable an office, that it was claimed by several noble families; an East-Gate by the earl of Oxford, Bridge-Gate by the earl of Shrewsbury, Water-Gate by the earl of Derby, North-gate by the mayor of the city. On the east side of it, there is a postern, which was shut up by one of its mayors, because his daughter, who had been at stool-ball with some young women in Pepper-street, was stolen, and conveyed away thro' this gate, which has occasioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-Gate." The walls of Chester were first built by Edelfloda, a Mercian lady, in 908, and join on the south side of the city to the castle, from whence there is a pleasant walk round the town upon the walls, except where it is intercepted by some of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a prospect of Flintshire and the mountains of Wales. The walls being built of a stone, which is a soft, reddish grit, often want repairing; for which purpose there are officers, called murengers, annually chosen. Here are assemblies every week, and horse-races upon St. George's Day, beyond the Rhodoe, which is a fine large green, but so low, that it is often overflowed by the Dee. The manufacture of most note here is tobacco pipes, said to be the finest and best in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Isle of Wight, Poole, and Biddeford. The center of the city where the four streets meet, facing the cardinal points, is called the Pentice, from whence there is an agreeable prospect of all four at once. The suburb of Hanbrid, is called by the Welch Treboth, i. e. Burntown, it having been often burnt by them in their incursions. The see-salm rents of this city are vested in the princes of Wales, as earls of Chester, and the freemen swear to be true to the king and earl. The markets here are on

Wednesdays

Wednesdays and Saturdays, and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradesmen come from all parts, particularly Bristol and Dublin, are on June 24, July 25, and September 29, each for a week.

#### EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

1 The wall.—2 Little St. John's church.—3 Trinity church.—4 St. Martin's church.—5 The town hall.—6 St. Peter's church.—7 St. Werburg's church, or the cathedral.—8 St. Bride's church.—9 St. Michael's church.—10 The castle.—11 St. Mary's church.—12 St. John's church.—13 The water tower.—14 The bowling-green.—15 The river Dee.—16 King Edgar's barge.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 271.*

**A**LT H O' the resolutions of the committees of supply and ways and means were all agreed to, yet some of them were warmly contested for. Jan 26, a motion having been made in the committee of supply by Henry Fox, Esq; secretary at war, to resolve, that a number of land forces, including 1815 invalids, amounting to 18,357 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, should be employed for the service of the year 1753; an amendment was proposed by William Northey, Esq; by putting 15,000 instead of 18,357, whereupon ensued a debate, in which the amendment was supported by William Thornton, Esq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and the earl of Egmont; and it was opposed by the said Henry Fox, Esq; and Henry Pelham, Esq; chancellor of the Exchequer; but upon a division the question was carried in the negative by 253 to 65; after which the question was put upon the motion, and agreed to without any division. This resolution being reported on the 29th, and a motion made for agreeing with the committee, it was opposed by Humphrey Sydenham, Esq; William Thornton. Esq; and admiral Vernon; but, without any answer, the question was put and agreed to.

Feb. 5. The house having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, Henry Pelham, Esq; gave them an account of what supplies, it was thought, would be necessary for the current service, and what methods might be found to provide for them; among which one was, to continue the land tax at 3s. in the pound, or to reduce it to 2s. in the pound, and to make up the deficiency by applying the unappropriated money then

July, 1753.

in the Exchequer, amounting to above 230,000*l.* together with such a sum as should be necessary to be taken from the sinking fund, in which case it would be proper to continue the salt duty for ever, and to appropriate it to the sinking fund after payment of what was then charged upon it\*, but would not conclude with any motion, until he heard the sentiments of the house upon this alternative. Upon this a great number of gentlemen spoke, and many complained of the hard alternative we were reduced to, by not reducing the publick expence in time of peace; but as all the members of that house are, and indeed must be landholders, the general opinion seemed to be, to submit to any thing rather than not reduce the land tax to 2s. in the pound; whereupon Mr. Pelham stood up again and moved for a land tax of 2s. in the pound, which was agreed to without opposition; and the consequence of course was the taking of 420,000*l.* from the sinking fund, and the three surplusses mentioned in our account of ways and means†, to be applied to the current service; but how the first two of these surplusses came not to be carried to the aggregate fund, we have not been able to discover; for the first was expressly appropriated to that fund by act 1 Geo. I. chap. 12. sect. 12. And the second also seems to have been appropriated to that fund by sect. 13, which appropriates to the same fund all publick moneys, which after Michaelmas, 1715, should be brought into the Exchequer, not being appropriated to any use, nor arising from the civil list revenue; or at least it ought to have been carried to the South-Sea fund, as the funds for this lottery were all continued for ever, and appropriated to that company, by the famous South-Sea act in 1720. In consequence likewise of this reduction of the land tax, a bill was brought in and passed into a law for continuing the duties upon salt, &c. without any opposition.

As to the resolution of the committee of supply, in favour of capt. John Vernon, it proceeded from a petition presented Jan. 29, with a recommendation from the crown, which was very long, but in short set forth, that the ground upon which the fort of Sherness was built, had been seized by the crown in the first Dutch war in 1664, and that neither the then proprietor, nor the petitioner's ancestors, to whom the proprietor had conveyed his right, had ever obtained any satisfaction for the same; therefore he prayed such adequate satisfaction and relief as to the house should seem meet. This petition

† t

\* See before, p. 270. article 9.

† See before p. 269, article 3, 4, and 5.

tion being referred to a committee, their report was referred to the committee of supply, and was the foundation of this resolution.

And as to the resolution in favour of the company of merchants trading to Africa, it was founded upon an account of what had been done towards erecting the fort at Annamaboa, and a plan of the said fort, both which had been laid before the house by order; and as the company was obliged to erect this fort, in order to prevent the French from settling themselves, and erecting a fort at the same place, therefore the committee granted 600*l.* over and above the 1000*l.* usually granted for the support of that trade.

From this short account of the committees of supply and ways and means the reader will see, that the bills passed last session into laws in consequence of their resolutions, were, the malt tax bill, the salt-duty bill, and the bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein mentioned out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain surplus moneys remaining in the Exchequer, for the service of 1753, &c. As to the residue of the sinking fund for this present year, the reader may observe from the state of the national debt, page 270, that it had been pre-engaged by an act of the preceding session, for cancelling 1,400,000*l.* Exchequer bills then issued.

Now as to the bills passed into laws during last session which did not properly relate to the supply, the most important were introduced and passed as follows. Jan. 18, The act made in the 8th year of the late king, *for the better recovery of the penalties inflicted upon persons who destroy the game*, was, upon motion, read in the house of commons, and leave given to bring in a bill to amend the same, by enlarging the time within which suits and actions were to be brought; and Sir George Oxendon, and the lord Barington were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented by Sir George Oxendon, Jan. 23, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. This bill passed through the house of commons without opposition, and was sent to the lords, Feb. 2. But in that house the bill was opposed, and upon the question, Feb. 13, the house was equally divided, there being 31 against the bill, and 31 for it, whereupon proxies were called for, and of these there were four for the bill and but one against it, so that the question was carried by a majority of three proxies, after which the bill was passed, and, Feb. 16, returned to the commons, without any

amendment, so that it received the royal assent, with the other bills then ready, on March 8. The opposition in the house of lords very probably proceeded from its being thought, that the laws we had, tended to defeat their own end, by making it the interest of those to destroy the game, who alone are able to preserve it; for if every farmer were allowed to kill game in a legal way upon his own ground, and for his own use, they would all take care to prevent poachers, and to preserve the nests and the young, which they alone are in this country able to do.

Jan. 22, The house of commons appointed a committee, as usual, to inquire what laws were expired or near expiring, and to report their opinion, which of them were fit to be revived or continued; and, March 17, Mr. Bacon reported their resolutions to the house, when one of them, the third, was read a second time and agreed to by the house, and in pursuance thereof the bill for continuing the several laws relating to the punishment of persons going armed or disguised, &c. was brought in and passed into a law. As to the other resolutions of this committee, the 1st, 2d, 5th, and 6th, were referred to the committee of ways and means, because the laws therein mentioned related to drawbacks or duties for the regulation of trade; and the same having been, on April 3, agreed to by the house, upon a report from the said committee, proper clauses were ordered to be inserted in the last mentioned bill, pursuant to the said resolutions; so that nothing now remained of what had been resolved on by the expiring law committee, but the 4th resolution relating to the distemper among the horned cattle, which was read and agreed to, April 30; whereupon a bill was brought in and passed into a law, for explaining, amending and continuing the several laws to prevent the spreading of this distemper, &c.

[This Summary to be continued in our next.]

The Adventurer of July 10 consists of several Letters received from Correspondents, which are thus introduced: Letters written from the Heart and on real Occasions, though not always decorated with the Flowers of Eloquence, must be far more useful and interesting than the Studied Paragraphs of Pliny, or the pompous Declamations of Baifac; as they contain just Pictures of Life and Manners, and are the genuine Emanations of Nature. Of these we have selected the two following.

\* See London Magazine for last year, p. 176, 267.

To the ADVENTURER.

S I R, Sombre-Hall, June 18.

I AM arrived with Sir Nicolas at this melancholy moated mansion. Would I could be annihilated during the insupportable tediousness of summer! We are to sup this evening by day-light (think of that) in the new arbour: My uncle, poor man, imagines that he has a finer and richer prospect than thence, than the illuminated vista's at Vaux-hall afford, only because he sees a parcel of woods, and meadows, and blue hills, and corn fields. We have been visited by our only neighbour Mrs. Thrifty, who values herself for not having been in town these ten years, and for not knowing what a drum means. My sister and I have laid a scheme to plague her, for we have sent her a card, entreating her to make one at *brag* next Sunday. For heavens sake, send us your paper weekly, but do not give us so many grave ones, for we want to be diverted after studying Hoyle, which we do for three hours every afternoon. Let us know what is done at the next jubilee masquerade. How shall I have patience to support my absence from it! And if madam de Pompadour comes over, as was reported when I left town, impart to us a minute account of the complexion she now wears, and of every article of her dress; any milliner will explain the terms to you. I do not see that you have yet published my little Novel I sent you: I assure you it was written by a right honourable. But you, I suppose, think the style colloquial, as you call it, and the moral trite or trifling. Colonel Caper's pindarick ode on the E. O. table must absolutely be inserted in your very next paper, or else never expect to hear again from

LETITIA.

To the ADVENTURER.

S I R,

I APPLY to you, as a person of prudence and knowledge of the world, for directions how to extricate myself out of a great and uncommon difficulty. To enable myself to breed up a numerous family on a small preferment, I have been advised to indulge my natural propensity for poetry, and to write a tragedy: My design is to apprentice my eldest son to a reputable tradesman, with the profits I should acquire by the representation of my play, being deterred, by the inordinate expences of an university education, from making him a scholar, An

old gentlewoman in my parish, a great reader of religious controversy, whom celibacy and the lessening the interest of money have made morosely devout, accidentally hearing of my performance, undertook to censure me in all companies with acrimony and zeal, as acting inconsistent with the dignity of my publick character, and as a promoter of debauchery and lewdness. She has informed my church-wardens, that the play-house is the temple of Satan, and that the first Christians were strictly forbidden to enter theatres, as places impure and contagious. My congregations grow thin; my clerk shakes his head, and fears his master is not so sound as he ought to be. I was lately discoursing on the beautiful parable of the prodigal son, and most unfortunately quoted Erasmus's observation on it, *ex quo quidem argumento posset non inelegans texti comedia*, "on which subject a most elegant comedy might be composed." This quotation has ruined me for ever, and destroyed all the little respect remaining for me in the minds of my parishioners. What, cried they, would the parson put the Bible into verse? Would he make stage-plays of the scriptures; How, Sir, am I to act? Assist me with your advice. Am I for ever to bear unreasonable obloquy, and undeserved reproach? or must I, to retain the good opinion of my people, relinquish all hopes of the five hundred pounds I was to gain by my piece, and generously burn my tragedy in my church-yard, in the face of my whole congregation?

Yours, &c.

JACOB THOMPSON.

E SOLUTION to Mr. STONE's Question, p. 279.

LET  $y = B$ ,  $C = DE$ , and  $x = AE = DC$  per quest. (See Mr. Stone's figure)

Then per Sim.  $\Delta$ 's,  $x : 11.58 :: x + y :$

$x \therefore x^2 = x + y \times 11.58$ , and (47 Euc.

1)  $x^2 = y^2 + 11.58$  : from which two

equations, we get  $x = 23.16$   $x^3 =$

17981.84449296; whence  $x = 21.298941$ ,

and  $y = 17.875919$ ,  $AB = PD = 15.003022$ ,

$EP = 9.718941$  fere. The sides being

now found, the angles will easily follow,

A. R. P.

and the area of  $\Delta BCD = 10.1.16.02513$ ,

A. R. P.

also  $\Delta PDE = 7.1.6.507884$ , and  $\square AB$

A. R. P.

$DP = 17.1.19.759915$  fere; and conse-

quently the area of the whole field is

$= 25.0.2.2929$  nearly.

Walt-Smithfield,

July 17, 1753. THOMAS TODD.

T t 2 Th



*The following Hymn is taken from Mr. Gray's Poems\*, which are printed in a most elegant Manner, and ornamented with Frontispieces, Head pieces and Tail-pieces, suitable to the Subject of each Poem, and exquisitely engraved. As few in comparison can purchase this Book, we have selected, for the Entertainment of our Readers, the annexed PLATE, being the Frontispiece to the following Poem, which represents Jupiter delivering Infant Virtue to Adversity to be educated, Minerva and Hercules on each Side. We doubt not but it will be agreeable to our Readers, and hope the Proprietor will be so good as to excuse our taking this liberty, as we think such a beautiful Design and excellent Poem cannot be made too publick.*

## HYMN to ADVERSITY.

**D**AUGHTER of Jove, relentless pow'r,  
Thou tamer of the human breast,  
Whose iron scourge and tort'ring hour  
The bad affright, afflict the best!  
Bound in thy adamant chain  
The proud are taught to taste of pain,  
And purple tyrants vainly groan  
With pangs unselt before, unpitied and alone.

When first thy fire to send on earth  
Virtue, his darling child, design'd,  
To thee he gave the heav'nly birth,  
And bad to form her infant mind.  
Stern rugged nurse! thy rigid lore  
With patience many a year the bore:  
What sorrow was, thou badst her know,  
And from her own she learn'd to melt at others woe.

Scar'd at thy frown terrifick, fly  
Self pleasing folly's idle brood,  
Wild laughter, noise, and thoughtless joy,

And leave us leisure to be good.  
Light they disperse, and with them go  
The summer friend, the flatter'ing foe;  
By vain prosperity receiv'd,  
To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.

Wisdom in sable garb array'd  
Immers'd in rapt'rous thought profound,  
And melancholy silent maid,  
With leaden eye, that loves the ground,  
Still on thy soleran steps attend:  
Warm charity, the gen'ral friend,  
With justice to herself severe,  
And pity, dropping soft the sadly pleasing tear.

Oh, gently on thy suppliant's head,  
Dread goddess, lay thy chast'ning hand!  
Not in thy Gorgon terrors clad,  
Nor circled with the vengeful band  
(As by the impious thou art seen)  
With thund'ring voice and threatening mein,

With screaming horror's fun'ral cry,  
Despair, and fell disease, and ghastly poverty.

Thy form benign, Oh goddess, wear,  
Thy milder influence impart,  
Thy philosophick train be there  
To soften, not to wound my heart,  
The gen'rous spark extinct revive,  
Teach me to love and to forgive,  
Exact my own defects to scan,  
What others are, to feel, and know myself a man.

## THE BRITISH COUNTRY LIFE.

*In Imitation of HORACE.*

**H**APPY who far from busy crouds,  
Like man's primæval race,  
With his own oxen acres plows  
Paternal, clear of debt.  
Him neither wars fierce trumpets rouse,  
Nor the seas dreadful rage  
Dismays, the noisy bar he shuns,  
And waits not on the smiles  
Of great ones. Either his domain  
He marls, or acorns sows,  
Or poplar plants, or useful ash,  
Or prunes his wanton vines.  
Or else in winding vale observes  
His lowing wanderers,  
Or honey stows in fitches clean,  
Or sheers his languid sheep.  
When autumn mild with fruitage crown'd  
Exalts his graceful head  
The ruddy peach he gladly plucks  
Or purple grape thy gifts,  
All bounteous God; with thanks, how due?  
His fervent bosom glows,  
Now underneath accustom'd oak,  
Now on th' impainted grass  
Extended; while the loud cascade,  
Or dulcet sylvan quire,  
Or softest murmurs of the brook  
His easy slumbers charm,  
And when the wintry welkin lowers  
With gathering storms and snow,  
Strong health and manly sports his tube  
Supplies, far slaughter'ing. Hark!  
The distant shout or early dawn  
And sprightly horn bid rouse  
Now glows the jovial chase; oh bliss  
When hill and valley ring!  
The lover thus amus'd how soon  
Forgets to whine? purchase  
A chaste and loving wife keeps neat  
His house and charming babes,  
Her part sustaining, (happy state  
Of wedlock often found  
Beneath thatch'd roof!) laborious, swift,  
And sunburnt the betimes  
Uprising, wholesome breakfast sets  
In order, or at ev'n  
Her weary spouse expecting, rears  
The lightsome fire; now sold's

Her

\* Mr. Gray is the author of the Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, which see in our Magazine for 1753, p. 134. and which is inserted in this collection of his poems.





Her milky charge, rejoic'd to quit  
 Their swelling load ; now crowns  
 The sparkling bowl, and freely heaps  
 With cheer unbought the board.  
 Great-Britain, plenteous isle, despise  
 The jeseit cook, detach'd  
 By fraudulent France, with compound feast  
 Exotick to consume  
 Thy health and treasures, and corrupt  
 Thy dreaded virtues, cast  
 In bloody battles soarily prov'd  
 Avoid the gaudy bait  
 Of canker'd luxury, oft gorg'd  
 At White's by thoughtless beaus,  
 Profuse of honour and estate.  
 More sweet and wholesome far  
 The barn door fowl, or Sunday's feast  
 Good beef and dumplin coarse,  
 Or apples bak'd in rustick paste  
 High rais'd, with Cestrian cheese.  
 But chiefly let the garden, best  
 Of larders yield me choice  
 Of cheer salubrious, roots and pulse,  
 And blended fallads, stew'd  
 With home-fed bacon, sav'ry meal !  
 Nor the field's native stores  
 Be scorn'd, wild endive, sorrel four,  
 And healing mallow, balm  
 Of surfeits, highly priz'd of old  
 In venerable song.  
 Thus feasting, oh what joy, to see  
 My fleecy fere revers'd  
 On floating mirror, as they graze  
 Th' enamell'd banks ! to see  
 My weary'd oxen ill drag home  
 The prostrate plough ! to see  
 The merry hail, where swarm to sports  
 Or tale my vassal train !  
 Rich Vernon thus retiring spoke  
 And blesses his escape  
 From chancery bar to peaceful groves,  
 But hurries back next term.

*To a Lady who presented a Gentleman with a  
 Pair of Ruffles of her own making.*

**T**HAT which her pearly fingers  
 wrought  
 Obedient to her various thought,  
 Shall henceforth with a slow'ry band  
 Encircle round each captive hand.  
 The tyrant of the Persian throne  
 For chains like these would quit his crown.  
 She mistress of superior skill,  
 Disdains the rigid force of steel ;  
 Her pow'rful hand the slender toys  
 With more resolute strength employs.  
 For not our hands alone she binds,  
 But fixes fetters in our minds.  
 O Chloe, if these chains I wear,  
 Kind emblems of thy empire are :  
 How easy and how soft shall be  
 My golden hours of slavery ?  
 Confin'd to be to beauty true,  
 And bound to love no nymph but you.

*On the Death of a YOUNG LADY.  
 By G. ROLLOS.*

1.  
**A** NYMPH endu'd with ev'ry charm,  
 The most obdurate heart to warm,  
 Was once my darling care :  
 The blooming pink, and damask rose  
 That sweetest in the garden grows,  
 Were emblems of the fair.

2.  
 In melting strains, with voice divine,  
 She sung—the birds in concert join,  
 But none so sweet to me,  
 Nor nightingale nor linnet's song,  
 Nor all the warbling feather'd throng,  
 Could yield such harmony.

3.  
 But now, alas ! to death a prey,  
 The lovely maid is snatch'd away,  
 Whom I in vain lament.  
 For tho' I ne'er can hope relief,  
 My tears will still express my grief,  
 For this so sad event.

# TO ARTEMISIA.

*Dr. King's Invitation to Bellvill : Imitated.*

**I**F Artemisia's soul can dwell  
 Four hours in a tiny cell,  
 (To give that space of bliss to me)  
 I wait my happiness at three.

Our Tommy in a jug shall bring  
 Clear nectar from the bubbling spring ;  
 The cups shall on the table stand,  
 The sugar and the spoon at hand ;  
 A skilful hand shall likewise spread  
 Soft butter on the yielding bread ;  
 And (as you eat but slightly little,  
 And seem an errant foe to vittle)  
 You'll cry, perhaps, one bit may do,  
 But I'm resolv'd it shall be two :  
 With you and your Amanda blest,  
 Care flies away from Mira's breast ;  
 O'er stubborn flax no more I grieve,  
 But stick the needle on my sleeve :  
 For let them work on holiday,  
 Who won't be idle when they may :  
 If I must fret and labour too,  
 Like Caricus and Lumberloe ;  
 As well I might, like Simoneer,  
 Be plagu'd with sixty pounds a year.

What nymph, that's eloquent and gay,  
 But owes it chiefly to her tea ?  
 With satire that supplies our tongues,  
 And greatly helps the failing lungs.  
 By that assisted we can spy  
 A fault with microscopick eye ;  
 Dissect a prude with wond'rous art,  
 And read the care of Della's heart.

Now to the company we fall,  
 'Tis me and Mira, that is all :  
 More wou'd you have—dear Madam, then  
 Count me and Mira o'er agen.

Sung by Mr. ATKINS.

Near the side of a pond at the foot of a hill. A free hearted fellow at—

tends on his mill: Fresh health blooms her strong rosy hue o'er his face. And

honesty gives 'em to awkwardness grace. Beset with his meal does he

labour and sing, And regaling at night he's as blest as a king. After heartily

eating he takes a full swill, Of liquor homebrew'd to succour of his mill.

2.

He makes no nice scruple of toll for his trade,  
 For that's an excise to his industry paid;  
 His conscience is free, and his income is clear, [year;  
 And he values not them of ten thousand a  
 He's a freehold sufficient to give him a vote,  
 At elections he scorns to accept of a groat:  
 He hates your proud place-men, and do what they will [the mill,  
 They ne'er can seduce the staunch man of

3.

On Sunday he talks with the barber and priest, [best;  
 And hopes that our statesmen do all for the  
 That the Spaniards shall ne'er interrupt our  
 free trade,  
 Nor good British coin be in subsidies paid;

He fears the French navy and commerce  
 increase, [have peace;  
 And he wishes poor Germany still may  
 Tho' Old England he knows may have  
 strength and have skill, [mill.  
 To protect all her manors and save his own

4.

With this honest hope he goes home to  
 his work, [fork,  
 And if water is scanty, he takes up his  
 And over the meadows he scatters his hay,  
 Or with the stiff plow turns up furrows of  
 clay, [glee,  
 His harvest is crown'd with a good English  
 That his country may ever be happy and  
 free; [does he fill,  
 With his hand and his heart to king George  
 And may all loyal souls act the man of the  
 mill.

## A NEW MINUET.



## W I N T E R.

**W**INTER rears his hoary head,  
 The trees their leafy honours shed;  
 The flowers withdraw into the earth,  
 Till spring and zephyrs give them birth:  
 The cattle shudder in the stall,  
 Whilst rains or fleecy snows do fall.  
 The plowman o'er the frost bound soil,  
 With arms across, does all day toil;  
 But scared by the fire at night,  
 Views his past labour with delight;  
 And, as the nappy ale he quaffs,  
 He outs his jokes, and hearty laughs:  
 The livelong night he sleeps amain,  
 Then cheerfully to work again.  
 The youth skim over lakes and ponds,  
 Bound in winter's icy bonds,  
 E'er the sun, at noon of day,  
 Has look'd their pleasure all away,

The huntsman now the early morn  
 Salutes with cheerful hound and horn;  
 Happy, if he can find poor puffs;  
 Nor hedge nor ditch then stops his course;  
 Exulting o'er the fields he flies,  
 Foll'wing with joy the pack's loud cries:  
 Her cunning shifts she tries in vain,  
 Torn by the greedy jaws, she's slain.  
 But soon shall smiling spring appear.  
 With all the glories of the year;  
 And put an end to winter's reign,  
 Till seasons are revolv'd again.

## SOLILOQUY, on an empty PURSE.

**A** LAS! my purse! how lean and low!  
 My silken purse! what art thou now!  
 Once I beheld—but stocks will fall—  
 When both thy ends had wherewithal.  
 When I within thy slender fence  
 My fortune plac'd, and confidence;  
 A poet's fortune—not immense: }

Yet,

Yet, mixt with keys, and coins among,  
Chink'd to the melody of song.  
Canst thou forget when high in air,  
I saw thee flutt'ring at a fair?  
And took thee, destin'd to be sold,  
My lawful purse to have and hold?  
Yet us'd so oft to disembody,  
No prudence could thy fate prorogue.  
Like wax thy silver melted down,  
Touch but the brass, and lo! 'twas gone:  
And gold would never with thee stay,  
For gold had wings and flew away.

Alas, my purse! yet still be proud,  
For see the virtues round thee croud!  
See, in the room of paltry wealth,  
Calm temperance rise, the nurse of health;  
And self-denial, slim and spare,  
And fortitude, with look severe;  
And abstinence to leanness prone,  
And patience worn to skin and bone:  
Prudence and foresight on thee wait,  
And poverty lies here in state!  
Hopeless her spirits to recruit,  
For ev'ry virtue is a mute.

Well then, my purse, thy sabbaths keep;  
Now thou art empty, I shall sleep.  
No silver sounds shall thee molest,  
No golden dreams disturb my breast.  
Safe shall I walk the streets along,  
Amidst temptations thick and strong;  
Catch'd by the eye no more shall stop  
At Willey's toys, or Pinchbeck's shop,  
Nor cheap'ning Payne's ungodly books,  
Be drawn aside by pastry cooks:  
But fearless now we both may go  
Where Ludgate's mercers bow so low;  
Beholding all with equal eye,  
Normov'd at—"Madam, what d'yebuy?"

Away, far hence each worldly care!  
Nor dun, nor pick-purse shalt thou fear,  
Nor flatt'rer base annoy my ear.  
Snug shalt thou travel thro' the mob,  
For who a poet's purse will rob?  
And softly sweet, in garret high,  
Will I thy virtues magnify;  
Out-soaring flatt'ers stinking breath,  
And gently rhyming rats to death.

S I R,

*Perusing lately the second Chapter of the  
Wisdom of Solomon, I thought the pre-  
sent Times bore a great affinity with his;  
wherefore, by your means I beg leave  
to present the following Paraphrase to the  
publick.*

**T**HE wicked reason (thoughtless crew!)  
Our time is short, yet tedious too—  
At all adventures we are born,  
To day we laugh, to-morrow mourn;  
Our breath's a smok the nostrils part,  
Our life's an ember in the heart,  
Which quenched once, the body must  
Burn to its origin—the dust;

\* A Roman senator, who, being called from his rural retirement, was made dictator; and having performed several great actions, resigns that high office, after holding it 20 days only.  
Lamy V. l. 28, 29.

The spirit goes—we know not where—  
Sinks in the shades, or floats in air,  
Or to the foul of nature join'd,  
No more a sep'rate state will find;  
Our name is in oblivion cast,  
Nor will our sav'rite labours last;  
Reflection proves, life a mere dream,  
By phantoms urg'd to some extream;  
The grave awaits us, from whose bourn,  
Did ever any yet return?  
Then lead the dance in jocund mood,  
Let us enjoy the present good;  
Let us in riot spend the hours,  
Regardless of superior powers;  
Let us partake the luscious feast,  
And every youthful folly taste;  
Let's quaff the midnight sparkling bowl,  
Let's drown both body, and the soul;  
Let's toast each young, and blooming fair,  
To ruin them be all our care?  
Let ev'ry rich perfume be ours,  
Let's early snatch the rising flow'rs;  
With flaming rose-buds, crown our brows  
To match our cheeks, while we carouse;  
Let us seduce our neighbour's wife,  
Like heroes sail the sea of life;  
Give up religion to the wind,  
Leave trophies of our wit behind,  
That sons unborn our track may find.

But check, profane! your wild career  
And lend the preacher once, an ear:  
'Tis fix'd, (oh! let the truth strike home)  
You must for this to judgment come.

EUSEBIUS.

*Occasioned by Reading in the Papers, that  
Mr. VERNON had a Flag given him,  
after many Years Retirement, near Ipswich  
in Suffolk; and was about being sent with  
a Squadron to the West-Indies. Written  
in the Year 1739.*

E X T E M P O R E.

**V**ICE admiral Vernon!—Ipswich!—  
Suffolk!—how!

Another Cincinnatus \* from the plough!  
On the great Roman name may he improve,  
Inspir'd with nobler principles of patriot  
love, [name,  
And, with the merits of his private  
Assert the glory of his country's fame.  
In these loose lines (what can the mortal  
blind?) [confine'd!  
Lie Vernon's and his country's fate  
No more!—Be all prophetick views sup-  
prest, [the rest!  
And leave, to time and Spain to tell

J. RHUDEDE.

Late chaplain in the royal navy of  
Great-Britain, and rector of  
St. Mary's, Jamaica; now vicar  
of Portesham, Dorset.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.



BY the act to prevent clandestine marriages, passed last session, it is ordered, That the banns of matrimony shall be published on three Sundays preceding the solemnization, in the parish church or chapel in which each of the parties do dwell; but if either of the parties shall live in any extraparochial place, then the banns shall be published in some church or chapel adjoining, and in such case the minister shall sign the publication thereof, and the marriage to be solemnized in one of the said churches. That the true christian and surnames of the parties must be delivered in writing to the minister seven days before the first publication of the banns; as likewise their places of abode, and how long they have respectively lived there. That tho' either of the parties be under the age of 21, no minister shall be punishable after banns published, where the parents, guardians, &c. give no notice of dissent; but where they do dissent, the publication to be void. That no licences be granted to any church or chapel, but that wherein one of the parties shall have lived four weeks immediately before; but if either of the parties dwell in any extraparochial place, then the licence may be granted to the church or chapel adjoining. That any person solemnizing matrimony in any other place than a church or chapel, where banns have been usually published, (unless by special licence first obtained from such person or persons having proper authority to grant the same) shall, upon being lawfully convicted thereof, be transported as a felon for 14 years, and the marriage to be void, provided the prosecution be commenced within three years after the offence is committed. That marriages solemnized by licence, (where either of the parties be under 21 years of age, except a widower or widow) without consent of parents, or guardians appointed by the court of Chancery, shall be absolutely void; but where consent is unreasonably withheld, or parents, &c. beyond the seas, they may apply to the lord chancellor, &c. That churchwardens provide books, in which all banns and marriages are to be registered, and to be signed by the mi-

July, 1753.

nister, and the books to belong to the parish, and kept for publick use. That all marriages be solemnized before two witnesses, besides the minister, and properly registered and signed by the minister, witnesses, and the parties married. That any person convicted of making a false entry in the parish register, or forging or destroying, with an ill intent, any thing relating thereto, and the same with regard to the licence, shall suffer death as a felon. The act to be read four times a year in all churches or chapels, and nothing in it to extend to the royal family, quakers, Jews, Scotland, or parts beyond the seas; and that special licences are to be granted as usual. This act does not take place till the 25th of March, 1754.

By the act for licensing alehouses in England, the justices, on granting a licence, are to take a recognizance of 20l. with sureties in the like sum, for the licensed person's maintaining good order; and none are to have their licence renewed without a certificate of good fame. Sellers of ale, and other liquors, without licence are to forfeit 40s. for the first offence, 4l. for the second, and 6l. for the third.

The act for the amendment and preservation of the turnpike roads of this kingdom, and to encourage the use of broad wheels, permits waggons with wheels nine inches broad to be drawn with eight horses, and carts with five, without being liable to be weighed, or to forfeit. After Sept. 24, (when the turnpike trustees are to cause the ruts to be levelled, and the roads to be widened) owners of travelling waggons with narrower wheels than nine inches, are to forfeit 5l. or a horse.

There was an account from Fort-William, near Inverness in Scotland, that several of the king's ships had been cruising since March last off Lochaber, and among the Western Isles, the government having had information that arms, ammunition, &c. were landed in those parts from France, and some of the rebel chiefs returned to the Highlands and Isles, to spirit up their friends, and enlist men for the service of the Pretender. That one of their captains was shot at Inverlochry, having refused to surrender, and wounding one of the king's officers, and three

U u

others



others surrendered. That on the 28th of May, Capt. Ferguson, of his majesty's ship the Porcupine, took four in the Isle of Sky, and had them prisoners on board. That there were several companies of the army in different parts, in quest of others, most of whom were sculking in the island, in order to get off.

On June 28 was put up at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a curious piece of marble, with the following inscription. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the relief of sick, lame, and poor, was founded by Rahere in 1102, and after the dissolution of monasteries, was granted by R. Henry VIII. to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, in the year of our Lord 1547; but being greatly decayed, was rebuilt and enlarged by the voluntary subscriptions and charitable donations of many of the worthy governors, and other pious and well-disposed persons, given and appropriated for that purpose only. This building was erected in the year 1730, in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Brocas, Knt, president, and Samuel Palmer, Esq; treasurer.

On the 29th a warrant was granted by alderman Rawlinson, for the apprehending Elizabeth Canning, a bill of indictment having been found against her at the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, for wilful and corrupt perjury. (See p. 291.) When the proper officers went to see for her among her friends, they were desired to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the morning, which they complied with; and when, according to appointment, they called, they were again told, they must call another time, for that so serious an affair as the giving in bail, or surrendering the accused, required more time to be duly considered.

About this time above a dozen pick-pockets were apprehended in Vaux-hall Gardens and other places, and committed to prison, who belonged to a most dangerous and numerous gang of rogues. They were seized on the information of an accomplice, who had been apprehended at Vaux-hall, and was carried about in various dresses, in order to discover their haunts, and point them out to the peace-officers.

A great number of persons assembled in a riotous manner in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and cut down and destroyed several turnpikes, and burnt the toll-houses belonging to them. The mob grew to such a height, that the justices of the peace made application to the commanding officer of general Hawley's regiment of dragoons quartered at York, for a detachment to be sent in order to

suppress the rioters. After which the account from Leeds was as follows: The dragoons which were sent from York to assist in suppressing the rioters, were divided into parties to attend on the several turnpikes round about that town, in support of the collectors: And on Saturday last a cart going thro' Beeston turnpike refused to pay the toll, whereupon he was seized by the soldiers, in order to be carried before the trustees of the turnpike, at the King's-Arms Inn in Brig-gate, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the mob gave out, that before ten that night they would pull down the Guard-house, and rescue three prisoners who had been apprehended the night before, and were then confined there on account of being concerned in cutting down a turnpike: Accordingly, between seven and eight, a body of 500 men assembled in Brig-gate, when, by order of the justices, the proclamation against riots was read and they were required to disperse: But this not being regarded, a message was sent about to desire all persons to shut up their shops, and keep in their houses; after which the officers sent their own servants with the like caution; but the mob continuing to break the windows and shutters of the King's-Arms Inn, and tearing up the stones of the pavement to throw at the soldiers, and even knocked down the centinel upon guard there, the drum beat to arms, and the justices gave orders to the soldiers, in number about twenty, to fire, which was first done with powder only; but this so very intimidating the mob, the soldiers fired with ball. According to the return made by the constables on Sunday morning, eight were killed, and about 50 wounded.—But the number of killed and wounded has been variously reported. The last account says, that the number of the slain, and those since dead of their wounds, amount to 10 only; that 24 more were wounded, of which 12 at least were in a fair way of recovery.

TUESDAY, July 10.

A cause was brought on to be tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Lee, wherein a person who keeps a publick house in Leadenhall-street was plaintiff, and a chimney-sweeper defendant. The action was laid for damage done by the defendant in breaking a paneel in a seat in the plaintiff's house, the repairing whereof was proved to cost no more than three-pence, which the defendant had paid, whereupon the plaintiff was nonsuited; and the lord chief justice gave a very severe reprimand to the attorney, wherein

he told him, that the fomenting and carrying on such trifling, litigious suits, was a great means of casting an odium upon the whole profession.

This day, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, a fire broke out a Holme's chapel in Cheshire, which burnt down and consumed the whole place, consisting of about 20 houses, except the Old Red-Lion Inn and two other houses.

#### THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a general court of the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the election of an upper master of the grammar-school, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Heatherly, preferred to the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, in the county of Essex; when the Rev. Mr. Townley, one of the masters of Merchant-Taylor's school, was chosen by a great majority. At the same court a gratuity of 10l. was ordered to the Rev. Mr. Richardson, under master, and it was resolved to chuse him an assistant, with a salary of 40l. per annum.

#### WEDNESDAY, 13.

This day 64 whole barrels, 26 half barrels, and 101 kegs of the society's pickled herrings, brought from Shetland, were sold at the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Threadneedle street: The whole barrels sold on an average at 51s. the half barrels at 24s. and the kegs at 16s. 9d. each.

Our whale fishery was very successful this year, for the ships from London have caught 71 whales; from Whitby 3; Newcastle 5; Yarmouth 1; Leith 8; Glasgow 3; Dundee 1; Aberdeen 5; Bristol 1; Liverpool 6.

#### FRIDAY, 20.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, John Stockdale and Christopher Johnson were capitally convicted for the murder of Zachary Gardiner the postman, (see p. 292.) and William Peers for the murder of his wife. They received sentence immediately upon conviction, according to the late act of parliament.

#### SATURDAY, 21.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following other malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Millicent Clisby, for a burglary; Thomas Buckmore, for a highway robbery; Anne Robertson, for privately stealing a gold watch from Peter Hendrick Vanfandrick; James Williams, for stealing a gold watch, &c. out of a dwelling-house; and Thomas Twynbrow, for a highway robbery.

#### MONDAY, 23.

Stockdale, Johnson, and Peers, above-mentioned, were executed at Tyburn for murder, pursuant to their sentence. Their

bodies were carried to Surgeons-Hall, Peers to be anatomized, and the other two to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed. (See p. 292.)

Johnson was so ill at the place of execution, that he could not speak. Stockdale, before he was turned off, desired to speak with the under sheriff, who coming up, he told him, as he was a dying man, and going to answer for his conduct in this world, he did not intend to murder the penny postman, but that the pistol went off accidentally: The gentleman asked him concerning a report that was current, whether he did not laugh at the deceased when he saw him in his agonies; which he denied, but seemed startled at the question being put to him. He farther asked, whether he and Johnson did not rob the day after killing the postman, and if he did not fire at a person they stooped upon Hounslow-Heath? his answer was, not on Hounslow-Heath, but near Uxbridge; that he did not fire a pistol, but that Johnson had in his hand the same pistol which shot the postman, and that it went off again accidentally as it had done the day before. Peers likewise declared he had no design to murder, that provocation and abusive language got the better of his reason, and excited him to commit that action which occasioned his unhappy end.

There was a further hearing before the lord chancellor, the two chief justices and chief baron, in relation to the dispute between Dr. Schomberg and the College of physicians, about their not admitting him as a fellow. The question before them was, Whether their lordships had a visitatorial right over the college, when they gave it as their opinion, that they had not.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 24. **M**R. James Essex, an eminent builder in Cambridge, to Miss Thurlbourn, daughter of Mr. Thurlbourn, bookseller.

28. Capt. Killigrew, aid-de-camp to the duke of Dorset, to Mrs. Vandewall, of Bourton on the Water in Gloucestershire.

William Southwell, Esq; brother to the Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq; secretary of State for Ireland, at the English Ambassador's chapel at Paris, to Miss Pye, sister of Henry Pye, Esq; knight of the shire for Berks.

July 4. John Fleming, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Jane Coleman, niece to the duke of Somerset.

8. Marcellus Osborne, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Fox, an heiress of 400*l.* per ann. in Essex.

10. Thomas Dawdon, of Southwark, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surrey, to Mrs. Venables.

—Hickford, Esq; to Miss Heluckie, daughter to John Heluckie, Esq; steward to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

12. Humphrey Edlin of Walton, Esq; to Miss Rogers of Colnbrook.

14. Dr. Richard Rock of Ludgate-hill, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a teacher of the boarding-school at Newington, in Surrey.

Richard Nicholas, Esq; of Hackney, to Miss Anne Hartley, niece to Sir William Penfon, Bart. an heiress of 700*l.* per annum.

Matthew Bateman, of Whitechapel, Esq; to Miss Hannah Coker.

18. Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. member for Tamworth in Staffordshire, to lady Caroline Harpur, relict of the late Sir Henry Harpur, Bart. and sister to the duke of Rutland.

Thomas Matthews, of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, Esq; to Miss Bewick, of Low-Layton.

21. Henry Bambrigg Buckenide, Esq; of Queen's-square, to Miss Kitty Pinfold, daughter of Dr. Pinfold, of the same place.

23. Hon. Alexander Drury, Esq; lieutenant of the first regiment of foot-guards, to Miss Isabella Turner, youngest daughter of Edmund Turner, Esq; of Storke, in Lincolnshire.

Henry Simons, Esq; solicitor at the Custom-house, to Miss Elizabeth Masterman, eldest daughter of Henry Masterman, Esq; clerk of the crown.

24. Rt. Hon. lord Cathcart, to the Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter to lord Archibald Hamilton, governor of Greenwich-Hospital.

25. ——— Freeman, Esq; of Spring-gardens, to Miss Manly, of Southampton-row.

27. Hon. Francis Seymour, Esq; of Hampshire, possessed of a large estate, to lady Caroline Cowper, sister to earl Cowper.

July 2. The lady of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle upon Tyne, delivered of a son.

5. Rt. Hon. the countess of Haddington, of a son and heir.

9. The lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, wife of col. Waldegrave, of a son.

22. The lady of the bishop of Chester of a son.

24. The lady of John Bond, Esq; member for Corf-Castle, of a son.

# DEATHS.

June 28. LADY Stapleton, relict of the late Sir William Stapleton, Bart.

29. William Billingham, Esq; at Mitcham in Surrey, in the commission of the peace for that county.

30. The lady Dyke Acland, wife of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

July 1. William Corbett, Esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's navy.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, B. D. Hebrew professor in the university of Cambridge.

2. Rev. Mr. John Peter Strehelin, F. R. S. minister of the French church near Leicester-fields: He was remarkable for having made himself master of the following languages, viz. Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Italian, Danish, Dutch, Coptick, Armenian, Syriack, Arabick, Chaldean, Gothick, old Tudecoo or Druid, Anglo-Saxon; besides Spanish, Portuguese, and Welch.

John Murray, Esq; member of parliament for the shire of Selkirk.

3. John Hill, Esq; member of parliament for Higham-Ferrers in Northamptonshire.

Robert Chapman, LL. D. at his house in Doctors Commons.

4. Mr. Joseph Pomfret, formerly a lace merchant in St. Paul's Church-yard.

6. Richard Churchill, Esq; knight of the shire for Lincolnshire, in the first and second parliament of his late majesty.

8. Rt. Hon. Thomas Fermor, earl of Pomfret, baron of Lempster, knight of the Bath, and Baronet, ranger and keeper of St. James's and Hyde parks.

Lady Cecilia Garrard, relict of Sir Nicholas Garrard, Bart. by whose death an estate of 100*l.* per annum devolves to Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Bart.

13. James Henderson, Esq; treasurer to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, solicitor to queen Anne's bounty, and receiver of the first fruits of the clergy.

Mr. Storke, an eminent West-India merchant.

John Voyce, Esq; mayor of Sudbury, and commissioner of the land-tax for Suffolk.

14. John Powel, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

Christopher Lowe, Esq; one of the clerks of the treasury.

Lady viscountess Dupplin, the lady of lord viscount Dupplin.

15. Philip Stevens, Esq; formerly an Italian merchant, at his seat near Ongar, in Essex.

18. Mr. Andrew Mitchell, an eminent apothecary in Pall-Mall.

20. Alexander Hay, Esq; last year high-sheriff of Suffex.

Lieut. gen. Panton, the oldest lieutenant in the army.

Philip Vanbrugh, Esq; commissioner of the navy, resident at Plymouth-yard.

27. Abel Fonnerau, Esq; an eminent merchant, and one of the directors of the East-India company.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. Paul Wright, vicar of Ugley, presented by the governors of Christ's-Hospital, to the donative of Burden, which the late Mr. Selby enjoyed, with the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley.—Mr. Jones, jun. organist of the Temple, chosen by the governors, organist of the Charterhouse, in the room of Dr. Pepusch, deceased.—Mr. William Gostling, presented by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney.—Mr. Mawson, to the vicarage of Deepham, in Norfolk.—Mr. William Wade, by the archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Midly, near Queenborough, in Kent.—Samuel Nichols, LL. D. promoted by his majesty to the office or place of master of the Temple, in the room of the bishop of London, who resigned.—Mr. Herring presented to the rectory of Deal, near Dover, in Kent.—Mr. Peirson, by lord Lichester, to the rectory of Puddimore-Milton, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Richardson, of Epping, in Essex, by the bishop of London, to the living of Winclinheld in the said county.—Biddulph, M. A. by Robert Biddulph, Esq; to the rectory of Coringham, in Essex.—Mr. Daniel Thomas-Adams, by the bishop of Rochester, to the vicarage of Westmoor in Kent.—Charles Bedford, M. A. to the vicarage of New Anick, in Cornwall.—Mr. Richard Levett, by the earl of Salisbury, to the rectory of Little Barkhamstead in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Cason, by the bishop of Norwich, to the vicarage of Illing, in Suffolk.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

##### From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**W**hitehall, July 2. The king has appointed Sir William Owen, Bart. to be lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Pembrokehire, and of the town and county of Haverford-West: And Isaac Jamineau, Esq; to be his consular general at Naples.

Whitehall, July 3. The king has appointed Nathaniel Manlove, William Miles, Cholmondley Brereton, and Geo.

Biron, Esqrs. to be lieutenants, and Joseph Hudson, Gent. adjutant, in the first regiment of foot-guards.—John Clavering, and Chadwalladar Blaney, Esqrs. to be captains; Charles Vernon, Esq; a captain lieutenant, and Thomas D'Avenant, Esq; lieutenant in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards.—John Furbar, and Mariscoe Frederick, Esqrs. to be captains, John Wells, Esq; a captain lieutenant, and William Hamilton and Thomas Wallace, Esqrs. lieutenants in the third regiment of foot-guards.—Thomas Bristow, Esq; to be captain of a company in lieutenant-general Pulteney's regiment, and Digby Berkeley, Esq; major to lieutenant-general Johnson's regiment of foot.

Whitehall, July 14. The king has appointed the earl of Ashburnham to be keeper of Hyde-park, in the room of the late earl of Pomfret.

Whitehall, July 28. Robert Coney, Esq; appointed by his majesty one of the commissioners for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

##### From the other PAPERS.

Ensign Charles Stanhope, of the third regiment of foot guards, made a captain on the Irish establishment.—Edward Herbert, Esq; made comptroller of the customs in the port of Chester.—William Brough, Esq; made marshal of the high court of admiralty.—Matthew Pleydell, Esq; made store-keeper of Kensington palace.

##### B—K—T—S.

**M**ARY Lawes, of Norwich, milliner.—Elizabeth Brown, of Dulverton, in Somersetshire, chapwoman.—Edward Backhouse, now or late of the Minorities, hosier.—Andrew Braughall, of the parish of St. James, within the liberty of Westminster, brazier, broker, and dealer.—Edm. Stevens the younger, of Deptford, in Kent, brewer.—Pury Caister, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.—Samuel Philips, of Norwich, butcher, dealer and jobber.—William Satterthwaite, of Lancaster, merchant.—Charles Preston, of Widegate-alley, near Bishopgate-street, weaver, and dealer.—Richard Wanfbrough, of Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier.—John Scott, of Norwich, linen-draper and milliner.—Herbert Bedford, of Haverford-West, shipwright.—Joseph Marples of Bishopgate-street, vintner.—John Slemaker, of St. Paul's, Shadwell, blockmaker.—Thomas Lodge, of Norwich, money scrivener.—John Clement, of Angel-court, in Throgmorton-street, broker.—John Savidge, of Tower-street, cooper and turner.

Q U R

**O**UR last accounts from Vienna say, that prince Venceslaus of Litchenstein has had one of his finest seats which was on the confines of Saxony, destroyed by fire, of which a Jew is said to be the author, in revenge of the prince's refusing to renew an advantageous lease of a farm he was possessed of, which is a fresh instance of the implacable revenge so natural to that people; and this natural disposition of theirs shews how necessary those strict injunctions were, which we have in the gospel against resentment and revenge.

From Wilna in Poland, June 11, we have an instance equally shocking of popish revenge against a Jew, as follows: The court of judicature in this city pronounced sentence a few days ago against an apostate, named Raphael Sentimany, a native of Croatia, who after being educated in the christian religion, renounced it at the age of 12 years, embraced Judaism, and took the name of Abraham Isaacowicz. While he was in prison, several zealous priests daily visited him, shewing him the heinousness of the crime of apostasy, and exhorting him to repent and return to the church; and for a day or two they had some hopes of reclaiming him: But they soon found themselves mistaken; he was so hardened, that neither the torments he was to suffer, nor the offer of a pardon, could make any impression on him. The 9th instant he was led to execution: Being arrived under the gallows, the executioner plucked out his tongue, and flung it into the fire before his face; and then, with his hands tied behind him, he was thrown alive into a heap of blazing faggots. When his body was consumed, the ashes were scattered in the wind. This poor wretch suffered death with great resolution; not so much as a groan, or the least sign of fear having escaped from him.

From Copenhagen they write, that the Jews of that city are like to pay for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion: A young man of their nation, named Lazarus, applied some time ago to a Lutheran priest in order to be instructed in the christian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported by means of a pension obtained from the king. This Lazarus, being invited to sup at a house in the principal quarter of the Jews, he was permitted to go thither, but has never since appeared; and it is averred, that he was trepanned, and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of it, his majesty has ordered the Jews to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thousand German crowns.

The town and district of St. Remo near the western border of the Genoese territory rebelled lately against that republick, and confined the marquis Doria their governor, on account of some new impositions which they refused to pay, as being contrary to the articles upon which they first submitted to the republick; but when a weak state submits to a stronger, articles are of no great signification. As soon as the republick had notice of the rebellion, they ordered a small squadron to be fitted out with 600 regular troops and all necessary materials on board, under the command of M. Augustine Pinelei, which sailed in a few days, with directions, that if the inhabitants did not submit immediately at discretion, and comply with every thing the republick demanded, to shew them no mercy, and to lay the town in ashes. On the 13th ult. this squadron arrived before St. Remo, and on the inhabitants refusing to submit, began to bombard the town, which the rebels answered with some small cannon, without doing much damage. On the 14th M. Pinelli having landed his troops without opposition, and beat the rebels from their intrenchments, they desired to capitulate, which was rejected with indignation, so that they were obliged to surrender at discretion, and six of the ringleaders were next day hanged, but none of the poor misled people were made to suffer. However, the republick have since imprisoned the magistrates, and imposed a fine of 200,000 livres upon the town, besides depriving them of their charter.

From Munster we hear, that there has lately been a sort of contest between that regency and the regency of Hanover, about the purchase of the little principality of Bentheim upon the frontier of Overijssel, one of the Dutch united provinces; but that the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of Hanover.

Smyrna, May 24. In the night between the 14th and 15th inst. A fire broke out in the quarter of the Armenians, which destroyed several houses and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have spread a great deal farther, if a stop had not been put to it by the English and Dutch factors settled there, by means of their fire engines. Among the houses burnt was that of Signor Aviet de Babijan, an Armenian, who, with his wife, then in the last month of her pregnancy, his son and daughter, and five of his domesticks, perished in the flames.

Divi-

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **C**ontemplations on the Ocean, Harvest, Sickness, and the last Judgment. By R. Pearfall, pr. 2s. 6d. Buckland.

2. Family Devotions, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

3. Theophilus to Gaius, pr. 6d. Noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4. An Essay on the Government of Children. By J. Nelson, pr. 5s. Doddsley.

5. An Introduction to Book-keeping. By J. Shortland, pr. 2s. 6d. Fuller.

6. A Letter to the Publick, on the Subject of clandestine Marriages, pr. 1s. Marth.

7. The Hon. Thomas Hervey's Letter to Sir Wm. Bunbury, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

8. The honest Country Quaker's Speech, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

9. An Enquiry into the legal Constitution of the College of Physicians, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.

10. A Letter from a Clergyman concerning the affair of Elizabeth Canning, pr. 1s. Seddon.

11. Hypatia, pr. 6d. Cooper.

12. A Proposal for a free and unexpensive Election of Parliament-men, pr. 1s. Fuller.

13. An Account of the late Application to Parliament of the Sugar Refiners, Grocers, &c. pr. 6d. Brotherton.

14. An earnest Persuasive to the Jews, pr. 6d. Withers.

15. A full Answer to a fallacious Apology for the Jews, pr. 6d. Fox.

16. An historical treatise of Jews and Judaism in England, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

17. The lives and Characters of Actors and Actresses. Part I. By T. Cibber, pr. 3s. Griffiths.

18. The Inspector Inspected, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

19. An alphabetical Collection of Maxims, Principles or Rules, Definitions and memorable Sayings in Law and Equity, pr. 2s. Worral.

20. Remarks on the Minute Philosopher, pr. 1s. Robinson.

21. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letter to Sir W. Wyndham, pr. 1s. Cooper.

22. Observations on the Greek and Roman Classics, pr. 3s. Browne.

23. Elizabeth Canning's Story display'd, pr. 1s. Cooper.

24. An Essay on Sacred Harmony, pr. 6d. Owen.

25. Thoughts on the Reasonableness of a general Naturalization, pr. 6d. H. Cox.

26. Treason, &c. considered; with Remarks upon the case of Dr. Cameron, pr. 6d. Corbett.

27. A Letter upon Churches being so entirely forsaken, pr. 6d. Bizot.

28. A Letter concerning the Use of studying History. By J. Petvin, M. A.

29. A Discourse of the Poor. By R. North, Esq; pr. 1s. Cooper.

PHYSICK.

30. An Essay on the Hydrophobia. By C. Nugent, M. D. Cooper.

31. Remarks upon the Pestilence and pestilential Diseases. By W. Hird, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Innys.

32. A Defence of the Letter to Dr. Lobb, pr. 1s. Roberts.

33. A Dissertation concerning the Use of Sea Water in the Diseases of the Glands, &c. By R. Rufel, M. D. pr. 5s. Rivington.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

34. Scotch and English Poems, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

35. The Song of Deborah, reduced to Metre. By W. Green, M. A. pr. 1s. Dod.

36. Translation; a Poem. By T. Franklin, pr. 1s. Cooper.

37. Verses written by M. Voltaire to the K. of Prussia, pr. 6d. Cooper.

38. The first Six Books of Virgil's Æneid. Translated into blank Verse. By A. Strahan, Esq; pr. 4s. Payne.

39. Merit; a Poem. By H. Jones, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

40. Taste: An Epistle to a young Critick, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

41. Eloge de la Ville D'Edinbourg, pr. 2s. Wilfon.

42. Shakespear illustrated, pr. 6s. Millar.

43. Letters from Julia, the daughter of Augustus, to Ovid, pr. 2s. sewed. L. Davis.

44. The Temple of Gnidon, pr. 2s. sewed. Swan.

45. Paradisus Amisus. Poema Joannis Miltoni, Latine redditum, a G. Dobson, LL. B. In 2 Vols. 4to. Manby.

46. The Works of Virgil. Translated by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Warton. In 4 Vols. 8vo. pr. 2os. Doddsley.

47. The Works of Aaron Hill, Esq; In 4 vols. 8vo.

48. An Essay on Ridicule, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

49. The Life and History of a Pilgrim, pr. 3s. Whiston.

50. An Ode on Benevolence. By S. Beckingham, Esq; pr. 1s. Doddsley.

51. Poems by Mr. Grey, with Designs by Mr. Bentley, pr. 1os. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 332.)

52. Sylla, a Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

53. A Translation of the 10th Satyr of Juvenal. By R. Hingeston, M. A. pr. 1s. Dod.

[To be continued in our next.]

PAICES

# PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK INDIA		South Sea S. Ann.		S. S. An. Ind. Bonds		Wind at Deal.		Weather London.		Bill of Mortality from June 26, to July 24.	
Stock. Ann. new		1746.		1747-8-9		1751.		N. E. by E.		Chr. Males Femal.	
1 Sunday	123	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	71. 78	fair	fultry	1250	1250
2 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 68	rain	fair	1250	1250
3 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 28	rain	fair	1250	1250
4 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 38	rain	fair	1250	1250
5 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
6 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 68	rain	fair	1250	1250
7 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
8 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
9 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
10 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
11 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
12 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
13 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
14 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 58	rain	fair	1250	1250
15 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
16 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
17 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
18 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
19 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
20 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
21 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
22 138		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
23 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
24 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
25 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
26 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
27 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
28 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
29 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
30 137 1/2		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250
31 Sunday		106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2		71. 48	rain	fair	1250	1250

Mark-lane Exchange.		Basingstoke.		Reading.		Farnham.		Henley.		Guildford.		Birmingham.		Oxford.		Abingdon.	
Wheat 11 7/8 to 11 1/2 q		Ogl. 10s load		10l. 00s load		Ogl. 10s load		10l. 00s load		10l. 15s load		4s 4d to 4s 6d		10l. to per load.		10l. 10s. per load.	
Barley 18s to 21s 6d.		10s to 00 q		22s to 00 q		19s to 21 q		22s to 00 q		00s to 00		2s 8d to 2s 10d		16s. to 17s. od.		16s. to 17s.	
Oats 12s od to 15s		15s to 17 6d		18s to 19		10s to 12s		14s to 18		15s to 16 6d		18s to 19s		13s. od. to 14s. od. p. q.		13s. 6d. to 15s. od.	
Beans 19 to 22s od		22s to 27 od		24s to 26		10s to 12s		22s to 24		28s to 32		3s 4d to 3s 6d		18s. 6d. to 19s.		18s od to 19s od. p. q.	





# C O N T E N T S.

<b>T</b> RIAL of John Barbot, at St. Christopher's in the West-Indies, for the murder of Matthew Mills, Esq;	347	A bill occasioned by them, and observations on bounties on the exportation of corn	376
His defence	350	Petitions relating to the Turkey trade, and the bill occasioned by them, with observations	376, 377
A genuine account of the manner of making best Russia pot-ashes	351	Of the luminous spaces about the south pole	378
Extract from Dr. Addington, of the sea scurvy	ibid.	Queries proposed to the circuiters of Great-Britain	379
A description of the county of York	352	The surprizing French perriwig-maker's comical advertisement	380
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	353—367	Clauses proposed to be added to the late act against clandestine marriages	381
SPEECH of Servilius Priscus on the bill to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament	353—356	POETRY. Young Dorilas, a new song, set to music	382
Debate on the bill for the better preventing of clandestine marriages	356—367	A new country dance	383
SPEECH of Arrianus Maturius in favour of the bill	356	To the Rt. Hon. the lord Royle, on his late marriage to Miss Hoare	ibid.
A recital of former laws relating to marriages	357	An address to the muse	384
An account of the several clauses of the bill	360	To a friend	ibid.
SPEECH of C. Numifus against the bill	361	The charms of Sally	ibid.
Solution of a question in surveying	367	The head-ach, to Aurelia	385
A question concerning state trials	368	Epitaph on brigadier general Hill	ibid.
An arithmetical question proposed	ibid.	Epitaph on a young nobleman, killed in an engagement at sea	ibid.
An account of old Henry Jenkins, who lived 169 years	ibid.	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	386
Inscription on a monument erected to his memory	369	Success of the whale fishery	ibid.
The odious character of a liar, from the Adventurer	ibid.	Coiners apprehended	ibid.
Of lyes of vanity	370	Fires	386, 387
Mr. Horne's <i>State of the Case</i> , &c. defended	371	Mr. Harvey's tragical story	386
Of air, light, electricity, &c.	372	Malefactors executed	387, 388
Another solution of the surveying question	373	General court of the Free British Fishery	387
A summary of the most important affairs in last session of parliament	373—377	Parliament further prorogued	ibid.
Of the quarentine bill	373, 374	Irishmen committed for a rape	ibid.
Of the shipwreck'd goods bill	374, 375	Country affizes	ibid.
Of the mutiny bill	375	Shocking story of a person's dying by the bite of a mad cat	ibid.
Petitions from the exporters of corn about the non-payment of the bounty money	ibid.	Marriages and births	388
		Deaths	ibid.
		Ecclesiastical preferments	389
		Promotions civil and military	ibid.
		Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	390
		A catalogue of books	390, 391
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	392
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

N. B. *As the speeches of some of the members of the Political Club, besides those already given, have been lately sent in to us, we shall insert those upon the Jews bill in our next; and all such as may hereafter be sent in, upon that or any other subject, we shall take care to give in the next following, or some future month.*

*A beautiful View of York, with a description of that city, shall be in our next.*

RECEIPTS for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. Baldwin, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. A U G U S T, 1753.

**TRIAL of JOHN BARBOT, at St. Christopher's, in the West-Indies, for the Murder of MATT. MILLS, Esq;**



**A** S the trial, condemnation, and execution of John Barbot, attorney at law, for the murder of Matthew Mills, Esq; in the island of St. Christopher's, has of late been a subject of conversation, and contains some very extraordinary circumstances, we shall give our readers a short account of it, beginning with as exact an history of the persons chiefly concerned as we can collect.

Matthew Mills, Esq; was a rich planter of the island of St. Christopher's, a gentleman of a general good character, and highly esteemed in that island; and he was, it seems, a considerable creditor upon the estate of Dr. James Webbe, who had always been a great friend to Mr. Barbot, and whose estate in the island of Nevis, was by order of court to be sold at a publick sale, for the satisfaction of his creditors; at which sale both Mr. Mills and Mr. Barbot were present and nearly concerned, the former to push on the sale, in order to recover what was due to him, and the latter to prevent its taking effect, or to become the purchaser in trust for his friend Dr. Webbe, who had very ill will to have his estate sold to a stranger, because he had a rich uncle upon the island, on whom he hoped to prevail to pay his debts and preserve the estate, which he has since done.

John Barbot was born in London, and was the son of an eminent and substantial silversmith, who, it seems, is still alive. At 14 he was bound apprentice to an attorney at London for five years, and after having served his time, he went to Antigua in 1746, as clerk to a gentleman of the law there. About three or four years ago, he got himself admitted as an attorney at August, 17 53.

St. Christopher's, and fell very soon into considerable practice there; so that before this unlucky affair happened, he had got about 800l. before-hand; and as he had always been employed by Dr. Webbe and his family, he was prevailed on by the doctor to set up as the purchaser of his estate at the sale, which he was enabled to do, by a gentleman's undertaking to endorse his bills for the third part of the price, as that part of the price was to be immediately deposited in good bills of exchange, by the conditions of sale; and as Mr. Mills and he had opposite interests to pursue at the sale, this brought on the quarrel between them.

**B** What sort of person of a man, or what age, Mr. Mills was, we have not heard; but Mr. Barbot is said to have been a man of a small size, but sprightly, and about, or not much above 25 years of age, when this affair happened.

He was tried at St. Christopher's, Jan. 5, 1753, and charged with having feloniously and of malice forethought murdered Matthew Mills, Esq; at Frigate-bay in that island, on Sunday, November 19, about 5 o'clock in the morning, by giving him with a pistol loaded with powder and leaden bullets, one mortal wound, upon the right side, between the two last false ribs and near the back; and the witnesses were as follows:

**D** Peter Carew swore, that at the sale of Bridgewater's (Dr. Webbe's) estate, Nov. 7, he heard the prisoner say to the deceased, *he expected to be treated like a gentleman, or, he did not treat him like a gentleman.*

Thomas Mills.—That at the said sale, upon the prisoner's objecting to the conditions of sale, the deceased said, *Mr. Barbot, the conditions of sale are very fair; why will you cavil about them?* Upon which the prisoner said, *Sir, I expect to be treated like a gentleman.* And the deceased replied, *Sir, I shall always treat you and all mankind as such.* And he gives good reasons for believing, that after the sale the deceased

X x 2

never

### 348 Trial of Mr. Barbot for the Murder of Mr. Mills. Aug.

never saw the prisoner, till the morning he was killed.

Andrew Armour.—That some time between the 3d and 7th of November, the prisoner said to him, that Mr. Mills had treated him cruelly, and in such a manner as ought never to be forgiven. And that he believed the prisoner meant Mr. Matthew Mills; and never heard that before that time he had any quarrel with Mr. Thomas or Mr. William Mills, nor did the prisoner then tell him in what manner Mr. Mills had behaved to him, to occasion his saying so to him.

Patience Dorset.—That on the king's birth-day (Nov. 10,) as she was going into Mr. M'Cabee's tavern (in St. Christopher's) she heard the prisoner say to two men he was talking with, there is a certain gentleman in this island, that within a fortnight he would either kill or be killed by. But did not know, nor had ever seen either of the men he was talking to.

Dr. James Webbe.—That at the aforesaid sale, he heard the prisoner say, *we will be bound by these conditions as far as the law can bind us and no farther; and that the marshal had no right to make any terms of sale.* That he heard the deceased say, *we will have no schoolboys play.* That the prisoner purchased the estate at his request. That the prisoner and he were intimate. And after this being asked thus: Did you never hear the prisoner mention any thing of satisfaction or ill treatment? Without objecting to the question, he answered, never; and afterwards being asked thus: Did the prisoner never say any thing to you on the subject of the dispute that had happened at the sale of Bridgewater's estate? He, without objecting answered, no, he never did. The doctor confessed, that the prisoner did, on Nov. 18, in the evening, write, execute, and deliver to him a deed or writing attested by three witnesses, but said he did not know whether it was his will or no, nor did the prisoner then inform him of his being a legatee in it; whereas the doctor had said in his examination before the judges of the island of Nevis, which was read in court, that the prisoner had that evening made his will, and informed him that he was a legatee. The doctor further said, that on the 18th at night, the prisoner went to bed at his, the doctor's, house, and that on the 19th in the morning he saw the prisoner riding up to his, the doctor's, house, on one of his, the doctor's, horses, and his, the doctor's, negro boy along with him: That he then had on a whitish coat, a silver-laced hat, and a dark-coloured waistcoat; and that about the same time

the prisoner's negro boy brought a red trunk to his house, in which the prisoner used to carry his things. The doctor likewise said, that at his desire, the prisoner and he, upon Nov. 12, fired several times at a mark, with a pair of Mrs. Daseut's pistols, which had brass barrels and silver mounting, and he believed to be the same with those shewn to him in court. That on the 20th Mrs. Daseut missed them, and he helping her to search for them, found them under the bed in a room where stood a red trunk, which he believed to be the trunk that the prisoner's boy had brought to his house the morning of the 19th. That he saw the trunk opened: That there was a coat and waistcoat in it which were moist: That he did not on the Saturday night, the 18th, send his boy or any of his horses out on any errand: That the night between Saturday and Sunday the 19th was a very boisterous night; and that from the time he spoke to the prisoner on Saturday night, and the time he saw him riding up to the house in the morning, he believed, he might have been at St. Christopher's and back again.

The witnesses to the will were then called, who swore they witnessed a deed written and executed by the prisoner, Nov. 18, at night, but could not be positive it was a will.

Thomas Hobson and his sister living on Bridgewater estate swore, that on Saturday night, Nov. 18, about midnight, Dr. Webbe's boy came to their house on one of the doctor's horses, about midnight, and said he had been round the island looking for his master. That after putting up his horse who was wet, he stayed there all night: That about 8 o'clock next morning a little gentleman in a white coat and silver-laced hat came there, asked for Pope, the boy's name, and the moment he saw him, bid him saddle the horse: That as soon as he was saddled, after asking the boy the nearest way to Dr. Webbe's house, he mounted and rode that way: That he came from towards the bay, and that the prisoner was the very man.

John M'Kenley, swore, that, Nov. 19, about 5 o'clock in the morning a negro boy rushed into his chamber, and cried out, *O Lord, master make haste and come down, for my master is fighting with sword and pistols, with a gentleman that is come from Nevis.* That the boy got presently again upon his master's horse, galloped down, and he followed on foot. That he found the gentleman just expired, therefore asked the boy who had killed his master, and that he told him it was

Barbot.

Barbot, who was just gone off in a canoe. That upon going down to the sea-side, he saw a canoe with four oars and a paddle, making very fast from the shore, about 50 yards off, with some person in white sitting in the stern of the canoe, but did not know who it was. That the deceased had on his great coat and his gloves : That his pistols were in the holsters on his horse, and his sword some distance from him in the scabbard, with the belt wrapt round the hilt.

William Johnson being then called, his being sworn was objected to, because he had been convicted and whipped at Montserrat for petty larceny. Answered, by the prosecutor's council, You must produce the record of the conviction. Replied for the prisoner, that they did not know of his being to be produced as a witness till the day before yesterday, so that they had not time to procure the record, but would prove it by witnesses. But this not being admitted, Johnson was sworn and said, that in his passage from Nevis to St. Christopher's, Nov. 19, about six o'clock in the morning, a canoe with four oars and a sail passed by him, in which was the prisoner, dressed in a white coat, a laced hat, and a dark-coloured waistcoat : That it seemed coming from Frigate-bay, and was standing for Nevis ; and that as he could then see the whole way between the two, he could say there was then no other canoe in the channel.

Thomas Wilson, Esq; swore, that, Nov. 19, this Johnson came to him with a letter from Mr. Misset of Montserrat. That upon his telling Johnson of Mr. Mills being killed, and that it was supposed by Mr. Barbot. Barbot said he, *why I met him going in a canoe to Nevis this morning.*

Jasper Thomas.—That, Nov. 19, between six and seven in the morning, he saw Mr. Cribbe's canoe, with Mr. Halburd's Peter, and Mr. Deverade's Joe in it, land just under Lowland church, and seemed to have come from the salt-ponds. That the instant it struck the shore, the prisoner, who had on a silver-laced hat and whitish coat, jumped out, and after him a little negro boy with a little red trunk on his head : And that both went towards the town.

John Thomas, the son, swore to much the same effect with his father.

William White swore, that, Nov. 19, he saw the prisoner in the morning, walking up the road that leads to Bridgewater's estate, and believed he came from the bay : That he was dressed in a brown coat and a laced hat ; and that he was

sure it was the prisoner, and that he was dressed in a brown coat.

Edward Bridgewater.—That, Nov. 19, between nine and ten in the morning, he saw the prisoner riding over Gruff's-gut, the nearest way to Dr. Webbe's, on a horse of the doctor's.

John Cribbe.—That, Nov. 17, the prisoner hired his canoe, to carry some letters to St. Kitt's, and the canoe returned the next day in the afternoon. That the negroes belonging to her, then took her to go a fishing, as he did not see them again eight o'clock in the morning, which he asked Peter, which he answered, *very thoughtful and it was troubled ; for that St. Kitt's with Mr. Barbot afraid, had done a great for, he believed, he had* That it was about morning he had this ter ; and that he had of Mr. Mills being killed.

Thomas Quin.—That he was sent from St. Kitt's in pursuit of the prisoner : That he did not arrive at Nevis till about eleven o'clock, and that he was sure he was the first that brought the news of Mr. Mills being killed to Nevis. Mrs. Frances Dafen and Joseph Herbert, Esq; confirmed what Dr. Webbe had said about finding the pistols ; but said there was nothing in the trunk but a brown waistcoat and a black pair of breeches ; and Mr. Herbert added, that finding them wet, he put his tongue to the waistcoat, and found it salt, from which he concluded, it must have been wet with salt water.

Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Edwards swore, that, Nov. 19, they were sent for to view the body of the deceased, and found he had been wounded by a ball from some fire-arm : That the ball had entered the right side at a place which they could not describe better than by drawing a straight line directly from the pap four inches downwards, and then carrying it four inches towards the back. That upon opening the body, they found the ball had entered between the two last false ribs, and splintered one of them and had penetrated the body obliquely from the right to the left side, which was the cause of his death. That they did not think the deceased could have received such a wound if he had been standing in a posture of defence, because the ball took its course towards the forepart of the left side.

Mr. Walter Pringle and Mr. Samuel Baker, swore, that, Nov. 19, when they came

came into the room where the deceased's body was, they called for his pistols, which somebody brought to them. They were screw-barrel pistols, and the same then shewed to them. That they examined the pistols, and in one they found neither powder nor ball, nor in the other any powder, but only a ball sticking in the barrel. That there was not the least stain of burnt powder, either about the cock, or any where else, which must have been if they had been lately fired, nor did either of them smell as if lately fired out of. That upon examining the deceased's cloaths, they found upon the right flap of his coat a stain of dry powder and the same upon the inside of his great coat. And Mr. Baker added, that he put his little finger into the barrel of that one of the pistols which had the ball in it, and there came off upon his finger a yellowish rusty dirt.

Mr. Herbert being again called, swore, that a little while after the deceased's body was brought to Mr. Colhoun's house he searched his pockets, and found in his breeches pockets three bullets.

The prisoner then came upon his defence, and after making a very handsome and a very artful speech to the court, he called his witnesses, one of whom was Mr. William Julius, one of the coroner's inquest at St. Kitt's upon the body of the deceased, who swore, that when Johnson was examined before them, he said, that he believed it was Mr. Barbot whom he saw in the canoe, but could not swear positively to him, for he was a musket-shot off.

And another was Mansell Wilkes, who swore, that ever since he had known Johnson, he had always born a bad character, and that he reckoned him a bad man.

The prisoner likewise called several witnesses to prove, that on Nov. 10, the king's birth-day, he was during the whole day at Nevis; but his witnesses differed among themselves as to the day, and the prosecutors afterwards brought three gentlewomen who all swore, that they had seen him on that day at St. Kitt's.

Then after the prisoner and the counsel for the prosecutors had made their speeches as usual to the court and jury, the president summed up the evidence, and the jury, after being withdrawn for about half an hour, brought in their verdict *guilty*, whereupon the usual sentence was pronounced; and then the prisoner addressing himself to the court said, That since it could no longer avail him to conceal the fact, he would make a frank confession of the whole. He then con-

fessed, that he did kill Mr. Mills, but that he killed him fairly according to the notions of honour prevailing among men. That the cause of the quarrel was, Mr. Mills calling him at the sale of the estate *an impertinent puppy*, and refusing afterwards to make any apology, but instead thereof saying, that if I thought myself injured, he was at my service, when properly called upon. That upon this several letters passed between them, by which means they at last met at the time and place mentioned in the trial; and that Mr. Mills had his pistol actually presented when he received the shot which killed him.

Before his execution, which was on Jan. 20, 1753, he wrote a long narrative of his case in a letter to a gentleman of St. Kitt's, in which he still insisted upon his killing Mr. Mills fairly; but in the paper he delivered to the provost marshal at the place of execution, he says nothing of the truth of this narrative, or of his having killed Mr. Mills fairly, so that whether he did so or not is still doubtful; but one thing seems to be certain, that Mr. Mills and he met that morning by express appointment, therefore if it was not a fair duel, Mr. Mills must have been very imprudent; for no prudent man would go single and alone to meet and fight another, without carrying along with him a pair of pistols in good order. If M'Kenley, when he found the deceased's sword and pistols in the situation he describes, had asked the boy who put them into that situation; or if a witness had been produced at the trial to prove, that the pistols shewn to Mess. Pringle and Baker were the very pistols taken out of Mr. Mills's holsters when the horse returned, it would have tended to clear up this question; for Dr. Hamilton seems not to understand the proper posture of defence, when a man fights with pistols, which is to turn his right side as much as possible to his enemy, because he may thereby more probably escape his enemy's shot, as the side of his body is not near so broad as the front; and a ball, by slanting upon one of the ribs may take a direction different from what it had when it entered the body.

We have given the more full account of the evidence upon this trial, because the proof was founded entirely upon presumption, without any one witness of the fact, which is a dangerous sort of proof, but more necessary to be admitted in the West-Indies than here at home, because negroes are not admitted as witnesses, even tho' employed to assist in committing a crime.

*A genuine Account of the Manner of making best Russia Pot-Ashes. Communicated to the EDITOR by the late Sir PETER WARREN.*

**T**HE best kind of Pot-Ashes are those which being broke appear of a fine light bluish colour, intermixed with red and yellowish veins, free from coals, of a strong smell, and extreme quick, poignant taste; they are generally in cakes about three or four inches thick.

The best woods for making of Pot-Ashes are well grown oak, ash, poplar, hickory, elm, hazel, beech, and other sorts of white woods.

But pine, fir, sassafras, liquid amber or sweet gum, and all odoriferous woods, as well as those which abound with a rosin or gum, must be utterly rejected.

The wood must be cut in the months of November, December, January and February, split and stacked up in piles to dry.

It ought to continue stacked ten or twelve months, that it may be thoroughly dry before it is burnt.

The wood should be burnt to ashes on a tight brick hearth, by a slow fire, in a kind of kiln or close place, otherwise when it is burnt in the open air by a strong fire, great quantities of the ashes are consumed in smoak, by the saline and terrestrial parts being carried up in fumes before they are separated from the exhalable parts by the action of the fire; for the difference between burning wood in a close place, and burning it in the open air is so great, that it has been found by experience the quantity of ashes obtained from the former are more than double the quantity produced from the latter.

The wood being thus burnt into ashes, they must be well sifted thro' two sieves, one finer than the other.

The sifted ashes must be taken and put into tight square brick troughs, or wooden backs, twenty or thirty in number, about four foot deep, covered with water, and well marshed or incorporated, where they must lie four or five months, that they may thoroughly dissolve, and attain their due strength.

Care should be taken that they are not wetted with spring water, much less with what is brackish, the proper water for the purpose being soft river or rain water.

Warm open weather is the only time for making Pot-Ashes in.

Two or three furnaces must be made of brick, after the manner of bakers ovens, but much larger; the mouth of the furnace must be very large, and three or four holes towards the top of the furnace, to make it draw, which may be stopped,

if there is occasion; the furnaces must be made hot with oak or ash wood, a strong fire in each furnace, which must burn day and night.

Then the prepared ashes must be thrown gradually on the fire (with a large iron ladle) when they will run into a metal like lead; the fire must never go out till the furnace is almost full of Pot-Ashes.

The process being thus finished, and the furnace cool, the ashes must be broke so as to be taken out, (but the larger the pieces are the better) as soon as the Pot-Ashes are taken out, the large pieces must be put into tight casks by themselves, so that no air may come to them to make them slack, and get moist, which damages Pot-Ashes. The dust and small pieces must be put into casks by themselves, and distinguished from the others by a mark on the heads of the casks.

*EXTRACT from Dr. ADDINGTON's Essay on the SEA SCURVY, printed, and addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty at the Request of Dr. STEPHEN HALE, and several eminent Physicians.*

**T**HE sea-scurvy generally begins with an unusual oppression and weariness, a difficult respiration, and different colour'd spots dispersed over the whole body, especially the legs and arms. These symptoms increasing, by degrees are attended with a low unequal pulse, lixivial urine, a pale-brown or livid complexion, a weakness and swelling, or sometimes wasting of the legs, a difficulty in walking, acute transient pains, frequent bleedings at the nose, stinking breath, putrid gums, loose teeth, ill-conditioned ulcers, and rotten bones. Its virulence has been so great as to force open wounds which had been healed for many years; and to dissolve the callus of a broken bone. It sometimes occasions sudden death, especially on any exertion of strength, or on any hasty motion. In the last stage, which is contagious, it produces horrors of imagination, trembling; fainting, convulsive, epileptic fits; weakness of memory and reason, lethargies, palsies, apoplexies; purple, livid, and black spots; violent effusions of blood from every internal and external part of the body; putrid fevers, hestick, continued, and intermittent; exquisite rheumatick pains, pleurifies, the jaundice, obstinate costiveness, colicks, vomitings, diarrhoeas, dysenteries, mortifications.

The immediate cause of the scurvy is a state of humours far advanced towards putrefaction in the first stage, and quite putrid in the last, which therefore is for the most part fatal.

A strong disposition in the fluids to corrupt, or a real corruption of them, which seems to be the essence of this disorder, may proceed, first, from

Uncleanliness, in the ship and in her company. The ship is unclean when her bilge water is suffered to stink \*, or her decks are not well scraped or washed; or when fresh air is not often conveyed to her dark holes and recesses; or when many putrid effluvia stream from nuisances on board her, such as corrupted food, foul ulcers, sick men, dead bodies, and the ordure of animals. Her company is unclean when they neglect airing their bed cloaths, or changing their linen, or sweetening their persons.

[The rest of this EXTRACT in our next.]

A DESCRIPTION of YORKSHIRE, with a GENERAL MAP of the whole County. (See the particular MAPS of the East, West and North Ridings in our Magazine for 1749.)

YORKSHIRE is of larger extent than any two counties in England joined together. It is equal to the dukedom of Wirtemberg in Germany, and contains more ground than all the seven United provinces. It is 90 miles long, 30 broad, 360 in circumference, and contains about 3,770,000 acres. As to its boundaries, it has Lancashire and Westmoreland on the west, part of Westmoreland and the bishoprick of Durham on the north, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire on the south, and the sea or German ocean on the east; and the south-west part just touches upon Cheshire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, has 563 parishes, and 49 market-towns, and sends 30 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, who in the present parliament are lord viscount Downe and Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knight of the Bath, two for the city of York, and 26 for 13 boroughs, each sending two. No county surpasses this for stately and convenient seats of the nobility and gentry, nor does any go beyond it in giving titles of honour. Its chief rivers are the Tees, Swale, Warfe, Ure, Ouse, Derwent, Calder, and Dun; most of which by their confluence form that great estuary or river, called the Humber, which separates this county from Lincolnshire. It is generally blessed with a wholesome and temperate air, but it must be supposed, that in a county of so large extent the soil must be various: And this indeed is the case, for if one part be stony, mountainous, sandy and barren, another is richly adorned with corn fields and pastures; if some places be naked and destitute of woods, others are shaded with

delightful forests; and if some be moorish, miry and unpleasant, others are as fine and agreeable as the eye can wish. It in general abounds with cattle, fish and fowl, and is remarkable for a breed of fine horses, great flocks of goats and sheep, and mines of lead, copper and coals. It is famous for medicinal waters, particularly at Scarborough, and has a bundance of jet, allum, lime-stone, liquorice, &c. Their principal manufacture is coarse cloth; next to which Rippon spurs, Sheffield blades, and Sherborn pins, are of especial note. This very large county, for the more easy management of its civil government, is divided into three parts, called Ridings, viz. the East-Riding, the West-Riding, and the North-Riding, each of which might make a county of itself.

The north and west sides of the East-Riding are bounded by the winding course of the Derwent, the south by the Humber, and the east by the German Ocean; which part, with that towards the Derwent, is pretty fruitful, but the middle, called Yorkswold, is nothing but a heap of mountains. In this division are three boroughs which send members to parliament, viz. Beverly, Hull or Kingston upon Hull, and Headon or Heydon. See a particular account of this Riding in our Mag. for 1749, with the MAP annexed, p. 251, 252.

The West-Riding, which is the most considerable, is bounded by the Ouse, by Lancashire, and by the southern limits of the county, and lies towards the south and west. In this division are the city of York, and five boroughs that send members to parliament, viz. Knaresborough, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Rippon, and Pontefract or Pomsfort; besides Sheffield, Wakefield, Hallifax, Leeds, and many other noted towns. See the particular description of this Riding, with its MAP, in our Mag. of the same year, p. 346, 347, 348.

The North-Riding, a few miles above Flamborough-Head, extends itself in a long and narrow tract for 60 miles, as far as Westmoreland to the west, being bounded on one side partly by the Derwent, separating it from the East-Riding, and partly by the Ouse and Ure, dividing it from the West-Riding; and on the other side by the Tees, which parts it from the bishoprick of Durham to the north. There are five boroughs in this division; viz. Scarborough, Malton, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Richmond. See its description, with the MAP of it, in our said Mag. for 1749, p. 395, 396.

J O U R.

\* Sea water putrefies so easily by stagnation, that were it not for the moving of the sea by the force of winds, tides and currents, it would corrupt all the world.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 321.

*The last Speech I shall give in the Debate which was continued in your last, was that made by Servilius Priscus, and was in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

**A** S I do not pretend to understand the law, I shall not contend with the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last, about what is common law, or how **B** that law is to be altered; but in the vulgar acception of the word, I have always understood common law to be common custom, and I cannot see why an old custom may not be altered by a new one. If this be so, whatever was the custom under our **C** arbitrary monarchs for some reigns after the conquest, it has been altered by a late contrary custom; for the Jews have been deemed for this last century as much under the protection of the law, as any Christian in the same circumstances. This, how- **D** ever, is a point which I shall not insist on: On the contrary, I shall suppose the common law to be as the learned gentleman has stated it; and upon that supposition I must be of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary for us not only to pass the bill **E** now under consideration, but to bring in and pass a bill for altering what is said to be common law, and for securing such Jews as are willing to live amongst us, in the possession of every part of their estate as well as that which they have in our publick funds; for if the Jews may still be **F** treated by the crown as they were in the reign of king John, and for some time both before and after his reign, even that which they have in our publick funds could not be safe, if

H— P—.

August, 1753.

they resided in any part of our king's dominions, because he could demand what sum he pleased from any one of them, under pain of being subjected to some sort of torture until the sum was paid. What could an unfortunate Jew do in such a case? If he could not otherwise raise the sum demanded of him, he must sell out what he has in our publick funds in order to raise it. In such circumstances can we suppose, that any rich Jew would reside within the British dominions? They might, perhaps, possess themselves of a great part of our publick funds, but none of them would live here. They would all reside in Holland, France, or Italy, or in some place where they could have personal security; and thus we should have, perhaps, a million or two sent out of the country yearly, for paying the interest or dividends to such of the proprietors of our publick funds, as were forced for their safety to live in foreign countries, and who would otherwise gladly come to live and spend their yearly income amongst us.

This would certainly be the consequence, Sir, were the learned gentleman's doctrine to be established, and in my opinion, even the broaching of it will so terrify many of the rich Jews we have now amongst us, as to oblige them to retire beyond sea as soon as possible; unless by passing this bill we shew, that we are resolved to support and establish that doctrine or custom which has prevailed for this last hundred years in their favour. According to this custom, a Jew born in the king's dominions is, in every respect, as much his natural born subject as any Christian; and as this custom has obtained for this last hundred years, it is a length of time, which in every other case would establish a right; where-

Y y



as if the learned gentleman's doctrine should prevail, it might be contended, that the children of a Jew, who had resided seven years in the plantations, could not be deemed natural born subjects, tho' all born in our plantations, unless they declared themselves Christians, because the act does not say, that such persons *and their posterity* shall be deemed his majesty's natural born subjects of this kingdom, notwithstanding any law or custom to the contrary. If then by the law and the custom as it now stands, a Jew born in his majesty's dominions is to be deemed a natural born subject of this kingdom, what mighty favour are we to grant the Jews by the bill now before us? Only that the father may, by an act of naturalization, to be passed by some future parliament, and which the parliament may refuse if it pleases, enjoy those privileges, which his children would of course be intitled to enjoy, if born in the king's dominions; and which even the father might entitle himself to, by residing seven years in our plantations, or by engaging in several sorts of manufactures here at home. Is this a favour which can be attended with any dangerous consequences? Is it not a favour which we ought to grant, as it may, and in my opinion certainly will, induce several rich foreign Jews to come and reside in this country, which must necessarily be attended with an increase not only of our trade and manufactures but also of our publick revenue.

As to what has been said, Sir, about Christianity's being a part of our establishment, and that we ought not to allow the professed enemies of our ecclesiastical establishment to come and live amongst us, no more than we would allow the professed enemies of our civil establishment to come and live amongst us, it is an argument that goes a great deal too far. Not only Christianity, but Christianity as professed and prac-

tised by the church of England, is a part of our establishment: Will any gentleman say, that we ought not to allow any person to live amongst us, that will not in every punctilio conform to the profession and practice of the church of England? Surely, Sir, I am not to look upon every man as my enemy who differs from me in opinion upon any point of religion. This would be a most unchristian way of thinking; therefore I must think, that the Jews are in much the same case with the other dissenters from the church of England: We ought not to look on them as enemies to our ecclesiastical establishment, but as men whose conscience will not allow them to conform to it; therefore we may, in charity we ought to indulge them so far as not to endanger thereby our ecclesiastical establishment; and from them we have less danger to fear, than from any other sort of dissenters, because they never attempt to make converts, and because it would be more difficult for them to succeed in any such attempt. Nay, we know, that by the strict tenets of their religion, every man is excluded from it who is not of the seed of Israel; and as they cannot intermarry with a strange woman, we need not fear their having success in converting our women.

From the Jews therefore, Sir, we have nothing to fear with respect to our ecclesiastical establishment, and as to our civil establishment, they are by the laws now in being sufficiently excluded from ever having any share in it; for unless they become Christian, they cannot be so much as excisemen or custom-house officers. Consequently, Sir, as they can never have any share in the government of this country, our indulging them so far as to allow them to live amongst us, and to enjoy the protection of our laws as to their persons and properties, can no way interfere with any prophecy relating to them, nor with

with the curse pronounced against them, which plainly relates to their being established as a people in a country which they could call their own, by having the government of it in their own hands; and this, I think, it is plain they can never reasonably expect, until they have acknowledged Christ to be the Messiah, and have embraced his religion. If the indulgence proposed to be allowed them in this country could contribute towards this desirable end, as I think it will, I hope every gentleman will admit, that it is a strong argument in favour of the bill now under our consideration.

As to our foreign commerce, Sir, and the export of our manufactures, the very argument that has been made use of against the Jews is, in my opinion, a strong argument in their favour. It has been said, that by means of their interest among the Jew-brokers in other countries, they may engross the whole trade to themselves, and exclude all other English merchants from having any share in it; for if those Jew-brokers have so much influence among the natives where they reside, as to prevail with them to buy from one merchant, or one house, rather than another, surely they may prevail with them to buy the manufactures of one country rather than those of any other; consequently, they will prevail with them to buy the manufactures sent from hence by their brethren, rather than the manufactures of any other country whatever; and as we have now foreign rivals in all sorts of manufactures, this will always prevent its being in the power of our Jew-merchants to exact too high a profit upon such of our manufactures as they send to foreign markets, even supposing they should ingross to themselves alone the exportation of all our manufactures. Therefore, Sir, if there be any truth in this fact, the argument to be drawn from it is,

that our having a great number of Jew merchants settled amongst us would increase our commerce and the export of our manufactures; and though I do not admit that the Jews are the only brokers; or that they have such weight with the retailers and consumers in any country as is contended for, yet I am of opinion, that it would be of great service to us, to have the Jew-brokers in all countries engaged both in interest and inclination to recommend our manufactures. This, I think, cannot be disputed, and as little can it be disputed, that our passing this bill will contribute towards our obtaining this desirable end, so far as relates to the Jew-brokers in all foreign countries.

But supposing, Sir, that our having Jew-merchants settled amongst us could no way contribute towards increasing our foreign commerce or the export of our manufactures, yet it is certain, that our having rich Jews come to settle here with their families will contribute towards increasing our home consumption of every sort, and, consequently, will increase both our home manufactures and our publick revenue. Suppose a Jew worth 100,000*l.* should, upon passing this bill, come here to settle with his family, and that he spent his whole income, or 3000*l.* yearly: Can we suppose that less than 300*l.* of this annual expence would be laid out in British manufactures for the consumption of himself and family? For, I believe, the Jews are as little guilty of wearing foreign manufactures as any set of people whatever. Would not this be an increase of our home manufactures to the amount of 300*l.* yearly? Then if we suppose that of every 20*s.* spent by a man of easy fortune, there is 10*s.* goes towards the payment of taxes, would not this be an addition of 1500*l.* a year to the gross produce of our publick revenue?

Y y 2

nue? And if by our passing this bill, 40 or 50 such Jews should be induced to come and settle with their families in this kingdom, it is easy to compute what an increase it would make both to our manufactures and the produce of our publick revenue. A This advantage is so certain, so demonstrable, that I am surprised to hear the bill opposed by any gentleman who has ever complained of the decay of our trade, or of the insupportable burthen of our debts and taxes; and am the more surprised, when I consider the chimerical apprehensions upon which this opposition is founded; as if by naturalizing a few Jews our constitution was to be unhinged, our liberties sacrificed, and the christian religion extirpated. I should be extremely sorry, Sir, if I thought that any gentleman could be serious when he endeavours to possess us with such apprehensions, because I should from thence conclude, that both our religion and our constitution stood upon a very unstable foundation; but as I am convinced that no man of sense can be serious when he talks so, I fear no danger to either from this bill; and as it will certainly be of some, and may be of very great advantage to this country, I shall be for its being passed into a law.

*The next most important Subject, upon which we have lately had any Debate in our Club, was upon the Bill passed last Session into a Law, for the better preventing of clandestine Marriages; and upon this Subject we had so many and such long Debates, that to give you the Substance of all the excellent Speeches made upon the Occasion would make a large Volume by itself alone; therefore I shall give you the Substance only of some of the most remarkable, beginning with that made by Arrianus Maturius, which was to this Effect.*

S— D— R—.

Mr. President,  
S I R,

THE bill which has been now read a second time to us, is designed for putting an end to an evil which has been long and grievously complained of, an evil by which many of our best families have often suffered, and an evil which our laws have often endeavoured to prevent, but always hitherto without success; and yet it is an evil which, one would think, should rarely happen, if we consider that duty and respect which children ought to shew towards their parents, and that indulgence and affection parents ought to have for their children, especially in that affair of their marriage, which is generally the first step that people of all ranks make into the world, and a step upon which their future happiness, prosperity and success almost entirely depends. In this step the happiness both of the parents and children is so intimately concerned, that children ought never to make it without the approbation of their parents, nor ought the parent to refuse his approbation, when the match proposed is not such as apparently tends to the dishonour of his family, or may probably bring on the ruin of his child. Yet we often find the passion called love triumphing over the duty of children to their parents, and on the other hand we sometimes find the passion of pride or avarice triumphing over the duty of parents to their children. And when a young gentleman or lady happens to be born to a good fortune, they are so beset with selfish designing people, and so many arts made use of for engaging their affection, that their innocence often becomes a prey, perhaps, to the lowest and vilest seducer. How often have we known the heir of a good family seduced, and engaged in a private and clandestine marriage, perhaps with a common strumpet? How

How often have we known a rich heiress carried off by a man of low birth, or perhaps by an infamous sharper? What distresses some of our best families have been brought into, what ruin some of their sons or daughters have been involved in. A by such means, every gentleman may from his own knowledge recollect; and every gentleman must allow, that such misfortunes ought to be prevented, if possible.

That this ought to be done, Sir, the laws we have now in being are a sufficient testimony; for not only by the canons, but by several statutes, marriage without proclamation of banns, or a regular licence, is prohibited; and no licence ought ever to be granted unless oath be made, that the parties are of age, or that the parents or guardians have given their consent. Besides this, there are several penalties inflicted by the statutes, for by a statute so long since as in the 3d of Henry VII. it is made felony to take away, or to be concerned in taking away, a woman having lands or goods, or that is heir apparent to her ancestor, and to marry or defile her, even though she should after being thus taken away consent to be married or to be defiled by one of those concerned in taking her away; which statute is confirmed by a statute of the 39th of Elizabeth, and all principals, procurers or accessaries in any such offence are excluded the benefit of clergy; and by a statute in the reign of Philip and Mary, whoever shall take away, or cause to be taken away, even with her consent, any maid or woman-child unmarried, being within the age of 16, and deflower or marry her without the consent of the father, or of the mother having the custody of her after the death of the father, shall be fined or imprisoned for five years; and if such woman-child, being above 12, and under 16, shall consent to such marriage, she shall be deprived of her inheritance during her life. And even at com-

mon law an information will lie, and a punishment may be inflicted, for seducing a young man or a young woman away from their parents, and getting such young man, or such young woman married, without the consent of the parents.

Thus, Sir, by our old laws great care has been taken to prevent young gentlemen or young ladies from being seduced, or taken away and married without the consent of their parents or guardians; and by two late statutes clandestine marriages of all kinds have been expressly prohibited; for by an act of the 7th and 8th of king William it is enacted, that if a parson shall marry any person in any church or chapel, or in any other place whatsoever, or if he shall employ or suffer any other minister to marry any person in any church or chapel to such parson belonging, without publication of banns, or licence, he shall for every such offence forfeit 100l. the man so married shall forfeit 10l. and the sexton or parish clerk, knowingly assisting thereat, 5l. This forfeiture to the parson so offending, was re-enacted in the 10th of queen Anne; and it was then further enacted, that if the offender, at the time of the offence committed, should be a prisoner in any prison, not being a county goal, he should, upon his conviction, be removed to the county goal, and there charged in execution with the said penalty, and with all the causes of his former imprisonment. Moreover, it was by this last act enacted, that if the keeper of any prison should be privy to, or knowingly permit any such marriage in his prison, he should for every such offence forfeit 100l. And besides all these provisions by canon, statute, and common law against clandestine marriages, the court of chancery has always deemed it a contempt of that court to marry one of its wards without the consent of the court, and has been in use to commit

commit the offenders to prison for that contempt during the pleasure of the court.

It is therefore plain, Sir, that in the eye of the law a clandestine marriage has always been deemed an offence which ought to be punished, and an evil which ought to be prevented. But when a young gentleman or young lady is intitled to a large estate, the advantage to be got by marrying them is so great, and consequently the temptation so strong, that our laws have never as yet been able to prevent the evil; for they are either such as may be easily evaded, or the penalties are too small, and the only proper penalty that has ever as yet been inflicted is laid upon the wrong person; which juries are so sensible of, that it would be very difficult to give so clear a proof, as to prevail with them to bring in a verdict against the defendant. When I say this, I suppose it will be understood, that I mean the statute of Philip and Mary, which deprives a young lady under 16 of her inheritance, for consenting to a marriage, to which she has been seduced by some deceitful betrayer. This is really punishing the innocent, and adding misfortunes innumerable to her misfortune; and therefore it would be the height of cruelty to take advantage of, or to carry this law into execution, could it even be proved to the satisfaction of a jury, that she had voluntarily and freely consented to such a marriage; but as this, as I have said, can very seldom if ever be done, this law is no bar to the seducing a young lady of great fortune to elope from her parents or guardians, and to marry her betrayer; and the penalty or punishment, inflicted upon him by that statute, is not so severe as to deter him from committing the crime. Indeed, I do not think that any punishments, either upon the parties contracting the marriage, or upon the clergyman that performs the ceremony, can be made so severe as to be effect-

tual against all sorts of clandestine marriages; because the several cases cannot be properly distinguished, and a punishment that would be so severe as to be effectual in the most heinous and most tempting case, would be by much too severe in all the others.

Nothing can, in my opinion, Sir, be effectual for preventing clandestine marriages of every kind, but that of declaring all such marriages null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever. This, I am persuaded, our ancestors were sensible of, but a superstitious opinion then prevailed, that when a marriage between two persons come to the age of consent was once solemnized by a man in holy orders, it was so firmly established by the divine law, that it could not be annulled and made void by any human law whatever. Thank God! we have in this age got the better of this, as well as we have of a great many other superstitious opinions; and the reverend bench in the other house will deserve the thanks of latest posterity, for consenting to render Christianity consistent with common sense. I hope, I shall not be mistaken: Primitive and pure Christianity always was consistent with common sense; but additions have been since made to it, many of which are inconsistent with common sense, and of these I take the old opinion relating to marriage to be one; for I think nothing can be more inconsistent with common sense than to say, that the supreme legislature of a society cannot put contracts of marriage, as well as every other contract, under what regulations they think most conducive to the good of that society. And I think it is ridiculous to say, that infants shall have a power, when they come of age, to avoid and annul every contract they made, even for the merest trifle, while under age, without the consent of their parents or guardians, and yet if without consent of father, or mother, or guardian,

dian, they dispose of themselves and every thing that belongs to them in marriage whilst under age, they shall have no power to avoid that contract when they come of age, let it be never so fraudulent, pernicious, or infamous. This is adding a sanctity A to the marriage contract, which is inconsistent with the good of every society, and with the happiness of mankind in general. It is what even the canon law itself does not do; for even by that law a marriage may for several reasons be declared to B have been void from the beginning; and if a boy marries before the age of 14, or a girl before her age of 12, though the marriage be allowed to be so good that they need not be married again, yet both of them may avoid the marriage when they C come to the age of consent, even by the canon law, that is to say, the boy at the age of 14, and the girl at the age of 12; and if at that age they do declare the marriage void, it becomes void likewise as to the wife of the boy, or the husband of the girl, D though she or he was of full age at the time the marriage was solemnized.

But the ruin of young persons, and the distress of families, is not the only evil, Sir, that is brought upon society by this sanctity and indissolubility that has been added to clandestine marriages: Every gentleman that has been conversant in the practice of the law knows, what a number of expensive law-suits are thereby occasioned about the legitimacy of children; and how difficult it often is to determine whether the parents were married or no: Nay, sometimes a clandestine marriage is set up after a man's death, which was never heard of in his lifetime, and by an incontestable proof, which may by ways and means be G obtained, his whole effects are carried away from his relations by the children of a woman whom he never acknowledged as his wife. Ano-

ther very great and frequent evil is, the occasion which these clandestine marriages furnish for polygamy: If all marriages were publickly solemnized, or so publickly that it must be known in the neighbourhood, it would be difficult for any man or woman to be guilty of polygamy: At least no man or woman could be drawn in to marry a woman or man, who had then a husband or wife living, without being guilty of very great rashness and neglect; but at present a man may have privately a wife in every corner of this city, or in every town he has been in, without its being possible for them to know of one another, or for the next woman to whom he makes his addresses, to discover his being a married man. And the very bill now before us owes its rise to a most flagrant case that was this session brought before the other house: A gentleman had married a lady of family and fortune, had lived several years with her, and had children by her, yet after his death another woman laid claim to him as her husband, by virtue of a marriage solemnized between them before his marriage with the lady, whom he always acknowledged as his wife.

Thus, Sir, we may see what infinite mischiefs flow from this sanctity and indissolubility, which has been added to the marriage contract; and how this contract came to be held so sacred and divine as not to be touched or regulated by any human law, we need not be at a loss to discover. When popery, ignorance, and superstition rode triumphant in every part of Europe, the court of Rome took care to establish every regulation they could think of, that might tend towards rendering applications necessary and frequent to the holy see, from every one of which they knew how to draw large fees and perquisites. For this purpose they extended considerably the prohibited degrees of marriage, and for this purpose.

purpose they made the marriage contract a sacrament, or sacred and divine contract, which no unhallowed law was to meddle with. But the Pope by his dispensation could make any marriage lawful, and by his decree he could dissolve the most regular and solemn marriage that was ever entered into, and that without so much as consulting the laws of the society or country where such marriage was to be, or had been solemnized; for the church, that is to say, the court of Rome, had then assumed the sole power of regulating and of judging in every thing relating to marriage; tho' we have the most authentick proof, that this was not the practice during the first ages of Christianity; for among the Romans, divorces by mutual consent were allowed for a long time after the establishment of Christianity, as appears by several laws of the first christian emperors, and such divorces were prohibited by a law of the emperor Justinian's, and again introduced by a law of the emperor Justin's, without the intervention, and for what appears, without so much as consulting any bishop or ecclesiastical assembly.

From these laws, Sir, which are still extant, it is evident, that the doctrine afterwards introduced by the court of Rome, was not so much as dreamt of during the first ages of Christianity, no not for above 200 years after it had been established as the religion of the Roman empire; for Justinian did not begin his reign till Aug. 1, 527, a day now remarkable in this kingdom, and it was in the year 312 that Constantine the Great declared himself a Christian. How we came to retain this Popish doctrine, that a marriage between two persons once solemnized by a clergyman in holy orders, is so sacred a contract that it cannot be disannulled by any human law: I say, how we came to retain this doctrine after the reformation, I shall not pretend to account for; but that it is not a christian doctrine I have clearly shewn, and we may be convinced from experience, that it is impossible to prevent clandestine marriages, or any of the evils flowing from them by any other method but that of declaring them null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Therefore, Sir, the bill now before us begins with describing how marriages shall be solemnized for the future, by enacting, that from and after Jan. 1, 1754, all banns of matrimony shall be published, in an audible manner, during the time of divine service, in the parish church or churches wherein the parties to be married shall have dwelt for the space of one month next before the publication there-

of, according to the form of words prescribed in the book of common prayer, upon three Sundays preceding the solemnization of marriage; that all other the rules prescribed by the rubrick concerning the publication of banns, and the solemnization of matrimony, and not altered by this bill, shall be duly observed; that the publication of banns shall be registered in the register book of the parish; and that in all cases where banns shall have been published, the marriage shall be solemnized in one of the parish churches where such banns have been published, and in no other place whatsoever.

By the next clause of the bill it is provided, Sir, that no clergyman shall be obliged to publish the banns of matrimony between any persons whatsoever, unless the persons to be married shall, seven days at the least before the time required for the first publication of such banns, deliver to him a notice in writing, of their true christian and surnames, and of the house or houses of their respective abodes, within such parish, and of the time during which they have dwelt, inhabited or lodged, in such house or houses respectively.

By the third clause, Sir, it is enacted, that no licence of marriage shall after the said day be granted, to solemnize any marriage in any other church than in the parish church within which one of the persons to be married shall have dwelt for the space of one month immediately before the granting of such licence. And by the 4th the right of the archbishop of Canterbury to grant special licences is preserved.

Then, Sir, by the 4th and 5th clauses of the bill it is enacted, that if any person shall after the said day solemnize matrimony without publication of banns in such church as aforesaid, or without such licence as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and be transported for 14 years, if prosecuted within one year after the offence committed. And that all marriages had and solemnized without publication of banns in such church as aforesaid, or without such licence as aforesaid, shall from and after the said day be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

By the 6th, 7th, and 8th it is enacted, that after the said day all marriages had by licences as aforesaid, and all matrimonial contracts, where either of the parties shall be under the age of 21, which shall be had or entered into without the consent of the father of such of the parties so under age, if then living, or, if dead,

of the guardian, or if no guardian lawfully appointed, of the mother, if then living, first had and obtained under their hand respectively in writing, and attested by two credible witnesses, shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and that such consent so attested shall be registered in the same register, wherein the marriage of such parties shall be registered; but neither of these regulations to extend to the marriage of any person under age, whose father or mother shall be *non compos mentis*, or beyond the seas, at the time of such marriage.

By the 9th it is enacted; that if the guardian be *non compos mentis*, or beyond sea, or refuses his consent to a proper and advantageous marriage, the person desirous of marrying may apply to the court of chancery by petition, which court is to proceed thereupon in a summary way, and the order of that court is to be deemed as good and effectual, as if the guardian had consented.

By the 10th and 11th, no marriage lawfully solemnized is to be declared void by any ecclesiastical court, by reason of any precontract; nor is any such court to compel a celebration of marriage *in facie ecclesie*, in consequence of any precontract; but this not to extend to any suit commenced before March 19, 1753.

Then, Sir, the 12th clause provides against the altering, forging, or destroying any register book, or part of such book, by making every such offence felony without benefit of clergy. The 13th and 14th declare, that the act shall not extend to the marriages of any of the royal family, nor to Scotland, nor to the marriages of Quakers or Jews. And the 15th orders the act to be once read in all parish churches and chapels in each of the months of September, October, November, and December next; and afterwards quarterly for two years.

This, Sir, is the substance of the bill now under our consideration, which I thought myself obliged to open to the house, as some gentlemen may not as yet have had an opportunity to read it with attention; and from the short account I have given of it, I believe, every gentleman will see, that a method has now at last been found out to prevent effectually all clandestine marriages, and all the mischievous consequences flowing from them, without inflicting any penalties upon the innocent, or any more severe penalties upon the guilty, than every man will think they deserve. And I think there is no ceremony or solemnity required by this bill, but what is ab-

solutely necessary for ascertaining the marriage and rendering it publick, which every marriage ought to be; and for guarding against the many artful contrivances set on foot to seduce young gentlemen and ladies of fortune, and to draw them into improper, perhaps infamous marriages. Nor is there, I think, any thing that can incurber or render difficult the ceremony of marriage among the vulgar. If it were possible, I confess that a distinction should be made between the marriages of people of rank or fortune, and those of the people we usually call the vulgar; but this it is impossible to do in this country, and therefore was not attempted by the judges who made the first draught of this bill; by order of the other house, nor by a learned lord of that house, whose knowledge, wisdom, and capacity no one can doubt, and who, to the many eminent services he had before done his country, has now added the infinite care and pains he took in modelling this bill. But as no human being is infallible, and as no man can foresee every thing that may be proper or necessary in a matter of so much intricacy, I shall grant, that objections may be made to some parts of the bill. However, they are all such as, I think; we may easily remove by a few alterations or additions in the committee; and considering the respect due to the learned judges who brought in the bill, and to the other house by which it was almost unanimously passed, I believe, I need not add any new argument for gaining the concurrence of this house in the motion I am to conclude with, which is, That this bill be committed.

The next that spoke in this Debate was C. Numisius, whose Speech was in Substance as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

I KNOW the disadvantage & labour under, when I stand up to oppose the bill now under our consideration. All the most tender passions that can agitate the human breast militate in its favour: Love for children, compassion for betrayed innocence, the honour of our families, all plead strongly for our passing it into a law. Likewise the high character of those who brought in the bill must give every gentleman a bias in its favour; more especially the great opinion which the world so deservedly have, of the solid judgment of that noble lord who was at so much pains in the other house to render it per-

R — N — .

Z z

fect,

August, 1753.



fest, and who has given so many and so great testimonies of his warm concern for the good of his country. All these, I say, Sir, conspire together in favour of this bill; and yet my way of thinking is such, that for the good of the publick, nay, for the good of mankind, and for the sake of that reverence which I shall always have for that sacred engagement called marriage, I think myself bound in duty to oppose the passing of this bill into a law. I hope the Hon. and learned gentleman will excuse me when I call the marriage contract sacred, after he has been at so much pains to shew, that it is no way more sacred than any other contract. But I must beg leave to say that, in my opinion, if there can be a religious and sacred engagement amongst mortals, the marriage contract is such; and it is for the interest of mankind that it should be thought to be so. I am as much an enemy to superstition as any gentleman in this house; but I am afraid, that if we go about to abolish all manner of superstition, we shall abolish religion itself: Like Jack in the tale, we shall tear our coat to pieces by going too roughly to work in tearing off the lace and embroideries; and both men and women are so apt in this age to forget and transgress the marriage vow, that I am far from thinking it a proper time for endeavouring to remove, even that superstitious character of sanctity, which our ancestors wisely took care to stamp upon it in the minds of the people. Whether the legislative authority can declare void and null a marriage vow, or indeed any vow that has nothing irreligious or immoral in the performance, is a question that I must suppose the reverend bench maturely considered, before they consented to this bill; but I never yet heard that the legislative authority of this kingdom took upon them to dispense with any oath or vow that was not, from its own nature originally, or had not from some future accident become in itself void and null, if it was made by such persons as could any way be supposed capable of knowing the nature of the oath or vow they had made.

As to the practice of the primitive Christians, or rather the practice of the first Christian emperors, though I am no civilian, yet I have heard civilians talk upon the subject of divorces by mutual consent; and according to their opinion, it was a practice rather permitted than authorized. Amongst the Heathen Romans a most extensive liberty of divorce or repudiation had for a long time been allowed, though contrary even to their old law, and to the very definition they

gave of marriage; and when Christianity was established among them, their emperors were obliged to indulge them with some sort of liberty in this respect, not because it was agreeable to religion, or even to the good of society, but for the same reason that the great lawgiver of the Jews indulged them in several things, because of the hardness of their hearts. And if we were to introduce this custom again into this country, I am persuaded, many a husband would treat his wife with rigour and severity, and even with cruelty, on purpose to force her to consent to a divorce, in order that he might marry another woman who was richer, or whom he thought handsomer; and many a wife would treat her husband and his affairs with contempt and neglect, on purpose to force him to consent to a divorce, that she might marry another man she liked better, or perhaps merely for the sake of novelty. Therefore I have said, that this liberty of divorce by mutual consent is as little agreeable to the good of society, as it is to the principles of the purest Christianity. But by this bill we are to go a great deal further: We are to introduce divorces without the consent of either of the married parties; for to declare a marriage void, if not celebrated with all the punctilios prescribed by this bill, is really to divorce the husband and wife from each other, and to oblige them, if they live together, not to live as husband and wife, but as whore and rogue; so that, according to the late merry catch, whore and rogue will no more be called husband and wife, but on the contrary, husband and wife will be called whore and rogue, and actually treated as such by law.

But now, Sir, supposing that the legislature has power, or rather a right, to prescribe what forms and ceremonies it pleases to the marriage contract, and to declare every marriage void and null, where all the punctilios prescribed are not exactly observed, which, notwithstanding the authority of the reverend bench, I am far from being satisfied about, yet the bill now before us I must be against, because I think it absolutely inconsistent with the publick good of this kingdom. The other house had some reason, and some sort of right, to agree to it, because they represent themselves and those of their own body only, and because, should the bill be passed into a law, they will thereby gain a very considerable and a very particular advantage; for they will in a great measure secure all the rich heiresses in the kingdom to those of their own body. An old miser, even of the

the lowest birth, is generally ambitious of having his only daughter married to a lord, and a guardian has generally some selfish view, or some interest to serve, by getting his rich ward married to the eldest son of some duke, marquis, or earl; so that when a young commoner makes his address to a rich heiress, he has no friend but his superior merit, and that little deity called Love, whose influence over a young lady always decreases as she increases in years; for by the time she comes of age, pride and ambition seizes possession of her breast likewise, and banishes from thence the little deity called Love, or if he preserves a corner for his friend, it is only to introduce him as a gallant, not a husband. Therefore I may prophesy, that if this bill passes into a law, no commoner will ever marry a rich heiress, unless his father be a minister of state, nor will a peer's eldest son marry the daughter of a commoner, unless she be a rich heiress.

From hence will appear, Sir, the particular advantage which the other house had in passing this bill, and as they are not chosen by the people, we have often found that they shew no great regard to the interest of the people, when it happens to come in competition with the particular interest of their own body. But we in this house, Sir, represent the people, and as the interest of the people and that of the nation must always be the same, whatever advantage may accrue to our noble and rich families from this bill, if it be against the national interest and that of the people, we ought not to consent to its being passed into a law. As to the national interest, I think it is allowed, that to prevent the accumulation of wealth, and to disperse it as much as possible through the whole body of the people, is a maxim religiously observed in every well regulated society. Riches is the blood of the body politic: It must be made to circulate: If you allow it to stagnate, or if too much of it be thrown into any one part, it will destroy the body politic, as the same cause often does the body natural: If this bill passes, our quality and rich families will daily accumulate riches by marrying only one another; and what sort of breed their offspring will be, we may easily judge: If the gout, the gravel, the pox and madness are always to wed together, what a hopeful generation of quality and rich commoners shall we have amongst us? What a fine appearance will they make at the head of our army, should we ever happen to be invaded by a foreign enemy?

Besides this, Sir, the bill plainly tends towards introducing into this country a distinction, which is inconsistent with our constitution. In other countries they have distinctions established and still kept up, between what they call their noblesse and their burghers, boors, or *roturiers*. In some countries a nobleman loses his estate if he marries below his rank; and in France one of their noblesse must not marry a *roturiers*. What is the consequence, especially in France? The marriages of their quality are something like the marriages of sovereign princes: The bride and bridegroom sometimes have never seen one another, till they meet to be married. Can any love or affection be expected between such a married couple? Accordingly, it for the most part happens; The bride goes to bed, perhaps, the first night with the bridegroom, but the next, if not before, with her gallant; and conjugal love or fidelity is now become so rare in that country, that it is deemed scandalous for a lady of quality not to have a gallant, or for a man of quality to be seen at any publick diversion with his wife, unless his mistress be known to be in company. Can any man be desirous of introducing such customs into this country? Yet such customs will certainly be the consequence, as our quality and rich people will by this bill acquire the absolute disposal of their children in marriage; for whilst the father is alive, even the court of chancery is to have no power to authorize a proper marriage without his consent, let his refusal be never so whimsical or selfish.

In this country, Sir, we as yet know of no distinctions with regard to marriage: A gentleman's, a farmer's daughter is a match for the eldest son of the best lord in the land, and perhaps a better match than his father would chuse for him, because she will bring good and wholesome blood into the family. It is this equality that gives such spirit to our middling sort of gentlemen, and to our common people in general: It is this that makes the infantry of our armies superior to any in the world. And I believe it would no way derogate from the health, strength or spirit of our nobility, if, out of pure love, they married the daughters of our middling sort of gentlemen often than they do; for the offspring of conjugal love have generally more spirit, and more sense too, than the offspring of conjugal duty. But such marriages will be rendered almost impossible by this bill. At present, indeed, our nobility are not quite so squeamish as those of France or Germany: They do not think, nor do

our laws render it beneath them to marry the daughter of a tradesman or merchant, if she be one whose father has heaped up, by whatever means, a large sum of money, and has no child but her; and if the father was become rich before, or soon after she was born, she is generally bred up to be good for as little, and to be as proud, expensive and whimsical as any lady of quality whatsoever.

But, Sir, the most pernicious consequence of this bill will be, its preventing marriage among the most useful, I will not scruple to say, the best sort of our people. The healthy, the strong, the laborious and the brave, I may justly call so. It is from their labour our quality derive their riches and their splendor: It is to their courage all of us owe our security. Shall we, for the sake of preventing a few misfortunes to the rich and great amongst us, make any law which will be a bar to the lawful procreation of such sort of men in this country? Gentlemen may talk what they will about the proclamation of banns, and about marriage being an affair of such importance that it ought to be gone about with caution and deliberation: But among the poor marriage never was, or ever can, be the effect of wisdom and foresight: Even among the rich it seldom is so: And for this reason the ancient heathens feigned, that Minerva, who was the goddess of wisdom, seldom if ever chose to be present at any nuptial ceremony. Would a poor labouring man, who can by hard labour earn but a little more than is necessary for supporting himself in what he may think an elegant manner: Would such a man, I say, ingumber himself with a wife and children, if he were directed by nothing but the dictates of wisdom and foresight? It is certain he would not. But God Almighty has induced all animals, and mankind among the rest, with an ungovernable and irresistible passion, which leads them to the procreation of their species; and rather than not satisfy this passion, they will submit to any hardships, they will expose themselves to any dangers.

In this passion or instinct, Sir, as well as every other, we may see, and we ought to admire the wisdom of the creation; and as God Almighty certainly designed, that mankind should live in a married state, he has induced us with another more tender and elegant passion which we call love, and which often, if indulged, becomes as ungovernable and as irresistible as the other. It is to these two passions, and not to the dictates of wisdom, that most of the marriages among the poor are owing, and it is to these two

passions that all the marriages both of rich and poor ought to be owing, though they are sometimes, especially among the rich, directed by the passions of avarice or ambition; but by this bill, I am afraid, you will oblige the poor to take so long time to consider what they are about, that many of them will get the better of their passions, pursue the dictates of wisdom, and prevent their repenting after, by repenting before marriage.

Among the poor, Sir, there are many marriages made, and even such as prove very happy, that never would have been made, if so much as one proclamation of banns had been necessary. I myself have made many such: Gentlemen need not be surprised; for in the county where I sometimes reside, I have the honour to be a justice of the peace, and for the sake of my neighbours often act as such. Of course I have had several country wenches brought before me by the parish officers for being with child: She names the father, generally some young country fellow in the neighbourhood: He is immediately sent for, and confesses his being the father: The consequence is, he must either agree to marry her, or go to Bridewell: If he agrees to the first, I send them directly to church, and they are presently married. But if this could not be done in less than a month, or even a week, do you think any such marriage could happen? No, Sir: The young fellow would in that time march off, and leave both the girl and the parish in the lurch. Another case often happens: A young man by accident obtains a favour of a girl of character; a girl for whom he has a great and real regard: She proves with child: To save her character, and to atone for the injury he has done her, he resolves to marry her privately, so that none of the neighbours shall know but that they were married before the child was begot. But if this bill passes he cannot do so, because he does not know how to get a special licence from the archbishop, or cannot well spare to pay for it: They must then be married at the parish church where one of them resides: The time of the marriage could not then be concealed; and if she should be brought to bed in four or five months, it would very much derogate from her character, and not a little hurt his own; the thoughts of which might make him resolve not to marry her at all, and we have no law for compelling him.

A multitude of cases might be put, Sir, for shewing the inconvenience of absolutely prohibiting, or annulling all private or sudden marriages. In short, it seems to be

be flying in the face of Providence, by enacting, that that passion which God Almighty has made the cause, and which ought to be the cause of every marriage, shall not be the cause of any marriage in this country. And it is certain, that proclamation of banns and a publick marriage is against the genius and nature of our people: It shocks the modesty of a young girl to have it proclaimed through the parish, that she is going to be married; and a young fellow does not like to be exposed so long before-hand to the jeers of all his companions; and to be married by licence costs more money than poor people can well spare. How fond our people are of private marriages, and of saving a little money, we may be convinced of by the multitude of marriages at Keith's chapel, compared with the number at any parish church. I have made an enquiry, and I have been told, that at Keith's chapel there have been 6000 married in a year, whereas at St. Anne's church, which is a very populous parish, and a very convenient church for private marriages by licence, there are seldom above 50 marriages in a year; yet the difference in the expence is not above £ or 10s. but this is sometimes near equal to the whole stock of the married couple, and consequently no wonder they should be for saving it.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that this bill, if passed into a law, will in a great measure prevent marriage among our laborious and industrious sort of people; and as to all our itinerant sort of men, it will render marriage almost impossible; for by this bill a man must reside at least a month in one parish, before he can possibly be married without a licence, which he is not perhaps able to pay for. How then can our seamen, our soldiers, our bargemen who live in their barges, as many of them do, and our waggoners who live at the inns where their waggons put up: I say, how can any of these men marry without a licence? Nay, even with a common licence they cannot marry, unless they are to be married to a woman who has resided a month in the parish where she then is. Must not every gentleman thus see, what difficulties and discouragements this bill will throw in the way of marriage among the poor? And indeed I must observe, that the humour of preventing the poor from marrying prevails too much of late in all parts of this country: Our numerous bills for inclosing commons have a great tendency this way; and those wise parish politicians, called parish-officers, are every where destroying cottages, because they encourage the poor to marry and beget children,

which may become burthenfome to the parish. Do these wiseheads think, that labourers, servants, common seamen and foldiers are not necessary for the support and security of this kingdom? Or do they think, that the passion I have mentioned, which has been implanted by the Author of nature in all creatures, for the procreation of each respective species, is not as strong and as violent among the poor as the rich? Sir, I will be bold to say, it is equally strong, and perhaps more effectual for the end intended; and if you render marriage among that sort of people so difficult and expensive, you must by publick authority set up a common stew in every parish: If you do not, you will be the cause of the murder of many infants, either after they are born, or by abortion, before they come to the time of their birth: Nay, I tremble to think of, I disdain to name the nasty the abominable crime, which this bill may be the cause of rendering as frequent in this country as it is in too many others.

And for what, Sir, are we to bring all these mischiefs upon our native country? That my young lord, or the young rich 'quire, forsooth, may not be induced to marry his mother's maid, or a neighbouring farmer's daughter, who may probably make him a better wife, and render him more happy, than if he had married the richest heiress in the kingdom: Or that young misers may not run away with her father's footman, who may make her a better husband, than any lord or rich 'quire she, or even her father, could have chosen. Such marriages, I shall grant, Sir, are a great disappointment to the avarice or ambition of the parents; but they are rather of advantage than of prejudice to the community; and if the married couple are unhappy, it generally proceeds from the cruel, unnatural, unforgiving temper of the parents, which our laws should rather endeavour to rectify than encourage. But if this bill be passed into a law, the parents may relent, the parents may forgive; but *lex est res furda et inexorabilis*: The law will neither relent nor forgive: The married couple must be looked on as whore and rogue, and their children born before they are again married must all be bastards; for, contrary to the custom of all other countries, a future marriage does not by our law legitimate the children born before it; therefore if this bill passes, I hope our law will in this respect be altered, and made more agreeable to common sense.

But supposing, Sir, that a young gentleman or lady's marrying below their rank were as great a misfortune to their

families as it is generally deemed to be, it may in a great measure be prevented by a proper education. If due care be taken to implant right notions in their early youth, and to learn them betimes to curb their passions, they will not content with people below their rank so familiarly as to fall in love with any of them; or they will stifle the passion in its birth; and unless that passion, by indulgence, becomes violent, no such marriage can ever happen. And supposing that even by this means the misfortune could not be prevented, yet it does not follow, that we must prevent it by a public law. How many great and ancient families are daily ruined, and the family estates squandered, by the extravagance of one man who happens to be lost in the intail? Should we for this reason pass a bill for rendering intails perpetual? Our lawyers would all cry out, the law cannot endure perpetuities. I could mention many other misfortunes that cannot be prevented by public laws, but must be left to the education, the morals and the customs of the people; and this of clandestine marriages I take to be a misfortune of this kind. They are sometimes pernicious, but this law would be more pernicious than they ever can be, and it is most flagrantly unjust.

The Hon. and learned gentleman talked, Sir, of one of our old laws having laid the penalty upon the most innocent: I am sure, you do so by this bill in the most glaring manner; for you lay it upon the children before they are born: You declare them bastards, and for ever incapable of succeeding to the estate either of their father or mother. And as to the fair sex, instead of being favourable for them, I am certain it would prove a snare for intrapping many of them to their ruin. Such a law as this has proved so in Ireland: It has already produced some of the most shocking barbarities. A young woman is but too apt by nature to trust to the honour of the man she loves, and to admit him to her bed upon a solemn promise to marry her. Surely the moral obligation is as binding as if they had been actually married; but you are by this bill to declare it null and void, even tho' in writing. Nay, if he has actually married her, but not in the form by you prescribed, you are to declare both the obligation and the marriage null and void. Is not this taking upon you to annul the laws of God? There is a great difference, Sir, between declaring that no action shall lie upon an obligation not duly attested, and declaring that obligation null and void. The former a legislature may do, for preventing vex-

atious law-suits; but the latter no human legislature can, or ought to pretend to do.

We were asked, Sir, by the Hon. and learned gentleman, why a man, when he comes of age, may not be intitled to avoid a marriage contract, as well as every other contract he made while he was under age, without the consent of his parents or guardians. The reason is very plain. When a man avoids a contract so made whilst under age, he is obliged to restore what he got by virtue of that contract: but if a young fellow of 19 or 20 marries a woman and consummates that marriage, he cannot restore, and therefore the law of God, and hitherto the law of man, obliges him to abide by that contract. And the reason why the canons allow a boy at 14 to avoid a marriage made by him before that age, is, because till then he is supposed not capable to consummate the marriage. But I will ask the learned gentleman in my turn, whether a young fellow of 18 or 19 may not be guilty of, and punished for a rape? And I will say, that there is the same difference between a man who deflowers a girl under the pretence of a marriage, which he knows to be void in law, and a man who ravishes a girl, that there is between a man who cheats me out of my purse by false dice, and a man who robs me of it upon the highway. The former in both cases is the greatest criminal of the two, tho' not so severely punished by law; but surely the least punishment that ought to be inflicted by law upon the first sort of ravisher, is to oblige him to abide by the marriage he has entered into. And whilst I am upon this subject I must observe, that you are to do by this bill what never yet was done by the laws of God, the laws of nature, or the laws of man: You are with respect to marriage to make the age of consent the same in women as it is in men; therefore I must say, that there never was, I believe; a bill brought into parliament, that made so free with the laws of nature and of God, as the bill does which is now, I hope for the last time, under our consideration.

Now, Sir, with regard to the preventing of law-suits about the validity of a marriage, or the legitimacy of children, is there any thing more plain than that they will be multiplied exceedingly, and the proof rendered much more difficult, by this bill, should it be passed into a law. At present the marriage is easily proved whilst either of the parties is alive, and after the parents are both dead, I am told, that the children are not obliged to prove the marriage, if their father and mother lived together as man and

and wife, and were commonly reputed to be so. But if this bill passes, not only the marriage must be proved, but it must be proved to be such a marriage as was not void by this law: That is to say, that all the punctilios prescribed by this bill were duly observed. Thus a man may get rid of his wife, or a wife of her husband, because after a few years it cannot be proved, that they have resided a month in the parish before the banns were proclaimed or the licence granted. Thus a lady may be disappointed of her dower, because her husband neglected, at the time of their marriage, some of the requisite punctilios. And in the next age several gentlemen may perhaps be ousted of their estates, because their grandfather and grandmother were not married according to all the forms prescribed. For there is no time limited for commencing such suits; so that one would think the bill was designed for multiplying law-suits; and for this reason, I make no doubt but that it will be a favourite bill among all the lawyers without doors, tho' as to those within, I am sure, that this will be no argument in its favour.

Lastly, Sir, as to polygamy, it is equally clear, that this bill will render that crime much more frequent; for cunning fellows will always omit some one of the forms prescribed, on purpose, that if they are prosecuted, they may shew that one of the marriages was void in law; and you cannot convict a man of having two wives, when the law expressly says, that one of them is not his wife. Then as to our rakish young lords and 'quires, I am persuaded, that many of them will marry a dozen

or a score oft-times before they come of age; and they will meet with girls even of character, that will agree to such a marriage, because the marriage, and their real or pretended ignorance of the law, will be an excuse for their breach of chastity, and every one will hope, by her conduct and the charms of her person, to secure him as her husband for ever. That this will be the use made of the bill by many, I am fully convinced; and therefore as a facetious gentleman said of a bill to the same purpose, and with the same title, which was brought into this house a good many years ago, I think if you do pass this bill, you should alter the title of it, and instead of calling it a bill to prevent, you should call it a bill to encourage clandestine marriages.

In short, Sir, not only the general scope of the bill, but almost every clause in it, is, in my opinion, big with mischievous consequences; therefore, I hope, it will be dropt in the most respectful manner, by committing it for this day two months; for if this is not previously agreed to, I must give my negative to the motion, which I should be sorry to do; and if I am obliged to do so, I hope, it will not be look'd on as any want of respect to the judges who brought it in, or to any lord who promoted its being passed by the other house, for all of whom I have the greatest regard; but whilst I have the honour to sit here, I shall never allow my regard for any one to bias me in giving my vote upon any question that comes before us.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

Watford, July 18, 1753.

I HAVE attempted the solution of the surveying question in your Magazine for June, p. 279\*: How far I have succeeded, I leave to your better judgment; and am,

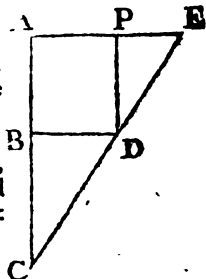
S I R, your humble servant,

J. NOORTHUCK.

THE substance of the question is, In the right-angled triangle AEC is given, BD = 11, 58, BC = DE, and AE = DC; required the parts of the three included figures.

Let  $b = 11.58$ ,  $x = DC = AE$ ,  $y = BC = DE$ .

By the known properties of the figures in question, we obtain these two equations,  $x^2 = b^2 + y^2$ , and  $x : b :: x + y : x$ , by the last  $x^2 = bx + by$ ,  $\therefore y = \frac{x^2 - bx}{b}$ , which @ 2 is  $y^2 = \frac{x^4 - 2bx^3 + b^2x^2}{b^2}$ .



which

\* See another solution in our last, p. 331.

which value of  $y^2$  being wrote for it in the first equation will exterminate  $y$ , and give us an equation with one unknown quantity in these terms,  $x^2 = b^2 + \frac{x^4 - 2bx^3 + b^2x^2}{b^2}$ , which prodnces an adaffected answer thus,  $2bx^3 - x^4 = b^4$ .

Now  $x$  being supposed known,  $y$ , and by consequence all the sides of the triangles are determined. The angles are found by this proportion  $CD : R :: BD : \angle BCD = \angle PDE$ , and  $\angle BDC = \angle PED =$  complement of the former; all the rest are right angles.

$$\text{Lastly, } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BC \times \frac{BD}{2} \\ PD \times \frac{PE}{2} \\ AB \times BD \end{array} \right\} = \text{areas of } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} BCD \\ PED \\ ABDP \end{array} \right\} \text{ as was required.}$$

I did not take the trouble to work out the numbers, as I apprehend the theorems that produce them are sufficient; and if they are true, the numbers must inevitably be true also.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LATELY happened to be in company where this question accidentally arose, "What may properly be called State Trials?" There were some gentlemen present, who bear the character of being learned in the law; by them and the rest of the company diverse opinions were given, but none admitted as conclusive. It will therefore be very obliging, if by the means of your universally read monthly collection, an answer to the above is procured from some of your learned correspondents.

I am, SIR,

Your constant reader,  
and humble servant,  
VELLUM.

Arithmetical Question, by Mr. Todd.

A MALT distiller, whose stock is 100,000l. at compound interest, has paid out of it (to advance in trade) monthly 639l. 12s. 7d.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and at 4 years end, has but 80,000l. remaining: Quere, what rate of interest per cent. per annum he had allowed?

The great AGE of HENRY JENKINS, by Mrs. ANNE SAVILLE. With his HEAD beautifully engraved.

WHEN I came first to live at Bolton, I was told several particulars of the great age of Henry Jenkins; but I believed little of the story for many years, till one day he coming to beg an alms, I desired him to tell me truly how old he was? He paused a little, and then said, that to the best of his remembrance, he was about 162 or 3; and I asked, what kings he remembered? He said

Henry the Eighth. I asked what publick thing he could longest remember? He said Flowden-field. I asked whether the king was there? He said no, he was in France, and the earl of Surrey was general. I asked him how old he might be then? He said, I believe I might be between 10 and 12; for, says he, I was sent

A to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them. All this agreed with the history of that time; for bows and arrows were then used, the earl he named was general, and king Henry VIII. was then at Tournay. And yet it is observable, that this Jenkins could

B neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish, that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him; for he was born in another parish, and before any registers were in churches, as it is said: He told me then too, that he was butler to the lord Conyers, and remembered the abbot of Fountains abbey very well before the dissolution of the monasteries. Henry Jenkins departed this life, December, 1670,

C at Ellerton upon Swale in Yorkshire; the battle of Flowden-field was fought, Sept. 9, 1513, and he was about 12 years old when Flowden-field was fought. So that this Henry Jenkins lived 169 years, viz. 16 years longer than old Parr, and was the oldest man born upon the ruins of this postdiluvian world. In the last century of his life he was a fisher-man, and used to trade in the streams: His diet was coarse and sour, but towards the latter end of his days he begged up and down. He hath sworn in Chancery, and other courts, to above 140 years memory, and was often

often at the assizes at York, where he generally went on foot; and I have heard some of the country gentlemen affirm, that he frequently swam in the rivers after he was past the age of 100 years. In the king's remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, is a record of a deposition in a cause by English bill, between Anthony Clark and Smirkson, taken 1665, at Kettering in Yorkshire, where Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton upon Swale, labourer, aged 157 years, was produced and deposed as a witness.

*EPITAPH on a Monument erected at Bolton in Yorkshire, by the Subscription of several, to the Memory of HENRY JENKINS:*

Blush not marble,  
To rescue from oblivion  
The memory of  
Henry Jenkins.  
A person obscure in birth,  
But of a life truly memorable:

For  
He was enriched  
With the goods of nature,  
If not of fortune,  
And happy  
In the duration,  
If not variety,  
Of his enjoyments:

And  
Tho' the partial world  
Despised and disregarded  
His low and humble state,  
The equal eye of Providence  
Beheld and blessed it

With a patriarch's health and length of days,  
To teach mistaken man  
These blessings are entail'd on temperance,  
A life of labour, and a mind at ease.  
He lived to the amazing age of

169.

Was interred here, December 6,

1670.

And had this justice done to his memory,  
1743.

*From the ADVENTURER.*

*Quicunque turpi fraude semel innotuit,  
Etiam si vera dicat, amittit fidem.* Phæd.

WHEN Aristotle was once asked, what a man could gain by uttering falsehoods? he replied, "Not to be credited when he shall tell the truth."

The character of a liar is at once so hateful and contemptible, that even of those who have lost their virtue it might be expected, that from the violation of truth they should be restrained by their pride. Almost every other vice that disgraces human nature, may be kept in countenance by applause and association: But the liar, and only the liar, is invariably  
August, 1753.

ably and universally despised, abandoned, and disowned; he has no domestick consolations, which he can oppose to the censure of mankind; he can retire to no fraternity where his crimes may stand in the place of virtues; but is given up to the hisses of the multitude, without friend and without apologist. It is the peculiar condition of falsehood, to be equally detested by good and bad.

It is natural to expect, that a crime thus generally detested, should be generally avoided; at least, that none should expose himself to unabated and unpitied infamy, without an adequate temptation; and that to guilt so easily detected, and so severely punished, an adequate temptation would not readily be found.

Yet so it is, that in defiance of censure and contempt, truth is frequently violated; and scarcely the most vigilant and unremitted circumspection will secure him that mixes with mankind, from being hourly deceived by men of whom it can scarcely be imagined, that they mean any injury to him, or profit to themselves; even where the subject of conversation could not have been expected to put the passions in motion, or to have excited either hope or fear, or zeal or malignity, sufficient to induce any man to put his reputation in hazard, however little he might value it, or to overpower the love of truth, however weak might be its influence.

The casuists have distinguished lies into the cording to their variety; but they have omitted that which is perhaps, not least in since the moralists have named, I shall distinguish *vanity*.

To vanity may be justly imputed most of the falsehoods, which every man perceives hourly playing upon his ear, and, perhaps, most of those that are propagated with success. To the lye of commerce, and the lye of malice, the motive is so apparent, that they are seldom negligently or implicitly received: Suspicion is always watchful over the practices of interest; and whatever the hope of gain, or desire of mischief, can prompt one man to assert, another is by reasons equally cogent incited to refute. But vanity pleases herself with such slight gratifications, and looks forward to pleasure so remotely consequential, that her practices raise no alarm, and her stratagems are not easily discovered.

Vanity is, indeed, often suffered to pass unpursued by suspicion; because he that

A 22

would



would watch her motions, can never be at rest: Fraud and malice are bounded in their influence; some opportunity of time and place is necessary to their agency; but scarce any man is abstracted one moment from his vanity; and he, to whom truth affords no gratifications, is generally inclined to seek them in falsehood.

It is remarked by Sir Kenelm Digby, "that every man has a desire to appear superior to others, tho' it were only in having seen what they have not seen." Such an accidental advantage, since it neither implies merit, nor confers dignity, one would think should not be desired so much as to be counterfeited; yet even this vanity, trivial as it is, produces innumerable narratives, all equally false; but more or less credible, in proportion to the skill or confidence of the relator. How many may a man of diffusive conversation count among his acquaintance, whose lives have been signalized by numberless escapes; who never cross the river but in a storm, or take a journey into the country without more adventures than beset the knight-errants of ancient times, in pathless forests or enchanted castles! How many must he know to whom portents and prodigies are of daily occurrence; and for whom nature is hourly working wonders invisible to every other eye, only to supply them with subjects of conversation!

Others there are that amuse themselves with the dissemination of falsehood, at greater hazard of detection and disgrace; men marked out by some lucky planet for universal confidence and friendship, who have been consulted in every difficulty, entrusted with every secret, and summoned to every transaction; it is the supreme felicity of these men, to stun all companies with noisy information; to still doubt, and overbear opposition with certain knowledge or authentick intelligence. A liar of this kind, with a strong memory or brisk imagination, is often the oracle of an obscure club, and till time discovers his impostures, dictates to his hearers with uncontrouled authority; for if a publick question be started, he was present at the debate; if a new fashion be mentioned, he was at court the first day of its appearance; if a new performance of literature draws the attention of the publick, he has patronized the author, and seen his work in manuscript; if a criminal of eminence be condemned to die, he often predicted his fate, and endeavoured his reformation: And who that lives at a distance from the scene of action will dare to contradict a man, who reports from his own eyes and ears, and

to whom all persons and affairs are thus intimately known?

This kind of falsehood is generally successful for a time, because it is practised at first with timidity and caution: But the prosperity of the liar is of short duration; the reception of one story is always an incitement to the forgery of another less probable; and he goes on to triumph over tacit credulity, till pride or reason rises up against him, and his companions will no longer endure to see him wiser than themselves.

It is apparent that the inventors of all these fictions intend some exaltation of themselves, and are led off by the pursuit of honour from their attendance upon truth: Their narratives always imply some consequence in favour of their courage, their sagacity or their activity, their familiarity with the learned, or their reception among the great; they are always bribed by the present pleasure of seeing themselves superior to those that surround them, and receiving the homage of silent attention and envious admiration.

But vanity is sometimes incited to fiction, by less visible gratifications: The present age abounds with a race of liars, who are content with the consciousness of falsehood, and whose pride is to deceive others without any gain or glory to themselves. Of this tribe it is the supreme pleasure to remark a lady in the play-house or the park, and to publish, under the character of a man suddenly enamoured, an advertisement in the news of the next day, containing a minute description of her person and dress; from this artifice, indeed, no other effect can be expected than perturbations which the writer can never see, and conjectures of which he can never be informed. Some mischief, however, he hopes he has done; and to have done mischief is of some importance. He sets his invention to work again, and produces a narrative of a robbery, or a murder, with all the circumstances of time and place accurately adjusted: This is a jest of greater effect and longer duration; if he fixes his scene at a proper distance, he may for several days keep a wife in terror for her husband, or a mother for her son; and please himself with reflecting, that by his abilities and address, some addition is made to the miseries of life.

There is, I think, an antient law in Scotland, by which *leasng-making* was capitally punished. I am, indeed, far from desiring to increase in this kingdom the number of executions; yet I cannot but think, that they who destroy the confidence of society, weaken the credit of intelligence, and interrupt the security of life;

life; harrafs the delicate with shame, and perplex the timorous with alarms; might very properly be awakened to a sense of their crimes, by denunciations of a whipping-post or pillory; since many are so insensible of right and wrong, that they have no standard of action but the law; nor feel guilt, but as they dread punishment.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

ON reading your Magazine of March, I there found; p. 119, some queries put to Mr. Horne, author of the *State of the case*, &c. Therefore, I hope you will grant me the same favour you have done this author, that is, to print the following remarks on the above letter \* in your Magazine.

Your humble servant,  
CANDIDUS.

THIS gentleman begins thus, "How is it possible to conceive his fluid medium to be denser or rarer in one place than another, if we do not suppose a vast number of interstitial vacuities to be in the place where it is rarer?" By our author's stating this question, I am afraid, he is little acquainted with physical or philosophical inquiries; for if he had, he would have known, that the density and rarity of fluids, may be, and are, occasioned without either an interstitial or absolute vacuum. As, for instance, by mixing two fluids, a heavy one that causes great resistance, with a lighter that causes but little, this mixture will be of a middle nature, i. e. it will press more than the lighter and less than the heavier. If we mix half a pint of spirit of wine with half a pint of water, this mixture will press more, or cause a greater resistance, than a pint of spirit of wine, and less than a pint of water; so that if this mixture and a pint of water were put in an oblong vessel, the water would press into and incorporate itself with the mixture till they both became of an uniformity; or else, if the pores of the mixture were so small as not to admit the particles of water, it would press the mixture so far above the level of the water, till a superficial inch of the mixture pressed with an equal weight with a superficial inch of the water.

This gentleman must consider that many authors, as well as people in common conversation, when they speak of a vacuum, do not mean a place altogether void of all matter, but only of matter of such a resistance; as when a vessel has been

lately emptied of some liquid, we are apt to say it is empty or void, which in reality it is, of matter of an equal density with water; yet as it is full of air, I suppose, this gentleman will not imagine that there is a philosophical or absolute vacuum in the vessel filled with air.

A So we say the receiver of an air pump is full of air before we extract it; but on the extraction, we call that space within the receiver a vacuum; tho' by rubbing one side of the receiver with our hand we can force light directly thro' it; which shews us, that the receiver is full of light. Now this seems to have been the reason why some inconsiderate readers have imagined philosophers to talk of an absolute vacuum, when in reality they meant a comparative one only, as may be seen plainly in the writings of Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Boyle, &c.—So, (as this author observes) when we talk of vacuities, we must only suppose parts or places filled with a fluid of a more subtil kind, whether it be the same or of a different nature from what surrounds it, and the more subtil it is, the more penetrating and of the less resistance it must be.

C "As to the electrical experiment mentioned in his note above, we have from thence some reason to suppose, that there is such an electrical stream continually issuing from the sun, and that this may possibly be the cause of the motions of the planets; but no one, I believe, will suppose, that this electrical stream is more dense or powerful the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; since we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain distance, and grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the electrified body."

E This paragraph is so full of inconsistencies, that it shews us nothing but the great confusedness of its author. In the first place, he says, that it is probable that streams of light of the same nature with those in electricity are continually issuing from the sun, and that possibly this may be the cause of the motion of the planets: But how or in what manner this is performed he seems as little to understand as he does Mr. Horne. For had he understood him, he could not have imagined, that he thought the action of light was more powerful at a great distance from the sun than it was near it. No, but he would have found that Mr. Horne supposes just the contrary, that the action of light is the greatest, more expansive and penetrating, the nearer it is to the sun; but that the pressure (which) proceeds from the light being condensed into

A a a 2

air)

\* See Mr. Horne's answer to the said letter, in our Mag. for April, p. 180. And the author's reply, in our Mag. for June, p. 281.

air) is the greatest the farther it recedes from the body of the sun.

So, therefore, on considering Mr. Horne's account, and this author's, with the utmost impartiality I am master of, I cannot help thinking but that this author's ideas of the causes for the motion of the planets are very confused, even to himself; however, I doubt not but they will be so to the world, till he can explain them in a clearer manner than he has done in the above letter. On the contrary, I think Mr. Horne's account to be very simple and clear, making their motions to proceed from two actions, viz. that the planet obstructing the rays of light proceeding from the sun, it is there reflected, and by that means divides the air, and causes a greater rarefaction on one side of the planet than there is on the other; and as it is the natural quality of the air which are denser, to endeavour to press into the places possessed of air of a more subtil or finer nature, so we must imagine, that these air on the opposite side of the planet will be more dense than those rarefied and divided by the action of the sun on the side of the planet next to it, and of consequence these dense air, by their endeavour to force themselves into the places possessed by the more subtil or finer, must carry the planet round its own axis, by their force or pressure; especially as that planet is surrounded and supported by these very air.

So we find, as was before observed, that Mr. Horne thinks the motion of the planets proceeds from two actions; the rarefaction which is caused by the sun on one side, and the pressing in of the condensed air on the other; and not from that inconsistent and unintelligible action of light, which this author seems to imagine; Likewise, that Mr. Horne supposes the light to be more dense the farther it recedes from the sun, and that it is then less powerful, and not more powerful, as this author seems to have understood him; therefore I would advise this gentleman to give his pamphlet a second reading, and then I hope, if he does not like it better, he will at least understand it better.

This gentleman says, "That we know from experiment that it reaches (that is, the action of electricity) but to a certain distance, and grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the electrified body."—I am afraid this author is little conversant with electricity or electrical experiments, for if he was, he would not have advanced a thing which he says is proved by experiment, when in reality it is directly contrary to it; as that the electrical stream grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the electrical bo-

dy.—When the electrical light, or the air which are rarefied, divided and made smaller by the motion of the glass globe against the hand, are suffered to expand themselves all around the glass globe, without being conducted in a stream, thro' the pores of a wire or some other proper body, then the farther they recede from the globe, the more dense and less powerful the light or electrical effluvia will be, in the same manner as heat is all around a globe of fire.—But on the contrary, when this electrical light is conducted in a stream, as this author supposes, by proper conduits, as a wire, &c. it then acts with as great force at a distance as it does near by; there having been experiments which prove, that by a communication of a wire electricity acts full as strong at a great many hundred yards distance as it does within one. And by this experiment it seems probable, that could a wire be carried from an electrical machine, here at Oxford, to the East or West-Indies, it would act with as much power or strength there as it does here within a yard of the machine.

"That there is such a fluid as light, and that it is more subtil, and of a nature very different from air, we know by many experiments; therefore we may very reasonably, and I may say experimentally suppose that the interstitial vacuities of rarefied air are filled with this fluid called light, &c." Here this gentleman seems to own as much as is required of him, viz. that the vacuities of air are filled with light; but then he says it is proved by many experiments to be of a different nature from air.—Now as Mr. Horne says it is of the same nature as air, the proof whether it is or not, seems of great consequence in this dispute.—On examination, I imagine, we shall find it to be of the same nature, notwithstanding this author's asserting the contrary in so positive a manner; as I find he does other things he has taken on trust, which by experiment we find just contrary to this gentleman's assertion; therefore do now call upon him to produce one of his many experiments, which prove air to be of a different nature or essence to light. However, if he cannot bring experiments to prove it of a different nature, I would desire him to read Mr. Penrose's treatise on electricity, where he will find many experiments which prove air convertible into fire, and light, and one that proves fire and light is convertible into air; and as nature always acts with uniformity and never in contradiction, so, I doubt not but those many experiments he talks of are to be found no where but in his own imagination.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOUR inserting the following solution to the question in your Magazine for June, p. 279, (see p. 367.) will much oblige

Crick, July

Your humble servant,

28, 1753.

R, DADLEY.

LET  $BC = DE = x$ .  $PE = z$ ,  $AP = BD$  $L = a = 11, 58$ , and  $AP + PE = AE =$  $DC = a + z$ . per question.Then per Sim.  $\Delta z : x :: a : a + z$ ,  $zx$  $+ az = ax \frac{zx + az}{x} = a, \frac{zx^2 + 2azx + a^2x^2}{xx}$  $= aa$ ; then (per 47 Euc. 1.)  $aa + 2az$  $+ zx - aa = zx$ , and  $zx + 2az = zx$ , $zx^2 + 2azx + a^2x^2 = aa$ , reduced  $z^3 + 2az^2$  $= 2a^3$ . Hence  $z = 9,718$ , and  $a + z = DC$  $= AE = 21,298$ , whence (per 47 Euc. 1.)  $x$  $= 17,872$ , and  $PD = AB = 15,002$ . Then pertrigonometry  $a + z : 1 :: x : \frac{x}{a + z} = \sin$  $\angle D = 57^\circ 2' 52'' \frac{1}{4}$ , which taken from  $90^\circ$ ,leaves the  $\angle C = 32^\circ 57' 7'' \frac{1}{4}$ ; consequently,

the other angles are known (4, 5, 6, 7 Euc. 6.)

A. R. P.

And the area of the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle CBD = 10 : 15,64224 \\ \square ABPD = 17 : 19,57056 \\ \triangle DPE = 7 : 6,31548 \end{array} \right\}$  required.*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 330.*

THE same day, to wit, Jan. 23, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill, to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, &c. and that the lord Barrington, Mr. Horatio Walpole, senior, Mr. secretary at war, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Ellis, Sir William Calvert, and Mr. Burrel, should prepare and bring in the same. Feb. 8, the bill was accordingly presented by the lord Barrington, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The 20th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day seven-night; but the house did not resolve itself into the said committee until March the 1st; and as there were clauses in the bill by which it was proposed to be enacted, That our consuls abroad residing in any part of the Ottoman dominions, or in any other port, when his majesty, his heirs or successors, should so order

in council, should see that the master of every ship which should touch at any place within his consular district, should, at the costs and charges of the said master, be provided with a yellow jack with a swallow tail; and should sign and deliver to every such master, upon reasonable request, a bill of health, and manifest, certifying the quantity and quality of all goods taken on board, at what time the last pestilential contagion, or suspicion thereof, began; what number of persons were supposed to have died of the plague; and when it apparently ended within his jurisdiction: That no such master should presume to enter the British channel, or any port or harbour within or belonging to the British dominions, without hoisting the said yellow jack, at some conspicuous part of his ship, as a signal to all boats not to approach, except boats carrying pilots; nor should strike the said jack, till allowed by the proper officer of quarantine; nor should visit any ship in the British seas, or send his boat on shore in any part of his majesty's dominions, unless in case of urgent necessity, or in such cases as were allowed by the act: That

That no master should hoist a yellow jack as aforesaid, unless he had received it from a British consul for the fore-mentioned purposes: That no person, except such as were properly authorized by the king or his privy council, should take from on board any ship, where the said jack was flying, any letters, or other thing whatsoever: And that any ship wearing a yellow jack, as aforesaid, being forced on shore, or otherwise distressed, should be assisted by the officers of the customs, or by persons authorized by them only. To all which regulations the punishment of death, or some very high penalty, in case of a breach thereof, was intended to have been annexed. But the whole was objected to, as being of dangerous consequence, 1. Because in time of war this yellow jack would be a signal and an encouragement to the enemy's privateers to attack every such ship, by letting them know, that she was not only a merchant-ship, but a rich Turkey ship. 2. That in time of war all ships homeward bound would hoist such a yellow jack, to prevent any press-gangs from coming on board to press the men. And, 3. In time of peace as well as war, all smuggling vessels, or ships designing to run any goods clandestinely on shore, would always keep such a yellow jack hoisted, to prevent any custom-house officers from coming on board; and in particular it would be a great protection for ships carrying wool from Ireland to France. These objections were thought so strong, that the whole of these regulations relating to the yellow jack were left out of the bill by the committee, and several other amendments having been made to it, and agreed to upon the report, the bill was read a 3d time and passed March 16; and being sent to the lords it met there likewise with some amendments, which were agreed to by the commons, April 10, and the bill received the royal assent, April 17; the principal new regulation now contained in it being, that if the plague should appear on board any ship to the northward of Cape Finisterre, the master should immediately proceed to the harbour of New Grimby in the islands of Scilly\*, and should make known his case to some officer of the customs there, who should immediately acquaint some custom-house officer of some near port of England thereof, and he with all possible speed to send intelligence thereof to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. That the said ship should remain at the said islands, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, nor should any of her crew go on shore. But that in case the master of the said ship so infected should not be able to make

the said islands, or should be forced up either of the channels, he should not presume to enter with such ship into any port, but should remain in some open road, till he received orders from his majesty, or his privy council; and should take care to prevent any of his ship's company from going out of his ship, and to avoid all intercourse with other ships or persons; and the master or any person on board disobedient herein, to be guilty of felony, and suffer death, without benefit of clergy; the trial to be in the county where the offence was committed, or in the county where the offender should be apprehended.

Jan. 23, leave was upon motion given to bring in a bill for enforcing the laws against persons who should steal or detain shipwrecked goods, and for relief of persons suffering losses thereby; and it was ordered, that Mr. Gray, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir Edmund Thomas, Mr. Bond, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Burrell, and Mr. John Gore should prepare and bring in the same. Feb. 14, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, traders, and insurers of the city of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and all others, concerned in the trade and navigation of these kingdoms, representing the insufficiency of the act of the 12th of queen Anne, for preserving shipwrecks, and expressing their gratitude for the house's ordering in this bill, and their apprehension of the necessity of some more effectual remedy; and on the 16th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Gray, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The 26th, it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Thursday following; but the house did not resolve itself into the said committee until March 12, and several material amendments being therein made to the bill, and agreed to upon the report, the bill was read a 3d time, April 17, passed, and sent to the lords, who made but one amendment to it, which the commons agreed to, May 14, and next day it received the royal assent. In this act likewise there was a very material clause left out, which was in the bill as it was first brought in; for when a ship is stranded and plundered by the people upon the coast, the great difficulty is to discover who are the criminals: The poor seamen being quite strangers, perhaps foreigners, know none of them, and the whole neighbourhood being concerned as accomplices in the crime, take care to conceal one another; therefore in the bill as first brought in there was, and

\* See the description and map of these islands in London Magazine for April last, p. 156.

and still is in the act, a clause for obliging the clerk of the peace of the county where the crime was committed, upon delivering to him an information or examination upon oath before a proper magistrate, that such crime was committed within his county, to cause the offender or offenders to be forthwith prosecuted for the same at the expence of the county; but as the informer, in such case, can very rarely give the name of any such offender, and as the clerk of the peace may easily, and probably will answer, that he cannot discover any of the offenders, therefore in the bill, as it was first brought in, there was another clause, by which it was proposed to be enacted, That in case any of his majesty's subjects, or others, should be injured by the loss or spoil of his ship, as aforesaid, to the value of            or upwards, and no person in the county where it happened, should be prosecuted and convicted thereupon within            after notice given thereof to the clerk of the peace, or his deputy, by delivering the examination in writing of the fact, taken upon oath as aforesaid, then it should be lawful for any such proprietor to sue such county for the damage so sustained, by action at law against the clerk of the peace of the county where any such fact should be committed; provided that such action should not be for more than            for the county to answer or pay, with respect to any one ship, and the cargo and provision thereof; and that such action should be brought within            next after the same should accrue; and that every such action should be laid in some county next adjoining to the county where such fact should be committed, &c. This clause would have rendered the act effectual, and would probably have put an end to the inhuman practice of plundering shipwrecked merchants and mariners; but private interest often gets the better of public utility: The clause was left out of the bill.

Jan. 29, A motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters; and Mr. secretary at war and Mr. Thomas Gore were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. As this bill is now annually passed of course, we shall take no further notice of it but only to observe, that Feb. 9, the house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, the earl of Egmont proposed a new clause to be added to the bill, for empowering and requiring regimental courts martial to examine witnesses upon oath in all trials before them. This was opposed by Sir Henry Areskine,

lord George Sackville, colonel Haldane, Sir William Yonge, &c. but as lord George Sackville's chief reason for opposing it, was its being a new clause which he had not sufficiently considered, the earl of Egmont withdrew his motion, in order to have it amended by concert, and again offered upon the report. Accordingly upon the 15th, when the report from the committee was received, a clause was offered by lord George Sackville, for empowering the president of a regimental court martial to examine the witnesses upon oath, in case he thought the affair of importance, or the soldier to be tried should require the same. As this likewise was opposed, it occasioned a long debate, in which the principal speakers were, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Hardinge, col. Haldane, Sir Richard Lloyd, col. Conway, Mr. Hay, and lord Hillsborough, against the clause; and Mr. Fazakerly, the earl of Egmont, admiral Vernon, Mr. Northey, Sir George Lyttleton, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Fox, in its favour; but at last the previous question was moved by Mr. George Grenville, and being of course put, was carried in the negative; and this clause not being again offered upon the third reading, as it might have been, the bill passed both houses without the addition of any such clause.

As the bounties payable upon corn exported were still very much in arrear, a great number of petitions were this session, as well as last, presented to the house by the exporters of that useful commodity, complaining of the non-payment of the bounties due to them upon this head, and praying that the house would make such provision for the payment of such bounty then due to the petitioners as should seem just, and also for the better and more effectual payment of such bounty money as should afterwards become due to the exporters of corn. These petitions were first, upon Feb. 6, referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house the matters of fact contained in the said petitions; and March 6, Mr. Townshend made the report from the said committee, which was referred to a committee of the whole house, and in that committee it was resolved, That from and after March 25, 1753, interest after the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. should be allowed upon every debenture, for the bounty on the exportation of corn, payable by the general receiver or cashier of the customs, which after the end of six months next following the day on which the same shall be produced to the commissioners of the customs, should remain unsatisfied, to be computed from the

the end of the said six months, until the principal, with such interest, shall be paid, or until money sufficient shall be reserved for that purpose, and proper notice shall be given thereof; such interest, together with the principal, to be paid out of such customs or duties as are chargeable with the payment of any bounty for the exportation of corn.

Altho' many people without doors think, that this bounty upon the exportation of corn is of pernicious consequence to our trade and manufactures, and only serves to raise for a time the rents of our land estates, which would soon fall much more than they can be raised by this bounty, if by it our trade and manufactures should be ruined; and altho' some very sensible observations upon this subject were printed and delivered to the members at the door of the house, yet this resolution was upon the report, March 16, agreed to by the house, *nem. con.* and a bill pursuant thereto was ordered to be prepared and brought in by the said Mr. Townshend, the lord Hobart, Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen. Mr. Woodhouse, Sir John Turner, Mr. Edward Walpole, Mr. Horatio Walpole of King's Lynn, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Page, Mr. Bacon, Mr. West, Mr. Hardinge, and Sir Richard Lloyd. Which bill, intitled, A bill for allowing interest upon debentures, payable by the general receiver or cashier of the customs, for the bounty granted on the exportation of corn, was afterwards passed into a law, and intitled, An act for allowing interest on certain debentures, for the bounty granted on the exportation of corn; which by an instruction to the committee upon the bill was made to extend to Scotland as well as England.

As wheat exported is at present by law intitled to the bounty, if it sells here for 48s. or under per quarter, and other sorts of corn are intitled to the bounty when they sell at proportionable prices, it is surprizing this opportunity was not laid hold of, to lessen the prices which intitle corn to the bounty upon exportation; for if the price of wheat should rise so much as to sell here for 48s. per quarter, surely it would be ridiculous, and even pernicious, to give a bounty for exporting it; because corn might then be brought from Dantzick, Sicily, or Barbary, and probably sold here to advantage, and because the giving a bounty upon exportation when it sells here at such a high price would exceedingly distress our poor. And, indeed, as these three places are our only rivals in Europe with respect to the exportation of corn, the usual price of it at those places should be a rule with us, for

settling the prices here, at which each sort of our corn should be intitled to a bounty upon exportation; for when it sells a good deal lower here than the same sort sells at those places, there is no occasion for a bounty, the merchant exporter will have profit enough without a bounty; and when it sells a good deal higher, we should not encourage its being carried away from our own people: By observing this rule we should keep the price here at home always at or near a medium, which would prevent our poor from being encouraged to be idle by too great plenty, or reduced to great distress by too great a scarcity; and in short the general rule with regard to bounties upon exportation is, to enable our merchants to sell at foreign markets a little cheaper than any of our rivals in that commodity can sell it: When this is necessary, it cannot surely be imprudent to give our merchants a crown, in order to enable them to bring nine or ten crowns into the country, which they could not do without that bounty; but when the commodity sells here at so low a price, that our merchants may without any bounty sell it in foreign markets a little cheaper than any of our rivals can, it is extravagance to give a bounty upon the exportation of any such commodity, to give it upon corn is wicked, because it is taking the bread out of the mouths of our laborious poor, and giving it to our rivals in manufactures at a cheaper rate than they can have it any where else, and perhaps at a cheaper rate than our own people can have it at home; for if wheat sold here for 20s. per quarter, our merchants might, and probably would export it, and sell it in France for 18s. per quarter, perhaps at less, and yet would by means of a bounty have a profit of 2s. per quarter, (which is 10l. per cent.) as 3s. per quarter would answer all the charge of exportation.

Feb. 14. No less than ten petitions from Liverpool, Great Yarmouth, &c. were presented to the house, complaining of a great decrease in the exportation of the woollen manufactures of these kingdoms to Turkey, occasioned, as the petitioners apprehended, by an exclusive grant to a company of merchants trading thither; and alledging, that this monopoly had given the French, and other foreigners, an opportunity of supplanting us in that branch of commerce, and that the best method to regain that branch of trade was to lay it open to all his majesty's subjects; and therefore praying the house to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for laying open the trade to Turkey, to all his majesty's subjects, and

to grant such other relief to the petitioners in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as these petitions were all read, Mr. Salusbury, one of the members for Liverpool, stood up, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, for enlarging and regulating the trade into the Levant seas; and, tho' a bill for this purpose had been twice before attempted, once in the session 1740-41, when a negative was put upon the house's going into a committee upon the bill; and again in the session 1743-4, when the bill was passed by the house of commons, but after a long debate rejected by the house of lords; yet this motion was now agreed to without opposition; and Mr. Salusbury, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Neale, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Southwell, Mr. Hoblyn, Mr. Herbert, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Mr. Popham, Mr. Chester, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Baynton, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Tracy, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; after which several accounts and papers relating to this trade and company were ordered to be laid before the house, and all, as soon as brought in, referred to the said committee. March 5, Mr. Salusbury presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The 13th the bill was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for that day se'night: In all these steps the bill met with little opposition, and before or after this time petitions were presented from almost every maritime or manufacturing city, or town in the kingdom, all praying, that the trade might be laid open; but on the 15th a petition was presented to the house and read, from the Turkey company, setting forth, That there were several clauses in the bill, which, should they pass as they then stood, would deprive the petitioners of several of the privileges granted by their charter, very much affect them in their properties, endanger the ruin of their establishment in Turkey, and greatly distress, if not occasion the total loss of the Turkey trade to this nation; therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against such clauses in the said bill; upon which it was ordered, that they should be heard by their counsel before the said committee if they thought fit; and the committee were instructed to admit the petitioners for the bill to be heard at the same time, by themselves or counsel, in favour thereof, against the said petition. This occasioned several debates in the committee, particularly upon an amendment offered by August, 1753.

Sir John Barnard to the first enacting clause, by which all but mere merchants would have been excluded from being of the said company, which was rejected; and another amendment likewise offered by him to another clause, for excluding all but his majesty's christian subjects from being factors for the British merchants in Turkey, which was agreed to: And it likewise occasioned the committee's sitting several days upon the bill, so that the report was not received till April 10, and the consideration of it took up that day and the next, when the bill was ordered to be engrossed. April 13, it was read a third time, and with some new amendments passed and sent to the lords, who agreed to it without any amendment, and it received the royal assent, May 15; so that any British subject may after Midsummer next get himself made free of the Turkey company upon paying or tendering to them the sum of 20*l*. Whereas the fine formerly was 50*l*. and none but mere merchants could be admitted, nor any mere merchant living within 20 miles of London, unless he was free of the said city; and all the members are now secured against any monopolizing by-laws, as no such law is now to be of any force, unless confirmed by a second general court to be held at least a month after, and even then may be rejected by the board of trade in a summary way, upon an appeal to them by any seven of the members.

But however wise or well concerted this law may be, it is doubtful whether we can thereby recover our Turkey trade: It is, indeed, a question, whether we can recover any branch of trade we have lost, or even preserve some of those we have still left, if we do not soon abolish several of the taxes our people groan under, and this we can never do whilst we continue so much in love with being principals in carrying on wars upon the continent of Europe. We seem to be like a gentleman, whose some years since was far gone in a consumption, and tried every quack remedy suggested to him by every old lady of his acquaintance; but at last was obliged to send for Dr. Garth. The doctor, upon seeing he had a very handsome wife, presently perceived the cause of his illness, and advised him to set out forthwith for the Spaw in Germany, Doctor, says the lady, I very much approve of your advice, and shall go along with him to be his nurse. Poh, cries the doctor, if your ladyship goes to Spaw, I shall advise him to stay at home! So left them; and as the gentleman could not part from his beloved wife, his distemper at last put an end to his life.

[This SUMMARY to be continued in our next.]

B b b

From



From the LONDON DAILY-ADVERTISER,  
August 14.

A GENTLEMAN of some curiosity has given me a letter, an extract of which I shall, with his permission, publish. The writer of it is an Italian, and of considerable reputation. It was transmitted hither with intent to have been laid before the Royal Society; but that has been prevented by a misunderstanding between the person to whom it was sent, and some of the members of that body. As the subject is curious, and the observations in part new, I cannot answer it to the publick, to suffer them wholly to be lost.

The letter is dated from a very remote part of the world, and was written while the author of it was on a long voyage. The part which concerns the present subject, is as follows:

"The nights are in general very clear, but the heavens are not of that uniform appearance as with you: The south pole is in view, and the skies about it are spotted. In the general blackness there are spaces of white, or whitish; not nearly so bright as the stars, but as distinguishable: The sailors call these *clouds*, but that is a very idle term; they are fixed in their places, and serve as stars about the north pole for directing their course. The appearance is very new to me, and I hardly wonder at the name tho' I condemn it: They have very much the look of those small and light specks in a clear sky, which we have sometimes taken notice of together by day in Italy; but those are temporary and fleet about; these are always seen, and they never change their places.

There are two of them at a small distance below the pole, which the sailors most regard; particularly one that is the larger, and near the constellation Hydrus; but there is a single one above these which they seem not to have observed, and which will better serve their purpose. It is brighter than either of the other, tho' smaller, and its figure is nearly triangular. It is above the other two and nearer to the pole. They are all very singular, and I shall be glad, when that is possible, to know your opinion of them."

The appearances the ingenious Italian describes are not unknown to the curious; but they have differed in opinion as to their nature: It is unfortunate that they lie out of the reach of observation from this part of the world, for they never can be visible here: But there are methods of obtaining a knowledge of what they are, by what we have in view

that are like them. In the mean time we must do this gentleman the justice to acknowledge, that the triangular one he mentions so near the pole, is a discovery of his own: The two others have been remark'd for several years.

They are called *Magellanick clouds*, and have long been in use as he mentions, serving to the same purposes with the northern stars. Tho' the vulgar call them *clouds*, those who have written of them with more knowledge, call them only *luminous spaces* in the heavens; and while some of them would account for their light from the blended rays of many little stars, others suppose them to be self-enlightened spots: Traëts enjoying an everlasting day independent of any stars: And they explain by these what is mentioned in the Mosaic account of the creation, where God is said to have made light before the sun was formed.

This, however, tho' an ingenious conjecture, is but a conjecture: And, perhaps, in the eye of impartiality, will appear too far strained. We have *luminous spaces* in the northern as well as these in the southern hemisphere, altho' they happen not to be called by the same names; and as a careful observation, and the use of good instruments, have informed us of the nature of these, we may thence very well conclude what is the truth with regard to the others.

In several of the northern constellations there are small enlightened spaces; which, for want of a better term, astronomers have called *nebulous stars*; these are exactly of the same nature with those bright parts about the south-pole, only smaller: And we have a vast tract of enlightened space beside, which we call the *milky way*. This also is of the nature of what are called the *nebulous stars*, only more extensive: And the *Magellanick clouds* described by the Italian are of a middle kind between them. They are of the same nature, only different in extent; and by understanding one, we shall know what they are all.

When the *milky way* is viewed by the assistance of a telescope, every part of it is found thick set with little stars; and it is an allowed point, that these stars occasion the bright appearance. They are too small to be visible singly, at this distance, but their blended light reaches to us, and forms this brightness.

In the same manner the *nebulous stars*, when viewed with glasses of sufficient power, are found to contain each several little distinct fixed stars. In particular, in that remarkable one, which is in the constellation of Orion, a reflecting telescope of 20 foot shows not fewer than 24

As

As the brightness of the milky way, which is the greatest luminous space in the heavens, is acknowledged to be owing to the blended light of those little stars which telescopes discover in it; so doubtless these nebulous stars, which are the smallest, owe their lustre also to the several little fixed stars discovered in them: And in the same manner, without question, those luminous spaces, which are of a middle bigness, and are called *Magellanick clouds*, owe their light to multitudes of little stars clustered together in them.

The discovery of the cloud, as it is called, nearest to the pole, is this gentleman's; at least he is the first who has written of it; and the astronomical world is indebted to him for the observation.

*QUERIES proposed to the CIRCUITEERS of Great Britain.*

**W**HETHER, if our English law is in all respects so perfect as it has been often asserted, it may not yet be sometimes brought to suffer greatly in the estimation of the publick, for want of a reformation of some few things in the course of its administration, and in the manners of some of its practitioners?

Whether a great deal of perjury may not be prevented, by causing the oath taken by witnesses in our several courts to be administered with somewhat more solemnity than is often done at present? Whether the officers appointed to administer it should not at least be obliged to pronounce the words of it articulately, or so as to be understood however, if not deliberately, or in as plain a voice as that in which they afterwards demand their fees? And whether a short comment by the court, occasionally repeated, and enforced, on the nature of oaths in general, and the great sin and heinousness of perjury, &c. and particularly with regard to the oath they then take, "of speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." to caution them not to deceive themselves and others, by any kind of prevarication, mental reservation, or false insinuation (which are some of the most pernicious species of lying) as well as against all prejudice or partiality, may not be of great use in those days of swearing?

Whether the too general practice of our circuiteering council, of confounding fair evidence, by bantering, sneering, overbearing, &c. is not oftentimes an offence against truth and equity, equal in guilt to subornation of perjury? For is not the endeavouring to discredit truth, to get it to be disbelieved, or to stifle it in the delivery, equal in guilt to the endea-

vouring to procure falsehood to be advanced and credited?

Whether those good men and true, who serve upon our juries, ought not to guard themselves particularly against this abuse? and to resolve to govern themselves wholly, as to their verdict, by the apparent fairness and clearness of the evidence? And whether such oratory of any of the silver tongues, as tends at all towards abuse, &c. ought to have any other effect upon them, than to give them a hint, that the said waste-word (as far as he is a lawyer) doubts of the goodness of the cause which he would seem desirous of supporting by it—As men seldom throw dirt, till they are in great want of better weapons?

Whether the decrease of business so justly complained of, on all our circuits, is rather to be attributed to the increasing poverty and tameness of our people, to the long want of a good cyder-year, or to the said most effectual method, taken by such learned council, to drive all suitors from the courts, and to recommend references instead of law-suits?

Whether it would not be of great use to the publick to have an officer appointed on every circuit, under the name of a modulator, or whipper-in? Such officer to be provided, at the publick expence, with a pitch-pipe, cat-call, sow-gelder's horn, or other instrument to regulate the voice by [See Plutarch in Cato Graccho] and that, as soon as any learned pleader begins to be so far hurried away by passion, levity, or other undue motive, as to straggle from the merits, to use any sort of pert language to, or by any means endeavour to baffle a fair witness, or to abuse the indulgence of the court by impertinence of any kind, the said officer do strike a soft note with his said pipe or horn, in order to the recalling him to due temper and deference to the court. But if the said learned pleader shall persevere in such offence, so as to be guilty of it a second time, that then the said officer do endeavour to reclaim him, by the wholesome discipline of the whip and bell, the ducking-stool, or any such other facetious method, as to the court, and to the person offended, shall seem meet. And if he yet perseveres, so as to be guilty of it a third time, that he be, on conviction thereof by two or more credible witnesses, considered as incorrigible in his present state; and that then, in order to meliorate his voice, &c. such officer do forthwith proceed, in presence of the court to perform the operation on him, with which the sow-gelder of ancient times threatened the great English lawyer Ignoramus, and

B b b 2

which

which our Italian songsters are often made to undergo, for the more pleasing entertainment of the publick: In which case, a reformation is scarcely to be doubted, much to the advantage of the publick and themselves; as, according to the Newmarket proverb, A vicious horse may make a sober gelding, and a lean cock may fatten in a capon.

Whether those only should be exempted from the aforesaid pains and penalties, who, when first gently called to order by the aforesaid officer, shall produce to the judge and jury a certificate under the hand and seal of the venerable Mr. Orator H—, or under the hands and seals of his majesty's purveyor of oysters, and two other graduates of Billingsgate, that such learned in the laws has kept his due number of terms, and gone thro' the several exercises required for a degree in the said academy, and likewise a licence from the same for prating and scolding, throughout England; in which case, such learned to be allowed to proceed for the future in what language he thinks proper, without any farther controul from the said whipper-in, &c. only that for distinction's sake, and lest others should pretend to equal privileges, such graduates do thenceforth wear, additional to the bar-gown and band, and if serjeants, instead of the coif, the upper garment of an oyster-woman, and, by way of pre-eminence, be addressed by the title of Goody, in all letters and salutes, &c.

#### TO THE PUBLICK.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

**M**ONSIEUR du de la Papillotte, merchant perriwig-maker, hair-cutter and friseur, educated under the celebrated artist the Sieur Lattoupe at Paris, now begs leave to advertise you, that being animated by the rising taste of the gentry of this kingdom, he is resolved to abandon his native country, in order to settle in Dublin, where he proposes to be toward the beginning of September. His innate modesty would fain cast a veil over his accomplishments, but justice constrains him to publish them for the benefit of mankind, and the good of the publick; which obliges him to inform you, that he fabricates all kind of perriwigs for churchmen, lawyers, physicians, military, mercantile, and country gentlemen, in a most new, exquisite, curious and extra-

ordinary taste: As for example, to ecclesiastical perriwigs, he gives a certain demure air; he confers on the tye-wigs of the law, an appearance of great sagacity and deep penetration; on those of the faculty of physick, he casts a solemnity and gravity that seems equal to the profoundest knowledge. His military smarts are mounted in a curious manner, quite unknown to every workman but himself; he throws into them what he calls the animating buckle, which gives the wearer a most warlike fierceness. He has likewise invented a species of major or brigadier for the better sort of citizens and tradesmen, which, by adding a tail to them, that may be taken off and put on at pleasure, may serve extremely well, when they either do duty in the militia, or intend to ride the franchises. He also flatters himself upon hitting the taste of the Irish country gentlemen and foxhunters, by his short cut bobs of nine hairs of a side.

For the gentlemen of the beau monde, whose taste and talents lie in dress, he prepares perriwigs frized in the following taste and fashion; all which are now worn at Paris, viz. \* *en ailes de pigeon, a la comette, a la crosse fleurie, a l'oiseau royal, en escalier, en abelle, en brosse, en des de sanglier, a la temple, a la rhinoceros, en pace de loup garrotte, a la Sax, a la dragonne, en rose, en bequille, en negligee, a la chancelliere, a face coupee, en long, en boucle demi naturelle, en chaine, a la bordage, en boucle detachee, a la Jansenis, en point, en escargot, en grain d'epinards, en cul d'artichaut, &c. &c.* For young gentlemen of the law, who are not troubled with much practice, he has invented a perriwig, the legs of which may be put into a smart bag during the vacation, and which in term time may be restored to its pristine form. He intends to keep from two to three hundred of this sort always in readiness to hire out occasionally.

He also makes white woollen bobs, which fit as close as night-caps, very proper to be worn by young persons of distinction, either when they chuse to mount the coach box, or walk in a morning like their footmen, in dishabille with an oaken club in their hands. For such as love to save their cash, he will have perriwigs made of calves tails, which he engages will last a long time; this kind (as there is but little profit to be had by

\* *The above are truly technical terms in the perriwig-maker's art, we shall endeavour for the sake of our country readers to translate them. The pigeon wing, the comet, the celly-flower, the royal bird, the faircase, the ladder, the brush, the wild boar's back, the temple, the rhinoceros, the corded wolf's paw, count Saxe's mode, the dragon, the rose, the crutch, the negligee, the chancellery, the cut bob, the long bob, the half natural, the chain buckle, the corded buckle, the detached or loose buckle, the Jansenis bob, the drop wig, the snail buckle, the spinney-bob and artichoke, &c. &c.*

by them) he only makes to oblige the fathers of such young sparks who honour him with their custom.

He assures the publick, that there are but few conditions in life who may not reap a sensible benefit by his labours, as many of his customers have experienced, having by the diversity of his perriwigs contributed greatly to advance the affairs and interest of the wearers; for all the world must allow, that it is necessary to have a man's head put into a proper order for business, to have any affair terminate happily.

He dresses, cuts, curls and frisses hair in the most elegant taste, either for ladies or gentlemen; and to prevent loss of time at the toilette (a consequence the Irish gentry may at first complain of, but which custom will render in a short time as familiar as in France, where they give up the whole morning to so necessary a duty) he has by long study and labour discovered and invented a commodious machine, called the night basket, by which ladies and gentlemen may have their heads dressed while they divert themselves at cards without loss of time. This basket being constructed on mathematical principles, is fitted on the inside with several iron points covered with velvet, that attract the hair, (it being first oiled and powdered with loadstone dust) and frisses it into the form of the inside of the basket, which is moulded into the taste du mouton, and all the other most fashionable shapes now in vogue. The said points preserve the buckles in an admirable symmetry, and the velvet, being dipped in a soporiferous liquor, contributes greatly to comfort the brain and bring on sleep, provided the wearer has not had an ill run at cards.

He has an admirable secret to colour all kinds of hair on the head, and give any tint the wearer pleases; and this he performs without the use of lead combs, mercury, or any outward application whatsoever; for as all naturalists allow the hair to be only certain tubes which take their colour according to the quality of the juice with which they are nourished, he has invented a syringe, with which he injects the hair with a liquor of the colour the person chuses to have, or that which may happen to be most in the mode. This method being dear is little used in France, the people of that nation, though they love to shine, love to do it at a cheap rate; on the contrary, the generosity of the Irish, and their contempt of money, is well known, the same thereof has spread to Paris, so that the artist flatters himself, his noble designs will meet with the countenance and protection of a

people celebrated for their attachment to the beaux arts. This liquor is perfectly innocent, and might be a means of conveying several supplies to the internal organs of sensation; but he leaves this as a hint to be prosecuted by the gentlemen of the faculty; and tho' he boasts himself a barber-surgeon of the honourable fraternity of St. Come at Paris, he does not mean to encroach on the upper branch of a profession he has only the honour of being an understrapper of.

*CLAUSES proposed to be added to the late Act against Clandestine Marriages.*

**W**HEN two young thoughtless fools, having no visible way to maintain themselves, nor any thing to begin the world with, resolve to marry and be miserable; let it be deemed petty larceny.

If a younger brother marries an old woman purely for the sake of a maintenance, let it be called self-preservation.

When a rich old fellow marries a young wench, in her full bloom, it shall be death without benefit of clergy.

When two old creatures, that can hardly hear one another speak, and cannot propose the least comfort to themselves in the thing, yet marry together to be miserable, they shall be deemed *non compos*.

When a lady marries her servant, or a gentleman his cook maid, (especially if there are children by a former marriage) they both shall be transported for 14 years.

When a man has had one bad wife, and buried her, and yet will marry a second, it shall be deemed *felo de se*.

When a woman in good circumstances marries an infamous man, not worth a groat; if she's betrayed into it, it shall be called accidental death; but if she knows it, it shall be made single felony, and she shall be burnt in the hand.

When a man, having no children, marries a woman with 5 or 6, and *vice versa*, let the delinquent stand thice in the pillory, lose both their ears, and suffer one year's imprisonment.

If a man marries a woman of ill fame, knowing her to be so, he shall have a pair of horns painted on his door; or if she be a known scold, a couple of neat's tongues in the room of them.

And when a man or woman marries to the disinheriting of their children, let them suffer as in cases of high-treason.

When a woman marries a man deeply in debt, knowing him to be so, let her be sent to the house of correction, and kept to hard labour for 3 months; and if he deceived her, and did not let her know his circumstances, she shall be acquitted, and he doomed to beat hemp all the days of his life.

Y O U N G

# YOUNG DORILAS. A NEW SONG,

Young Dorilas an artless swain, And Daphne pride of western plain Their  
flocks to-gether drove, Their flocks to-ge-ther  
drove, Gay youth sat blooming on his  
face, She no less shone with every grace, Yet, neither thought Yet  
neither thought of love. She no less shone with ev'ry grace, Yet  
neither thought of love.

2.  
With equal joy each morn they meet,  
At mid-day seek the same retreat,  
And shelter in one grove;  
At ev'ning haunt the self-same walk,  
Together innocently talk,  
But not a word of love.

3.  
Hence mutual friendship firmly grew,  
Till heart to heart spontaneous flew,  
Like bill to bill of dove.

Both feel the flame, which both conceal,  
Both with the other would reveal,  
Yet neither speaks of love.

4.  
She hung with rapture o'er his sense,  
He doated on her innocence,  
Thus each did each approve;  
Each vow'd—whilst each the vow observ'd,  
The maid was true, the swain ne'er  
swerv'd;  
Then every word was love.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE.

## The THATCH'D HOUSE.



The first couple cast off, one couple foot it, and turn hands  $\infty$ ; then cast off below the third couple, and turn hands  $\infty$ ; lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off  $\infty$ , right and left quite round  $\infty$ ; the first man foot it to the second and third woman, and turn  $\infty$ ; his partner do the same with the second and third man  $\infty$ , then the same on their own sides, then lead thro' the third couple, cast up one couple, and foot it  $\infty$ , right and left quite round with the third couple  $\infty$ .

## Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1753.

To the Right Hon. Lord BOYLE, on his late Marriage to Miss HOARE, of Sturton. (See p. 243.)

**W**HILE crowds, my lord, applaud  
your happy choice,  
The Muse attempts the theme with grateful  
voice.

Ye nymphs of Helicon begin the song,  
For themes of love to heavenly nymphs  
belong.

What swain, what stoic, can a song refuse,  
When Hymen calls, and Boyle inspires the  
Muse?

With every virtue blest, a youthful peer,  
Friend to the shades, and to the Muses  
dear,

Yields to the soft captivity of love,  
What breast so hard that beauty cannot  
move?

When sweetness, sense, and innocence  
With blendid charms to fan the gentle fire.  
Thrice happy peer, possessor of such a bride,  
Thrice happy nymph, to such a peer ally'd.

Let lawless libertines licentious live,  
Virtue alone true happiness can give;

Let cavern'd anchorites, in cell, or bower,  
With sullen pleasure spend the silent hour,

Born for a social life, the bliss we boast,  
Is half in monkish celibacy lost;

But when in blest connubial state ally'd,  
We both our pleasures and our pains divide.

Soft are the chains, when friendship mingles  
hands,

And Cupid yokes the doves in silken bands.

Hail! happy pair! in such blest union  
join'd,

By mutual love and sympathy of mind.

Hark! whispering zephyrs propagate the  
tale,

Thro' every conscious grove, and vocal  
vale;

Alluding to the uncommon fire season, which continued all the spring, and must denote for  
the hyperbole.

From hill to hill the joyful echo's fly,  
And waft the welcome tidings to the sky.  
See nature smile in all her pomp around,  
For you gay Flora paints th' enamell'd  
ground;

For you new beauties deck the dawning  
And halcyon skies in azure robes appear.  
See from afar the mountain nymphs ad-  
vance,

And sylphs and dryads in the vallies dance.  
See Paphos' queen, with all her train of  
loves,

To Sturton flies, and leaves the Idalian  
The bowers of Cythera no longer please,  
But yield in beauty and in bliss to these.

Hail! happy Sturton!—elegant re-  
treat!

At once the Graces and the Muses seat,  
And love now makes the paradise com-  
pleat.

O! cou'd my humble Muse in equal  
strains

Paint thy fair landscapes, and thy verdant  
Thy silver fountains, and thy fragrant  
flowers,

Thy nodding forests, and romantic bowers,  
Where solemn grottos blend with sunny  
glades,

And lyric birds inspire th' harmonious  
Then should thy seat, when all thy scenes  
decay,

When groves and grotts, and temples fade  
Smile with the laurels which the Muses give,  
And in the smooth description always live;

Then should the fair creation flourish still,  
And vie with Phoenix park, or Cooper's hill,  
Clad in eternal verdure, bloom as long  
As Windsor walks immortaliz'd in song;

Long as the name of Boyle's illustrious line,  
Shall grace the seat, or in the senate shine.

From, July 5, 1753.

## AN ADDRESS to the MUSE.

**H**AIL queen of verse! Immortal  
 heav'n-born maid,  
 Whartrap'rous flights, shall swell the lan-  
 guid theme! [wings,  
 Pain would my genius rise on tow'ring  
 And soar ambitious to be blest by thee;  
 But damp'd with fear, to thee she makes  
 her court,  
 And humbly seeking for protection hopes;  
 Assist, blest Clio, if by thee inspir'd,  
 Thou sweetest Muse among the virgin  
 throng, [bine,  
 Oh tell how nature and the fates com-  
 Why Pope could please, or how great  
 Milton sung;  
 Or if with better grace thou canst declare  
 How nature to perfection grows, or  
 whence  
 Sublimity of thought or accent flows,  
 How man shoots up to fame, or how the  
 Muse

Sits in sweet numbers on the poet's tongue;  
 Persist, well skill'd in every turn of fate,  
 While I attentive listen to the song;  
 Sure it is innate passion that inspires,  
 To offer incense at the Muse's shrine;  
 And thou that wak'st the mind, from  
 meaner things, [bestow'd;  
 And light'st the torch, which nature first  
 'Tis by thy aid the bard improves the flame,  
 And tow'rs on wings impatient of delay;  
 'Twas thy blest aid first taught him how  
 to paint

The strength of nature, or the force of love,  
 When genius prompts, he asks the Muse's  
 aid,

And swells luxuriant with poetic fire;  
 Such is thy power; and such thy gracious  
 aid. [sway

Which rules mankind with an endearing  
 That nature's self is warm'd with pleasing  
 force, [wreaths from thee;

And learning boasts, when crown'd with  
 Delgn, heav'nly charmer, to approve my  
 lay, [aid,

And crown my youth with the benigneſt  
 Thou whom the bards of every age adore,  
 And in sweet numbers celebrate thy fame,  
 Thou that re-animat'st those golden days,  
 When Muses dwelt in sweet Elysian bowers,  
 When gods descending, took on human  
 shapes [bid;

To taste of mortal bliss, which heav'n for-  
 Thou that recall'st true honour from the  
 grave, [denies,

And giv'st thee life, which vulgar fame,  
 Bless my attempts, inspire each rapt'rous  
 lay,

Pave the soft cadence of the flowing line,  
 Fill me with ample comprehensive  
 thoughts,

With gratitude to virtue, heav'n, and thee;

Didst thou but deign to prompt my genial  
 fire,  
 Advancing slowly on the wings of time,  
 Each wrapt idea would break forth to  
 thought,  
 And every thought would swell to extasy;  
 Then shall the spark, that in my bosom  
 glows,  
 Recatch, and kindle, at Apollo's rays.

LEANDER.

## To a FRIEND.

*Vince fortunam; —*

*Riserit? vultum generosus auser.*

*Flowerit? dulci refer ora risu:*

*Solus, et semper tuus esse quovis*

*Disce tumultu.*

1.

**W**HEN fortune frowns on thee, as  
 now,  
 Charles, prithee what avails the brow  
 Beclouded thus with sorrow?  
 Consider, man, the jilt must change,  
 From this to that must always range;  
 All will be well to-morrow.

2.

Oh as I rode thro' Brentford town,  
 I stop my steed beneath the Crown,  
 And view old Thames a roaring;  
 Odzooks! 'twould frighten any tartar,  
 Yet e'er I reach the Star and Garter,  
 Tumult is heard no more in.

3.

E'en so the fates ordain, my boy,  
 After much dolour cometh joy,  
 Grief driving from our faces;  
 And when you know all this, to wail,  
 And fret and vex and storm and rail,  
 Most villainous and base is.

4.

Once on a time (pugh! what's his name?)  
 From his own turnip ground there came,  
 To rule the Roman state,  
 A wight of wisdom and renown:  
 Ne'er thought to be again brought down,  
 So joyous liv'd and great.

5.

Now mark our friend depos'd; content  
 Life's remnant small in ease he spent,  
 With throne exchang'd for cottage;  
 The axe, his type of quondam power,  
 Now serv'd a neighb'ring tree to lower,  
 For firing to his pottage.

## THE CHARMS of SALLY.

By Mr. BOYCE.

1.

**N**Onymph that trips the verdant plains  
 With Sally can compare;  
 She wins the hearts of all the swains,  
 And rivals all the fair.

The

The beams of sol delight and chear,  
While summer seasons roll;  
But Sally's smiles can all the year,  
Give summer to the soul.

2.

When, from the east, the morning ray  
Illumes the world below,  
Her presence bids the god of day  
With emulation glow.  
Fresh beauties deck the painted ground,  
Birds sweeter notes prepare;  
The playful lambkins skip around,  
and hail the sister fair.

3.

The lark but strains his liquid throat  
To bid the maid rejoice;  
And mimicks, while he swells the note,  
The sweetness of her voice:  
The fanning Zephyrs round her play,  
While Flora sheds perfume;  
And ev'ry flow'ret seems to say,  
I but for Sally bloom.

4.

The am'rous youths her charms proclaim,  
From morn to eve their tale;  
Her beauty and unspotted fame  
Make vocal ev'ry vale:  
The stream, meand'ring thro' the mead,  
Her echo'd name conveys;  
And ev'ry voice, and ev'ry reed,  
Is tun'd to Sally's praise.

5.

No more shall blithsome lads and swain  
To mirthful wake resort;  
Nor ev'ry May-morn on the plain,  
Advance in rural sport:  
No more shall gush the gurgling rill,  
Nor musick wake the grove;  
Nor flocks look snow-like on the hill,  
When I forget to love.

*The HEAD-ACH.*

*To AURELIA.*

**A**URELIA, when your zeal makes  
known  
Each woman's failing but your own,  
How charming Silvia's teeth decay,  
And Celia's hair is turning gray:  
Yet Celia gay has sparkling eyes,  
But (to your comfort) is not wise;  
Methinks you take a world of pains,  
To tell us Celia has no brains.

Now you wise folk, who make such pother  
About the wit of one another,  
With pleasure would your brains resign,  
Did all your noddles ach like mine.

Not cuckolds half as anguish know,  
When budding horns begin to grow;  
Nor batter'd skull of wrestling Dick,  
Who late was drubb'd at single stick;  
Not wretches that in fevers fry,  
Not Sappho when her cap's awry,  
E'er felt such tort'ring pangs as I;

August, 1753.

\* *Queen Anne.*

Nor forehead of Sir Jeff'ry Strife,  
When smiling Cynthia kiss'd his wife.

Not love-sick Marcia's languid eyes,  
Who for her simp'ring Corin dies,  
So sleepy look or dimly shine,  
As these dejected eyes of mine:  
Nor Claudia's brow such wrinkles made  
At sight of Cynthia's new brocade.

Just so, Aurelia, you complain  
Of vapours, rheums, and gouty pain;  
Yet I am patient, so shou'd you,  
For cramps and head-achs are our due:  
We suffer justly for our crimes;  
For scandal you, and I for rhymes:  
Yet we (as harden'd wretches do)  
Still the enchanting vice pursue;  
Our reformation ne'er begin,  
But fondly hug the darling sin.

Yet there's a mighty difference too,  
Between the fate of me and you;  
Tho' you with tott'ring age shall bow,  
And wrinkles scar your lovely brow;  
Your busy tongue may still proclaim  
The faults of ev'ry sinful dame:  
You still may prattle nor give o'er,  
When wretched I must sin no more.  
The sprightly Nine must leave me then,  
This trembling hand resign its pen;  
No matron ever sweetly sung,  
Apollo only courts the young;  
Then who wou'd not (Aurelia, pray)  
Enjoy his favours while they may?  
Nor cramps nor head-achs shall prevail;  
Ill still write on, and you shall rail.

*E P I T A P H*

*On Brigadier General HILL.*

**O**F manners gentle, yet a friend to truth,  
With age not peevish, nor yet vain  
in youth: [severe;  
Brave, yet humane, and blameless tho'  
His speech was open, and his heart sincere:  
In courts unbrib'd, not factious tho' retir'd;  
Most lov'd the soldier, more the man admir'd. [kind;  
A queen his mistress\*, and his friend man-  
His fortunes! - to you little spot † confin'd.  
Such one was Hill - and various tho' his lot,  
The same companion, favour'd, or forgot.

*E P I T A P H*

*On a young NOBLEMAN,*

*Kill'd in an ENGAGEMENT at SEA.*

**Y**OUTH, beauty, strength, the trophy,  
and the bust,  
Not these his honours to the tomb we trust;  
But modest manners, innocent of art,  
The open nature, and the moral heart.  
Such love of truth as ancient Britons bore,  
Such fortitude, as never Roman more:  
And call'd betimes, his task of glory done,  
To mix with natures social as his own.

C c c

T H E

† *Engfield Green.*



# Monthly Chronologer.



SINCE our last we were informed, that in the 7 vessels arrived from Greenland in the Frith of Forth, there were no fewer than 34 fish and a half, viz. in 5 of the vessels belonging to Leith 22 and a half, in one of the Dunbar vessels 7, and in the Borrowstone's vessel 5; and that two other vessels afterwards arrived, one having 7 fish and a half, and the other 3. (See p. 339.)

On July 27, an officer of the Mint having received information, that one Bell had made a practice of coining a certain foreign coin called French guineas, or pistoles, and also Louis d'ors, had a warrant for him, and carried him before justice Fielding, who, after examination, committed him to New Prison. He at the same time also committed the smith who was accessory, by setting up the materials for the coinage. And information being given, that the said Bell lodged in Winchester-street, Mr. alderman Scott granted a warrant for searching the house, where was found in a cellar, just put up, all the materials and implements necessary to go thro' the whole art of coining, as complete as at the Tower; which were afterwards all taken away by the proper officers.

His majesty has ordered a reward of 200l. to be paid to any persons, who shall apprehend Sampson Phips, one of the persons concerned in the late riot at Bristol; and 100l. for apprehending either Samuel Britten, John Moody, otherwise Wordy, John Summers, and Hezekiah Hunt, likewise concerned in the said riot, so as they, or either of them, may be convicted of the said offence. (See p. 242.)

## WEDNESDAY, August 1.

One Edward Murphey, otherwise Andrew Reid, was committed to Maidstone goal, being charged by a warrant under the hand and seal of the duke of Newcastle, with the murder and robbery of John Atherfold the younger, his master, late of Sundrish, near Sevenoak in Kent, on Thursday night, Oct. 20, 1748. He was brought from Scotland by two of his majesty's messengers.

## FRIDAY, 3.

This afternoon a fire broke out at the

brewhouse belonging to the Red-Lion at Great Catworth, in Huntingdonshire, which in a short time consumed 5 dwelling houses, with all the household furniture, several barns, stables, &c.

The same afternoon a fire happened at Dorington, in Warwickshire, whereby 7 cottages, besides the farm-house, were consumed, with barns, stables, a bean-rick, a great quantity of hay and straw, &c. and the church was very much damaged.

## SATURDAY, 4.

This or the following day a most shocking and tragical affair happened at Corringdon, about two miles from South-Brent-town, in Devonshire. Mr. Joseph Harvey, a farmer of that place, his wife, his son and daughter, were all cruelly murdered. These murders were not discovered till the 9th instant by William Prouse, a labourer, who had worked for Mr. Harvey, and had been several times to see him to get further employment; but to his surprize finding the doors always fast, he went to a neighbour, who accompanied him to the house, and both looking thro' the kitchen window, saw Mr. Joseph Harvey lying dead on the floor, with his throat cut. They then went to Brent-town to acquaint Mr. Anthony Harvey, brother to the deceased, with what they had seen, who went with a number of the inhabitants, and entering at the window found Prouse's relation too true. Going up stairs, they found Mrs. Harvey in her bed with her throat cut from ear to ear; and then proceeding to the son's bed, a stout young man about 23, found him also dead, having his brains beat out, and his throat cut; as was also the daughter, aged about 20, whose brains worked thro' the skull. A hatchet was found in the son's room. On the 14th the coroner's Jury finished their inquiry into the causes of these murders, when it appeared, that Joseph Harvey had sent his two men and a maid servant to Bantar, about five miles from Brent-town, to get in some hay; which business would detain them above a week; that the hatchet found in the son's room belonged to Mr. Harvey; that Mr. Harvey had for above three months past been delirious, and greatly out of his senses; and there being no signs of a robbery, the jury brought him in guilty of the murders.

ders, as a lunatick. But, surely, such an astonishing scene is not to be parallel'd!

MONDAY, 6.

The seven following malefactors were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. William Corby, Thomas Collingham, and John Ayliffe, condemned at June sessions; Thomas Buckmore, James Williams, and Thomas Twynbrow, condemned in July; and John Fish, condemned at the sessions in May, but respited till this time. (See their several crimes, p. 241, 291, 339. Davis died in Newgate, and Smith was respited for a month; Millicent Clisby and Anne Robinson were pardoned. Anne Ellis and Peter Tickner to be transported for life.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Was held a general court of the Society of the Free British Fishery, when warrants were ordered to be issued out for a dividend of the three per cent. per annum for two years, granted by act of parliament on upwards of 100,000*l.* employed by the society, the said bounty having been received of the commissioners of the customs.

The Rt. Hon. the lord mayor gave a very grand entertainment to the deputies and common-council men of this city, at the Mansion-house, at which upwards of 140 members were present.

FRIDAY, 10.

His majesty in council was pleased to order, that the parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th inst. should be further prorogued to September 27 next.

SATURDAY, 11.

Three Irishmen were committed to Wood-street Compter for perpetrating a rape on the body of Diana Puffee, an oyster-woman, at the Queen's-Arms in Newgate-street. On Monday they applied to be bailed, but were refused, and after an examination of above two hours before Thomas Chitty, Esq; the sitting alderman, were by him recommitted to the Compter to answer for their offences the next sessions at the Old-Bailey.

The same day, early in the morning, a fire broke out in the house of a broom-maker in Kent-street, Southwark, which entirely consumed the same, with three others, and the adjoining houses were very much damaged.

SUNDAY 12.

This morning, between one and two, a fire broke out at a hatter's in Castle-street, near the Park, Southwark, which consumed the same and 13 others on both sides of the way.

THURSDAY, 16.

A fire happened about one this morning in Cock-yard, Bishopsgate street, which

communicating itself to the fronthouses, four or five of them were burnt down before it could be extinguished.

At the assizes at Buckingham, two received sentence of death, one for poisoning: At Abingdon, two: At Oxford, one: At Winchester, one: At Northampton, three: At Cambridge, one: At Worcester, three, among whom was John Morris the younger, for murder, who was executed according to the late act: At Dorchester, one for the murder of his wife, who was executed; and a soldier, for murder, who was respited till Oct. 1. At St. Edmund's-bury, four were capitally convicted: At Stafford, six, but were all reprieved: At Exeter, seven: At Chelmsford, seven. The assizes at Oakham for Rutlandshire, at Huntingdon, at Nottingham, and at Derby, proved maiden ones, none being capitally convicted. At York eight received sentence of death, one of whom was William Smith, for poisoning Thomas Harper his father-in-law, and the son and daughter of the said Harper. (See p. 241.)

Andrew Reid, who was brought from Haddington in Scotland to Maidstone, by two messengers, on suspicion of murdering his master farmer Atherfold, near Sevenoak, in Kent, in 1748, was discharged, the wife of the deceased having declared he was not the man. (See p. 386.)

THURSDAY, 23.

This morning died, by the bite of a mad cat, in the parish of Wrington, Somersetshire, Anne Gover, wife of John Gover, blacksmith. She was bit about six weeks ago, and tho' big with child was several times dipped in salt water, which healed the wounds in her thumb, and no infection appeared till Sunday the 19th: It then began to appear by a pricking in the thumb, pain of her arm, and restlessness. She continued to grow worse and worse till the time of her death, tho' she retained her senses till the last, and desired every one to keep out of her way; nor would she suffer any one even to wipe the foam from her mouth, lest it might infect them.

Came on to be tried, at Hereford assizes, before Mr. justice Foster, seven informations in nature of *quo warrantos* against some of the acting members of the corporation of Carmarthen. The trial of the first took up eight hours, and a verdict being given for the crown, the defendants in the six others submitted to the like verdicts against them, without making any defence; and in consequence of this, 15 other like informations, granted against the present mayor and recorder, and the rest of the acting body, must

C c c 2

share

share the same fate, as they depend exactly on the same points: But those informations could not be brought to trial at this assizes, as no process could be executed to enforce the appearance of the defendants therein; for one of them insisted on privilege of parliament, and the sheriffs of this year disclaimed their offices, on purpose to avoid executing any process on the rest of them. The council for the king were, Mr. Morton, Mr. Price, Mr. D'Oyley, and the Hon. Mr. Harley; and for the defendants, the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Aston, and Mr. Naires.

MONDAY, 27.

This day was executed at Hertford, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, Job Wells, for the unnatural crime of ravishing his own daughter. He was very penitent, freely forgave her appearing against him, and hoped he would forgive the abominable part he had acted towards her.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 31. **J**OHNSON Dodd, Esq; of Swallowfield Place in Berks, to Miss Juliana Jennings.

Aug. 2. Theophilus Lane of Hereford, Esq; to Miss Marcha, of Greek-street, Soho.

Hon. — Egerton, Esq; of Marley, in Cheshire, to Miss Fanny Seabright.

5. Alexander Kay, Esq; of a great estate in Yorkshire, to Miss Caroline Chambers, of Brumpton.

7. Rev. Dr. Sandford, minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury, to Miss Horton.

8. Rev. Mr. Wannup, rector of Waldon, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Cholmondeley, only daughter of Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal in Cheshire, Esq; a 12,000l. fortune.

Legh Master, of Newhall, in Lancashire, Esq; to Miss Hoskins of Barrow-Green, in Surrey.

9. Edwyn-Francis Stanhope, Esq; to lady Katharine Lyon, niece to his grace the duke of Chandos.

13. Richard Marden, Esq; to Miss Bennett, of Stanton Harold, in Staffordshire, a 30,000l. fortune.

14. William Strahan, Esq; of Haymes, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Popham, sole daughter and heiress of the late Edward Popham of Tewkesbury-Lodge, Esq;

16. George-Richard Carter, Esq; to Miss Spilman, daughter and only child of James Spilman, Esq; one of the directors of the Bank, a 30,000l. fortune.

17. Henry Warner, Esq; a Jersey merchant in Cannon street, to Miss Wallis, of Wanstead in Essex.

22. Lieut. col. William Deane, to Miss Mary Chambers, eldest daughter of the late John Chambers, Esq; of Derby.

25. Robert Sibthorpe, Esq; of Ireland, to Miss Cochran, daughter to the Hon. col. Cochran, of Hampstead.

26. John Day, Esq; timber-merchant, in Bermondsey, Southwark, to Miss Clayton, of Throgmorton street.

Rev. Mr. Quick, rector of Morchard Bishop, to Miss Lavington, only daughter of the bishop of Exeter.

Rev. Mr. Richardson, vicar of Finchingfield, in Essex, to Miss King, of Epping.

Mr. Simpson, merchant of Old-Ford, to Miss Lydia Summers, of Mile-End.

Aug. 11. Countess of Cardigan, delivered of a daughter.

The lady of John Corbet, of Shropshire, Esq; of a son.

15. Lady of lord Carpenter, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Sir William Seabright, of a son.

22. Lady of lord Benson, of a son.

29. The lady of William Harvey, Esq; knight of the shire for Essex, of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

July 25. **J**AMES Vernon, Esq; only son of admiral Vernon.

The lady of the Right Hon. Charles lord Stourton.

26. Rev. Mr. Edward Gregory, minor canon of Durham.

29. The lady Sophia Hamlin, relict of Sir James Hamlin, of Warwickshire, Bart.

William Owen Pyr, in the 108th year of his age, who had been parish clerk at Dulas in the Isle of Anglesea, 83 years.

30. Rev. Dr. Bromley, rector of Wickham, in Hampshire: He was son of — Bromley, Esq; speaker of the house of commons in the reign of Q. Anne.

Don Andrew Bucno, at Badajoz in Portugal, aged 124. He was only a lieutenant of foot, tho' he had been in the service above 100 years.

Aug. 3. Mr. John Lowe, formerly one of the common-council men of Aldersgate ward.

Lady Dorothy Weston, relict of Sir Ambrose Weston, Bart.

6. Hon. Mrs. St. Leger, sister to the Right Hon. the late lord visc. Doneraile.

7. Mr. Polhill, son of David Polhill, Esq; member of parliament for Rochester, of a hurt he received by being thrown from his horse at the foot of Westminster-Bridge, three or four days before.

Mr.

Mr. Isaac Vaillant, uncle to Mr. Paul Vaillant, an eminent bookfeller in the Strand, and formerly of the same business.

8. James Crofts, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the liberty of Westminster.

9. Rev. Mr. Peter Richardson, under master of the grammar-school in Christ's-Hospital.

10. Rt. Hon. James lord Torpichan, in Scotland, and one of the lords of police there.

Sir Harry Danvers, of Culworth, near Banbury, Bart. succeeded by his brother, now Sir Michael Danvers, Bart.

Rt. Hon. the lord Mountague Bertie, one of the oldest captains in the navy.

11. Mr. Matthew Collett, one of the chief clerks in the Bank of England.

13. Michael Harris, Esq; formerly one of the South-Sea directors, aged 85.

14. Mr. Weston, counsellor at law.

19. His excellency lieutenant-general George Churchill, commander in chief of his majesty's land forces in Scotland.

21. Hon. Mrs. Mordaunt, wife of Charles Mordaunt, Esq; and third daughter of Scroop lord Viscount Howe.

24. William Smith, Esq; secretary to the South-Sea company.

Gretford, in Lincolnshire.—Christopher Ansty, B. D. by the master, fellows and scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Holme, Spalding Moor, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**W**ILLIAM Marshall, Esq; made a captain in the first regiment of guards.—Richard Meadows, Esq; made a collector of the revenue of excise in the county of Essex.—Michael Hayes, Esq; appointed by the earl of Granville as principal bailiff of the island of Jersey, to be one of the deputy bailiffs of that island.—The earl of Cardigan, created a knight of the Hon. order of the Bath.—Mr. John Berresford, appointed by the court of directors of the Bank, one of their cashiers, in the room of Mr. Morrison, who resigned; and Mr. Martin, clerk of the Exchequer orders and accounts, in the room of Mr. Collett, deceased.—Richard Littleton, Charles Pawlet, Edward Walpole, and Hussy Mountague, Esqrs. created knights of the Bath; and the earl of Cardigan, appointed grand master of the said honourable order.—Capt. John Richardson, made a captain in the second regiment of foot-guards,

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**Hitchall, Aug. 21. The king has presented Francis Milbanke, M. A. to the rectory of Croit, in Yorkshire.—And John Gooch, M. A. to the rectory of Pen-Ditton, in Cambridgeshire.

*From the other PAPERS.*

John Trenchard Bromfield, M. A. presented to the rectory of Warmwell, with Ploxwell thereunto annexed, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Samuel Fauconer, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mounthaw.—Samuel Rigby, B. A. presented by Sir Francis Dashwood, Bart. to the rectory of Conningholme, in Lincolnshire.—Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Fenny Compton, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Haines, by the lord chancellor to the vicarage of St. Martin's in Leicester.—Dr. Ashburnham, dean of Chichester, to the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, by his majesty, in the room of Dr. Johnson, bishop of Gloucester.—Dr. James Wilkington, by his majesty, to the rectory of Savage-Leigh, in Suffex.—Mr. Mence, one of the canons of St. Paul's, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street.—Mr. Michael Tyson, presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of

#### B-KR-75.

**D**AVID Ruffel the younger, now or late of Maidstone, butcher.—William Whitehart, of Calne, in Wilts, druggist-maker.—John Spencer, late of Hanover-street, near Long-acre, taylor.—William Church, late of the parish of Woodburn in Bucks, paper maker.—John Stevenson, late of Bickerton, in Cheshire, cheesefactor.—Richard Fuller, late of Reading, innkeeper and vintner.—James Howarth, otherwise Haworth, late of Manchester, chapman.—Thomas Dixon, now or late of Rooley, in the parish of Kirkheaton, in Yorkshire, taylor and linen draper.—John Gibbs, of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, victualler.—Thomas Varden the younger, of Macclesfield, dealer.—John Crichton, late of Newport-Pagnell, in Bucks, linen-draper.—Henry Rooke, of St. Dunstan's in the East, broker.—John Martin Willett, of London, merchant.—Stephen Massey, late of Pater Noster Row, vintner.—John Cattean of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, mercer and draper.—James Pardoe, of Liverpool, merchant.—John Edwards, of Tooke's Court, in Curfitor-street, St. Andrew's Holborn, hosier.—Charles Huddy, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, victualler.—John Manby, of Westminster, coal-merchant.—Samuel Plummer, late of Trowbridge, clothier and linen-draper.

T H E

**T**HE most remarkable occurrence that has lately happened in Europe, is a new treaty between the house of Austria and the duke of Modena, by which it is said to be stipulated :

1. That his serene highness be appointed perpetual governor of the dutchy of Milan, and the house of Austria's vicar general in Italy, with a salary of 90,000 florins a year ; his serene highness to keep on foot a body of 4000 men, at the disposal of the empress-queen.

2. That her Imperial majesty have a right to place a garison of her troops in the citadels of Mirandola and Reggio, and in the castle of Massa-Carrara.

3. That the archduke Peter-Leopold, third son of their Imperial majesties, shall marry the daughter of the hereditary prince of Modena, by the heirs of Massa-Carrara ; and if this prince's die without heirs male, the estates of the house of Massa-Carrara, and the dutchy of Mirandola, shall go to the archduke Peter-Leopold as his lady's fortune ; but in case there be male issue, she shall have the principality of Fermia, and the other estates in Hungary claimed by the duke of Modena, for her fortune.

4. That on the extinction of the male branch of the house of Est, the duke of Modena's dominions shall all devolve to the house of Austria.

And it is said, that in consequence of this treaty, the duke of Modena will next month take up his residence at Milan, with a pension of 90,000 florins per annum.

Last month the Prussian minister at the diet of Ratisbon, presented to that assembly his Prussian majesty's final declaration

with regard to the affair of East-Friedland ; and soon after the beginning of this month the Hanover minister presented to the said assembly a memorial from his Britannick majesty, as elector of Hanover, by way of answer to this his Prussian majesty's final declaration.

From Amsterdam they write as follows : We are very attentive in this country to the king of Prussia's taking into his service and favour as many Irish and Scotch of the Jacobite party as he can. Amongst others, he has, not long ago, entered into a treaty with one of these gentlemen, an Irish papist, who was well established at Rotterdam, has a thorough knowledge of commerce, is a very cunning man, and who has sold a fine house which he had in that city, in order to go into the service of the king of Prussia. Many people even say, that the young Pretender lies concealed in the dominions of that prince ; but as they give no proof of this, one may with reason doubt the truth of it.

The republick of Genoa have resolved to build a citadel at St. Remo for curbing the inhabitants, and for obliging them to submit to such regulations as shall hereafter be prescribed ; but as they claim to be a free republick under the protection of the empire, and no other way dependant upon Genoa than by confederacy for mutual defence, this may prove a knotty affair ; and in the mean time the republick's affairs in Corsica seem not to be in a very prosperous situation ; for they acknowledge, that a party of their troops in that island has been defeated, and all killed or made prisoners by a party of the malecontents.

### *The Monthly Catalogue for August, 1753.*

#### *DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.*

1. **N**OTES on the three first Chapters of Genesis. By J. Scott, D. D. pr. 7s. sewed. G. Woodfall.

2. A Vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity. In two parts, pr. 1s. 6d. each. Rivington.

3. A Free Enquiry after the Church or Kingdom of the Messiah, pr. 1s. Robinson.

#### *MATHEMATICKS, PHYSICK, &c.*

4. An Essay on the general Method of treating cancerous Tumours. By W. Buisford, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

5. A genuine Account of the Manner of making best Russia Pot-Ashes. Communicated by Sir P. Warren, pr. 6d. Tryc. (See p. 351.)

6. An Essay on the Sea Scurvy. By A. Addington, M. D. pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 351.)

7. The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. Vol. I. By Mr. Postlethwayt, pr. 2l. 2s. in Sheets. Knapton.

8. A System of Practical Mathematicks. By J. Potter, pr. 6s. Comyns.

9. The Mathematical Repository. Vol. II. pr. 4s.

10. The Universal Measurer. By A. Fletcher, pr. 6s. Clarke.

11. Mr. Salmon's Universal Traveller. Vol. I. Containing a Description of China, Tartary, the Japan, Philippine, Ladrone, Mollucas, Banda, Amboyna, Celon, and Sumatra Islands ; the Sunda and Java islands ; Tonquin, Cochinchina, Siam, Ava, Arracan, India, Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway. Illustrated with 124 Copper-Plates and Maps, pr. 2l. 8s. in Sheets. Baldwin. *Mts-*

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The Seeds of Mankind, pr. 1s. Needham.
  13. Dr. Free's Speech to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Oxford, July 30, 1753, pr. 6d. Hodges.
  14. The compleat English Dictionary, pr. 1s. Trye.
  15. The Trial of John Barbot, Attorney at Law, for the Murder of Matthew Mills, Esq; in the Island of St. Christopher's, pr. 3s. Whiston. (See p. 347.)
  16. The History of the first Discovery and Settlement of Virginia. By W. Stith, M. A. pr. 5s.
  17. Britannia's Precaution to her Sons, pr. 1s. Owen.
  18. A true Account of the late Hurricane at Whitehall, pr. 6d. Carpenter.
  19. A Review of the whole Evidence for and against Canning and Squires, pr. 1s. Corbett.
  20. Seceding Presbyterianism displayed, in the Case of Mr. John Potts, pr. 6d. Kingman.
  21. The Pocket Companion for Oxford: Containing an accurate description of the publick Edifices, Colleges, Statues, Busts, Pictures, &c. A new Edition enlarged, with Copper-plates, pr. 1s. Baldwin.
  22. A candid Examination of Lord Boringbroke's Letters on History, pr. 1s. Sigley.
  23. An Alarm to Britannia's Protestant Sons, pr. 6d. Johnson.
  24. A Journey from Joppa to Jerusalem in May, 1751. By D. Falconar, pr. 1s. Comyns.
  25. A Letter from a Gentleman to his Son Abroad, occasioned by his having married a Roman Catholick, pr. 2s. 6d. Robinson.
  26. An Appeal to the Throne against the Naturalization of the Jews, pr. 6d. Bouquet.
  27. The Rejection and Restoration of the Jews. By Archaicus, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
  28. The Case of the Jews considered, pr. 6d. Reeve.
  29. Seasonable Remarks on the late Act in Favour of the Jews, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
  30. A Review of the Naturalization of the Jews. By a Merchant, pr. 1s.
- POETRY.
31. A Choice Collection of Songs for several Voices. By J. Arnold, pr. 1s. 6d. Bitch.
  32. The Jews naturalized: A Ballad, pr. 6d. Webb.
  33. Poems on several Occasions. By Glen Shing, B. A. pr. 1s. Bourn.
- SERMONS.
34. A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St. Bride's, on Tuesday in Easter Week. By S. Cowper, D. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.
  35. A Sermon before the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Feb. 16, 1753. By Edward Lord Bishop of Landaff, pr. 1s. Roberts.
  36. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. J. Thurrowgood. By B. Wallin, pr. 6d. Keith.
  37. David's Sin in numbering of the People, pr. 6d. Cooper.
  38. A Sermon before the King, Dec. 8. 1751. By E. Cobden, D. D. pr. 6d. Baldwin.
  39. Discourses on several Subjects. By W. Wihart, D. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.
  40. The Reasons and Necessity of publick Worship, an Affize Sermon at Oxford, March 8, 1753. By G. Fothergill, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.
  41. The Cross of Christ. A Visitation Sermon at Northampton. By J. Harvey, A. M. pr. 6d. Rivington.
  42. A Sermon before the Antigallicans. By J. Free, D. D. pr. 6d. Robinson.
  43. Four Sermons of the late Rev. Mr. John Stuart, pr. 2s. Hodges.
  44. A Sermon at the Triennial Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln at Hemel-Hempstead. By F. Ayscough, D. D. pr. 6d. Owen.
  45. A Sermon before the Lord Mayor at St. Bride's on Wednesday in Easter Week. By T. Morell, D. D. pr. 6d. Dod.
  46. A Sermon on the Death of Seawen Kenrick, D. D. By J. Butler, LL. D. pr. 6d. Tonson.
  47. A Sermon before the House of Commons, on May 29. By L. Howard, D. D. pr. 6d. Doddsley.
  48. A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, May 10, 1753. By T. Ashton, M. A. pr. 6d. Whiston.
  49. A Sermon on the 29th of May, pr. 6d. The Author.
  50. Twelve Sermons on several Subjects. By C. Hufsey, D. D. pr. 3s. 6d. Ward.
  51. A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. Barron. By J. Burroughs, pr. 6d. Noon.
  52. A Sermon at the Affizes at Thetford, March 23, 1753. By Gloucester Ridley, LL. B. pr. 6d. Clarke.
  53. A Sermon before the House of Lords, May 29, 1753. By James [Johnson] Lord Bishop of Gloucester, pr. 6d. H. Cox.
  54. Ten Sermons of the late Rev. Mr. Steuart. Owen.
  55. A Sermon at the primary Visitation of the Bishop of Norwich, at Bury St. Edmund's. By R. Keelington, D. D. pr. 6d. Beecroft.

# PRICES OF STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	S. S. ANNU.	3 P. CENT.	IND. ANNU.	IND. BONDS.	B. C. P.	WIND AT DEAL.	WEATHER.	BILL OF MORTALITY FROM JULY 24. TO AUGUST 28.
1	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W.	fair	Males 716
2	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. S. W.	rain fair	Femal. 696
3	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	W. S. W.	fair rain	Males 717
4	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W.	rain	Femal. 772
5	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W. hard	very win.	Died under 2 Years old 650
6	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W.	rain fair	Between 2 and 5 — 78
7	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W. by S.	fair	5 and 10 — 31
8	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W. by S.	rain fair	10 and 20 — 29
9	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W.	rain fair	20 and 30 — 103
10	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	W. S. W.	fair	30 and 40 — 135
11	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	N. E.	rain	40 and 50 — 135
12	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	N. by W.	fair	50 and 60 — 125
13	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. S. E.	rain	60 and 70 — 93
14	106	106	106	103	103	104	71. 48	3 7	S. W.	heavy rain	70 and 80 — 76
15	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 48	3 7	W. S. W.	rain	80 and 90 — 33
16	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 48	3 7	W. by S.	rain	90 and 100 — 2
17	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 48	3 10	N. W.	fair	1489
18	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 58	3 10	N. N. W.	fair	Within the Walls 129
19	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 58	3 7	W. N. W.	fair rain	Without the Walls 160
20	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	W. W.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 657
21	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	W. S. W.	fair	City & Sub. Weft. 633
22	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	S. W.	fair	Weekly July 31 — 296
23	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	E. by S.	fair clou.	Aug. 7 — 288
24	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	N. E.	fair	14 — 310
25	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 58	3 10	S. S. E.	fair hot	21 — 294
26	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 58	3 10	E. S. E.	rain fair	28 — 301
27	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	S. E.	fair hot	1489
28	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	E. by S.	mild rain	Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 1d.
29	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	S. E.	fair	Pease 22s. to 26s. p. Quar.
30	106	106	106	104	104	104	71. 68	3 10	E. by S.	fair clou.	

Market	Quantity	Price	Market	Quantity	Price
Wheat	1000	1.15	Wheat	1000	1.15
Barley	1000	1.10	Barley	1000	1.10
Oats	1000	1.05	Oats	1000	1.05
Rye	1000	1.00	Rye	1000	1.00
Maize	1000	1.00	Maize	1000	1.00
Beans	1000	1.00	Beans	1000	1.00
Lentils	1000	1.00	Lentils	1000	1.00
Peas	1000	1.00	Peas	1000	1.00
Mustard	1000	1.00	Mustard	1000	1.00
Turnips	1000	1.00	Turnips	1000	1.00
Swedes	1000	1.00	Swedes	1000	1.00
Carrots	1000	1.00	Carrots	1000	1.00
Potatoes	1000	1.00	Potatoes	1000	1.00
Onions	1000	1.00	Onions	1000	1.00
Garlic	1000	1.00	Garlic	1000	1.00
Asparagus	1000	1.00	Asparagus	1000	1.00
Brussels Sprouts	1000	1.00	Brussels Sprouts	1000	1.00
Cauliflower	1000	1.00	Cauliflower	1000	1.00
Kale	1000	1.00	Kale	1000	1.00
Spinach	1000	1.00	Spinach	1000	1.00
Chard	1000	1.00	Chard	1000	1.00
Leeks	1000	1.00	Leeks	1000	1.00
Parsnips	1000	1.00	Parsnips	1000	1.00
Turnip Greens	1000	1.00	Turnip Greens	1000	1.00
Broccoli	1000	1.00	Broccoli	1000	1.00
Artichokes	1000	1.00	Artichokes	1000	1.00
Endive	1000	1.00	Endive	1000	1.00
Chicory	1000	1.00	Chicory	1000	1.00
Watercress	1000	1.00	Watercress	1000	1.00
Herbs	1000	1.00	Herbs	1000	1.00
Vegetables	1000	1.00	Vegetables	1000	1.00
Fruit	1000	1.00	Fruit	1000	1.00
Apples	1000	1.00	Apples	1000	1.00
Pears	1000	1.00	Pears	1000	1.00
Oranges	1000	1.00	Oranges	1000	1.00
Lemons	1000	1.00	Lemons	1000	1.00
Grapes	1000	1.00	Grapes	1000	1.00
Strawberries	1000	1.00	Strawberries	1000	1.00
Raspberries	1000	1.00	Raspberries	1000	1.00
Blackberries	1000	1.00	Blackberries	1000	1.00
Blueberries	1000	1.00	Blueberries	1000	1.00
Cherries	1000	1.00	Cherries	1000	1.00
Peaches	1000	1.00	Peaches	1000	1.00
Nectarines	1000	1.00	Nectarines	1000	1.00
Plums	1000	1.00	Plums	1000	1.00
Apricots	1000	1.00	Apricots	1000	1.00
Pineapples	1000	1.00	Pineapples	1000	1.00
Mangoes	1000	1.00	Mangoes	1000	1.00
Papayas	1000	1.00	Papayas	1000	1.00
Guavas	1000	1.00	Guavas	1000	1.00
Jackfruits	1000	1.00	Jackfruits	1000	1.00
Coconuts	1000	1.00	Coconuts	1000	1.00
Avocados	1000	1.00	Avocados	1000	1.00
Limes	1000	1.00	Limes	1000	1.00
Oranges	1000	1.00	Oranges	1000	1.00
Lemons	1000	1.00	Lemons	1000	1.00
Grapes	1000	1.00	Grapes	1000	1.00
Strawberries	1000	1.00	Strawberries	1000	1.00
Raspberries	1000	1.00	Raspberries	1000	1.00
Blackberries	1000	1.00	Blackberries	1000	1.00
Blueberries	1000	1.00	Blueberries	1000	1.00
Cherries	1000	1.00	Cherries	1000	1.00
Peaches	1000	1.00	Peaches	1000	1.00
Nectarines	1000	1.00	Nectarines	1000</	





# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> N historical account of the famous bull <i>Unigenitus</i>	395
A cure for the gout or rheumatism	396
A receipt for modern dress	ibid.
Types of the solar eclipse that will be on October 26, in the morning	397
Particular remarks on the said eclipse in the several parts of the world	398
The life of Geoffry Chaucer, the father of English poetry	ibid. &c.
His character	399
An account of his works	400
A specimen of his poetry	ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	401—410
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus against the Jews bill	401—406
The three arguments for immediately passing the bill, and not postponing it, answered	401, 402
The question, whether the bill ought to pass at all, considered	ibid.
A regard to religion, and reverence to parliament, urged as motives against the bill	ibid.
The inutility of the bill considered	403
The prejudice and danger apprehended from the bill, with regard to our commerce and present landed interest	404
With respect to our present happy establishment, and the next general election	405
That the bill is a step towards a general naturalization	406
SPEECH of Afranius Burrhus, in favour of the marriage bill	407
Dr. Addington, of the sea-scurvy	410
Of the cure of the sea-scurvy	411
Latin discarded, a satire	412
To whom it may still be of use	413
Censure on the present fashionable employment of rural life, from <i>The World</i>	414
Solution of a surveying question	415
Question in navigation proposed	ibid.
Solution of an arithmetical question	416
Description of the city of York	ibid.
Massacre of the Jews there	417
Publick buildings there	418
The cathedral and chapter-house	419
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament	419—424
Of the bill for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland to Great-Britain	419, 420
The Edinburgh bill	420
The alehouse bill	420, 421

The road bill	421, 422
The Jews bill, and petitions for and against it	422, 423
The marriage bill	423, 424
An account of Mr. Cuff's new-constructed double microscope	424
Extract from Mr. Norford's letter to Mr. Freke concerning cancerous tumours	425
A remarkable case related by him	425, 426
M. Voltaire's letter to his niece, in the original French	427
The same translated into English	428
A caution against sharpeners, shop-lifters, house-breakers, &c. with the arts made use of by them	429
The deceiving art, called masoning	ibid.
Ringed tugs and seats, or changing great coats and saddles	430
Milling of kens, or breaking of houses	ibid.
The little horn in Daniel explained	430, 431
POETRY. The retort, a song set to music	432
A country dance	433
Monimia to Philocles, written by the late lord H——y	ibid.
Written on the first leaf of Milton's Paradise Lost, that was sent to a lady	435
A spring evening	ibid.
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	436
Electrical experiments for drawing the lightning from clouds	ibid.
A list of the important differences depending between the courts of Europe	ibid.
Inscription on lord Bolingbroke's monument	437
A woman burnt for poisoning her husband	ibid.
Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
The three Abbotbury men acquitted	ibid.
Mr. Crouch robbed and murdered	ibid.
General court of the Bank	438
Sheriffs sworn in, and new lord-mayor elected	ibid.
Parliament of tanners	ibid.
Country assizes	ibid.
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths	438, 439
Ecclesiastical preferments	439
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	440
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*The Letter from Cambridge against the Jews bill, in answer to the remarks lately published, by one who calls himself a bystander, shall be in our next; as also the hymn to Contentment, and other pieces we have received.*

RECEIPTS for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



# T H E L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E. S E P T E M B E R, 1753.

## *An Account of the BULL UNIGENITUS.*

**T**HE glorious stand which is made by the parliament of Paris in favour of liberty of conscience, cannot fail to be applauded by every true Briton. They oppose the vile attempts to manacle the consciences of the people, with a genius and spirit able to cope with the combined force of regal ambition, priestly cunning, and ministerial influence.

That our readers may judge of the importance of this affair, we present them with the following brief historical account of that famous bull, or constitution of the late pope, called Unigenitus \*, which is but little understood, altho' it is the source of all the disputes which have lately arisen between the clergy and parliaments of France.

The design of the pope's bull, published in the year 1713, was to condemn a great number of propositions contained in a book, published by father Quesnell, intitled, "The New Testament, with moral reflections upon every verse, &c. or, An abridgement of the morality of the Gospel, the Acts of the apostles, the epistles of St. Paul, the canonical epistles, and the Revelations." Out of this book of father Quesnell's, the Pope culled 101 propositions, and passed a most severe censure upon them. Most of them express the common sentiment of those called Jansenists, relating to the efficacy of divine grace, some to the invalidity of unjust excommunications, and one to the practice of making oaths so common in the church. I shall only take notice of those propositions that relate to the reading the holy scriptures, which the pope, in this bull, has thought fit to condemn.

Prop. 79. "It is profitable and necessary in all times, all places, and for all sorts of persons, to study and know the

spirit, piety, and mysteries of the holy scriptures."

Prop. 80. "The reading of the holy scriptures is for all."

Prop. 81. "The sacred obscurity of the word of God is no reason for the laity to dispense with the obligation of reading it."

Prop. 82. "The Lord's day must be sanctified by christians with the reading of pious books, and above all of the holy scriptures. It is mischievous to think of withdrawing a christian from the reading thereof."

Prop. 83. "It is an illusion to persuade one's self, that the knowledge of the mysteries of religion must not be imparted to women by reading the sacred books. The abuses of scripture, and heresies, are not sprung from the simplicity of women, but from the proud knowledge of men."

Prop. 84. "To snatch the New Testament out of the hands of christians, or to keep it shut to them, by depriving them of the means of understanding it, is to shut unto them the mouth of Christ."

Prop. 85. "To forbid christians the reading the holy scriptures, especially of the gospel, is to forbid the use of light to the children of light, and to make them suffer a sort of excommunication."

On these propositions, among the rest, the pope passed his censure in the following words:

"Wherefore having heard the judgment of the cardinals, and other divines aforesaid, which they delivered to us both in word and writing, and having implored the assistance of divine light, by appointing private and also publick prayers for that end, we do by this our unalterable constitution declare, condemn, and reject respectively, all and every one of the propositions aforesaid, as false, captious, sounding ill in, and offensive to pious ears, scandalous, pernicious, rash, injurious to the church and her practice, contumelious not only to the church but

D d d 2

\* From the first word of the bull, which begins thus: Unigenitus Filius Dei plantavit vineam.

to the state, seditious, wicked, blasphemous, suspected of heresy, and also favouring of hereticks, heresies, and schism too, erroneous, bordering upon heresy, and in fine also heretical, &c."

And in this constitution he commands the faithful of both sexes, that "they presume not to hold, teach or preach otherwise concerning the propositions than is contained in this constitution. Inasmuch as whoever shall teach, defend, or publish them or any of them jointly or severally, or shall treat of them by way of dispute, publick or private, unless to impugn them, shall, *ipso facto*, without any other declaration, incur the church censures, and be obnoxious to other penalties appointed by law against such delinquent. He further forbids the printing of the said book of father Quesnell's, and forbids every one of the faithful the reading, transcribing, keeping, or using it, under the pain of excommunication to be incurred, *ipso facto*. He requires his venerable brethren, patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, and other ordinaries, and also the inquisitors of heresy, that by all means they restrain and reduce whoever shall contradict or rebel against the constitution, by the penalties and censures aforesaid, and the other remedies of law and fact, even by calling in, if need be, the secular power."

This remarkable bull concludes thus, "Let no one then infringe or audaciously oppose this our declaration, condemnation, prohibition, and interdict; and if any one presume to attempt this, let him know he shall incur the indignation of Almighty God, and that of his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, Given at Rome at St. Mary Major's, in the year of our Lord 1713, the 6th of the ides of September, and in the 13th year of our pontificate."

By the terrible roaring of this bull the pope thought to silence the doctrines of father Quesnell, but great numbers of the French nation have embraced them. The clergy therefore make use of this bull as a sort of test to discover such hereticks; and if they do not subscribe to it, the sacraments and other rights of the church are refused them.

#### For the GOUT or RHEUMATISM.

Aristolochia rotunda, or Birthwort	} root.
Gentian	
Germander	
Ground pine	
Centuary	} tops and leaves.

TAKE of all these well dry'd, powder'd and sifted, as fine as you can, equal weight, mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder

every morning fasting in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like best; keep fasting an hour and a half after it, continue this for three months without interruption, then diminish the dose to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a drachm for three months longer, then to  $\frac{1}{4}$  drachm for six months more, taking it regularly every morning, if possible. After the first year it will be sufficient to take  $\frac{1}{2}$  a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates insensibly, it will take perhaps two years before you receive any great benefit, so you must not be discouraged tho' you do not perceive any great amendment; it works slow but sure, it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, so one lives soberly and abstains from those meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout, as champagne, drams, high sauces, &c.

N. B. In the rheumatism that is only accidental, and not habitual, a few of the drachm doses may do; but if an habitual or that has been of long duration, then you must take it as for the gout; the remedy requires patience, as it operates but slow in most distempers.

#### A RECEIPT for MODERN DRESS.

From the Salisbury Journal, Sept. 17.

HANG a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, [pompoon;

Snout it off with a flow'r, *velvo dis.* a Let your powder be grey, and braid up your hair

Like the mane of a colt, to be sold at a fair; A short pair of jumps, half an ell from your chin,

To make your appear like one just lying-in; Before, for your breast, pin a stomacher bib on, [bon-

Ragout it with cutlets of silver and rib- Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be, [voux-de-frime;

Was it not for Vandyke, blown with che- Let your gown be a sack, blue, yellow or green, [sixteen;

And frizzle your elbows with ruffles Furl off your lawn apron, with flounces in rows, [your toes;

Puff and pucker up knots on your arms and Make your petticoats short, that a hoop eight yards wide, [are ty'd;

May decently shew how your garters With fringes of knotting, your Dicky cabod,

On slippers of velvet, set gold a-la-daube; But mount on French heels when you go to a ball, [can fall;

'Tis the fashion to totter, and shew you Throw modesty out from your manners and face,

A-la-mode de Francois, you're a hit for his grace. Of

1753. *Of the ECLIPSE of the SUN in October.* 397

*Of the Solar Eclipse that will be on Friday, Oct. 26, 1753, in the Morning.*

TYPE for LONDON.

Begins  
26' 9" after 8

Ends  
47' 9" after 10

18  
ours 21'

EDINBURGH.

' after 8

Ends  
33' 7" after 10

7. 32"  
3' 29"

DUBLIN.

Begins  
35" after 8

Ends  
20' 40" after 10

NOTES.

## NOTES.

1. **A**T the middle of the general eclipse the whole penumbra will not be comprehended within the earth's illuminated disk.

2. Nor can there any where be a total eclipse, except at those places where the altitude of the moon, at the time the center of the penumbra passes over or near them, shall be  $14^{\circ}$  or more.

3. In the lat.  $34^{\circ} 4'$  north,  $21^{\circ} 12' \frac{1}{2}$  west long. about 100 leagues N. W. of the Madeiras, the penumbra will first touch the earth  $59' 35''$  after 7, where the eclipse will begin at the supreme point of the sun's periphery at sun-rise.

4. The center of the penumbra will first be received upon the earth  $5' 1''$  after 9, in the lat.  $46^{\circ} 2'$  north,  $33^{\circ} 1' \frac{1}{2}$  west long. about 140 leagues north-west of the Azores, where the sun will rise centrally eclipsed.

5. At  $19' 47''$  after 10, the sun will be centrally and totally eclipsed at noon, in the lat.  $21^{\circ} 48' \frac{1}{2}$  north,  $25^{\circ} 1' \frac{1}{2}$  east long. which answers to the eastern extremity of Zaara or the Desert, near the river Nubia, that falls into the Nile, which, without doubt, will greatly surprize the migratory inhabitants of that barren place. In this longitude, the sun being on the meridian, will be more or less eclipsed from  $11^{\circ} 48'$  south, to  $77^{\circ} 25'$  north lat. at the former of which places the moon will but just be in contact with the vertical point of the sun; but at the latter the defect will be 2 digits  $32'$  upon the lower part of the sun's disk.

6. In the lat.  $19^{\circ}$  north,  $31^{\circ} 23' \frac{1}{2}$  east long. a little to the west of Nubia, the sun will be centrally eclipsed in the  $40^{\circ}$  of the ecliptick, at  $40' 19''$  after 10.

7. The center of the penumbra will leave the earth in the north part of the bay of Bengal, in the lat.  $18^{\circ} 23'$  north, long.  $84^{\circ} 44' \frac{1}{2}$  east, about 30 leagues east of Bimlipatan: Here, at  $4' 3''$  after 12, the sun will set centrally eclipsed.

8. The penumbra will wholly leave the earth  $9' 29''$  after 1, in lat.  $6^{\circ} 13'$  north,  $70^{\circ} 13' \frac{1}{2}$  east long. at the most northern of the Maldivia's, where the eclipse will end at the sun's supreme point at sun-set. Hence,

9. The duration of the general eclipse will be 5 hours  $9' 54''$ , and of the central 2 hours  $59' 2''$ .

10. The velocity of the moon's shadow when passing over the earth will be  $26 \frac{1}{2}$  miles per minute; but the velocity where-with it will recede from a given place on the earth's illuminated disk, will be less than it. Thus, for example, its recep-

tion from Dublin, about the time of the middle of the eclipse at that place, will be but  $26 \frac{1}{2}$  miles per minute: The reason is, all places of the earth are carried by its rotation from west to east, and so those places of the earth's illuminated hemisphere following the shade with a slower pace must, of consequence, diminish the velocity whereby it moves from them.

11. Tho' the times in the preceding notes respect London only, yet they may easily be adapted to any other place. See London Magazine for May, 1748, p. 205, 221, 222, where are also directions for viewing a solar eclipse.

Vicarage House, B Shoreditch, Sept. 4, 1755. C. MORTON.

*The LIFE of GEOFFRY CHAUCER; the Father of English Poetry. With a curious PRINT of his HEAD.*

**T**HE place of Chaucer's birth has been almost as much controverted as that of Homer, some assigning Berkhamstead, others Oxfordshire, particularly Winstock, for that honour; but the most probable conjecture is, that he was born at London. His descent is equally uncertain, tho' it is most likely that his father was a knight; for we find one John Chaucer attending upon Edward III. and queen Philippa, in their expedition into Flanders and Cologn, who had the protection to go over sea in the 14th year of his reign. The supposition that gentleman was Chaucer's father, whether a knight or not, is strengthened by making, after leaving the universities of law, his first application to court; as it is not unlikely that the services of the father should recommend the son.

But wherever Chaucer drew his breath, or whoever was his father, he was universally agreed, that he was born in the second year of the reign of king Edward III. A. D. 1328. His first studies were in the university of Cambridge from whence he removed to Oxford after a considerable stay there. He came (says Leland) "a ready, smooth rhetorician, a pleasant great philosopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine." After leaving his learned retirement, he travelled into France, Holland, &c. where he spent some of his younger days. Upon his return, he entered himself into the Inner Temple; but had not long been there before his superior abilities attracted notice of by some person of distinction, by whose patronage he approached the splendor of the court. He was now about the age of 30, and he

*Printed for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Peter-Warner Row 1733.*



And the advantages of wit and learning, was remarkable for the comeliness of his person, and his genteel behaviour; so that he now became a finished courtier. He was first made page to the king, a place then of great honour. In the 41st year of Edward III. he received an annuity of 20 marks per ann. which was no inconsiderable pension in those days. The year after he was advanced to be of the king's privy chamber, and soon after his shield-bearer. He now contracted friendships, and procured the esteem of persons of the first quality: Queen Philippa, the duke of Lancaster, and his dutchess Blanch shewed particular honour to him; and lady Margaret the king's daughter, and the countess of Pembroke, gave him their most zealous patronage as a poet. In his poems called the Romaunt of the Rose, and Troilus and Creseide, he gave offence to some court ladies by the looseness of his description, which the lady Margaret resented, and obliged him to atone for it by his Legend of good Women, a piece as chaste as the others were luxuriously amorous; and, under the name of the Daifey, he veils lady Margaret, whom of all his patrons he most esteemed.

By the recommendation of the dutchess Blanch, he married Philippa Rouet, sister to the guardianess of her grace's children, who was a native of Hainault. In the 46th year of the king's reign, he was sent, in commission with others, to treat with the doge and senate of Genoa; and for his successful negotiations there, the king granted to him by letters patent, by the title of *Armiger Noster*, one pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, and soon after made him comptroller of the customs. The duke of Lancaster, whose favourite passion was ambition, which required the assistance of men of ability and learning, engaged warmly in our poet's interest; besides, the duke was remarkably fond of lady Catherine Swynford, Chaucer's wife's sister, who was then guardianess to his children, and whom he afterwards married: So that he was doubly attached to him, and with the varying fortune of the duke of Lancaster, we find Chaucer rise or fall: He was now necessarily entangled in the affairs of state, which, amidst the various broils and disturbances at court, sometimes proved very prejudicial and even dangerous to him, and occasioned him once to fly his country. On his return, he was for some time in very low and distressed circumstances, till the duke of Lancaster's interest reviving, Chaucer's good fortune returned with it, and he

was in great favour with K. Richard II. who, among other benefactions, restored to him his grant of a pitcher of wine daily, and a pipe annually, to be delivered to him by his son Thomas, then chief butler to the king. But being now about 70 years of age, he quitted the stage of grandeur, and retired to Dunnington-Castle, near Newbury, in Berkshire, to reflect at leisure upon past transactions in the still retreats of contemplation. In this retirement he spent his remaining days, universally loved and honoured: He was familiar with all men of learning in his time: Gower, Oceleve, Lidgate, and Wickliffe our first reformer, were his great admirers and particular friends: He was also well acquainted with foreign poets, particularly Francis Petrarch, the famous Italian poet, and refiner of the language. After a retirement of about two years Chaucer died, Oct. 25, 1400, in the 72d year of his age, and in the 2d of the reign of Henry IV. He had two sons, one of which, viz. Thomas, above-mentioned, made a great figure in the state, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. V. and VI.

Dryden says, our Chaucer was poet laureat to three kings; but Urry is of opinion that Dryden must be mistaken, as among all his works not one court poem is to be found; and Selden observes, that he could find no poet honoured with that title in England before the reign of Edward IV. to whom one John Kaye dedicated the Siege of Rhodes in prose, by the title of his Humble Poet Laureat.

The following words of Urry will very well display the character of this great man. "As to his temper, says he, he had a mixture of the gay, the modest, and the grave. His reading was deep and extensive, his judgment sound and discerning; he was communicative of his knowledge, and ready to correct or pass over the faults of his cotemporary writers. He knew how to judge of and excuse the slips of weaker capacities, and pitied rather than exposed the ignorance of that age. In one word, he was a great scholar, a pleasant wit, a candid critic, a sociable companion, a steadfast friend, a great philosopher, a temperate economist, and a pious christian." As to his genius as a poet, Dryden (than whom a higher authority cannot be produced) speaking of Homer and Virgil, positively asserts, that our author exceeded the latter, and stands in competition with the former.

His language, how unintelligible soever it may seem, is almost as modern as any of his cotemporaries, or of those who



who followed him at the distance of 50 or 60 years.

#### An Account of CHAUCER'S Works.

The Court of Love was written while he resided at Cambridge, in the 18th year of his age. The Craft Lovers was written in 1348, and the Remedy of Love probably about the same time. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, taken from Origen, was written by him in his early years, and perhaps Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ was translated by him about the same time. The Romaunt of the Rose is a translation from the French: It seems to have been translated about the time of the rise of Wickliffe's opinions, it consisting of violent invectives against religious orders. The Complaint of the Black Knight, is supposed to be written on account of the duke of Lancaster's marriage. The poem of Troilus and Creseide was written in the early part of his life. The House of Fame; from this poem Mr. Pope acknowledges he took the hint of his Temple of Fame. The book of Blaunch the Duchesse, commonly called the Dreame of Chaucer, was written upon the death of that lady. The Assembly of Fowls, or Parliament of Briddis, was written before the death of queen Philippa. The Life of St. Cecilia seems to have been first a single poem, afterwards made one of his Canterbury Tales, which is told by the second Nonne: And so perhaps was that of the Wife of Bath, which he advises John of Gaunt to read, and was afterwards inserted in his Canterbury Tales. The Canterbury Tales were written about the year 1383. It is certain the Tale of the Nonnes Priest was written after the insurrection of Jack Straw and Wat Tyler. The Flower and the Leaf was written by him in the Prologue to the Legend of Gode Women. Chaucer's ABC, called la Priere de nostre Dame, was written for the use of the duchesse Blanch. La belle Dame sans Mercy, was translated from the French of Alain Chartier, secretary to Lewis XI. king of France. The Complaint of Mars and Venus was translated from the French. The Complaint of Annelida to false Arcite. The Legend of Gode Women (called the Assembly of Ladies, and by some the Nineteen Ladies) was written to oblige the queen, at the request of the countess of Pembroke. The Treatise of the Complaint of the Afsrahle was written in the year 1392. Of the Cuckow and Nightingale; this seems by the description to have been written at Woodstock. The Ballade beginning, In Fervens, &c. was a compliment to the countess of Pembroke. Several other ballads are ascribed to him,

some of which are justly suspected not to have been his. The comedies imputed to him are no other than his Canterbury Tales, and the Tragedies were those the monks tell in his Tales. The Testament of Love was written in his trouble the latter part of his life. The Song beginning, Fly fro the Prese, &c. was written in his death-bed.

#### A Specimen of CHAUCER'S Poetry.

##### THE PARDONERS PROLOGUE.

Lordings! queth he, in chirch when I preche, [speche;  
I paine me to have an have an hauteine  
And ring it out, as round as deeth a bell;  
For I can all by rote that I tell.  
My tene is always one, and ever was,  
(Radix omnium malorum est cupiditas)  
First, I pronounce fro whence I come,  
And then my bills, I shew all and forme:  
Our liege—lords seal on my patent!  
That shew I first, my body to warrant;  
That no man be so bold, priest ne clerk,  
Me to disturbe of Christ's holy werke;  
And after that I tell forth my tales,  
Of bulls, of popes, and of cardinales,  
Of patriarkes, and of bishops I shew;  
And in Latin I speake wordes a few,  
To savor with my predication,  
And for to steepe men to devotion.  
Then shew I forth my long, christall stones,  
Ycrammed full of cloute and of bones;  
Reliques they been, as were they, echone!  
Then have I, in Latin a shoder-bone,  
Which that was of an holy Jewes-shape.  
Good men, say, take of my words kepe!  
If this bone we washen in any well,  
If cow, or calfe, shepe, or oxe swell  
That any worm hath eaten, or hem strong,  
Take water of this well, and wash his tong,  
And it is hole a-non: And furthermore,  
Of pookes, and seabs, and every fore  
Shall shepe be hole, that of this well  
Drinketh a draught: Take keep of that  
I tell!  
If that the good man, that beasts oweth,  
Well every day, ere the cocke croweth,  
Fasting drink of this well, a draught,  
(As thilk holy Jew our elders taught)  
His benefis and his stores shall multiplis:  
And Sirs, also is healeth jealousie,  
For, tho' a man be fall in jealous rage,  
Let make with this water his potage,  
And never shall he more his wif misfith,  
Thughe, in sooth, the defaut by her wif:  
All had the taken priests two or three!  
Here is a mittaine eke, that ye may see.  
He that has his hand well put in this  
mittaine;  
He shall have multiplying of his graine,  
When he hath sown, be it wheat or eene;  
So that he oght good penes or gretes!

J O U R-

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 367.

*Although I have already sent you a long Debate we had in our Club upon the Jews Bill, yet as we had several Debates upon the same Subject, in which many remarkable Speeches were made, and as many of your Readers may be desirous to see some of them, I have sent you the following, which was made by T. Sempronius Gracchus, upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, and was in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**B**Y the motion now made for adjourning this debate to a distant day, I am at liberty to speak to both these questions, first, Whether this bill ought to pass at all, and secondly, Whether it ought to pass at this time. The first of these questions depends wholly upon the merits or demerits of the bill: The latter upon the weight of the arguments of the gentleman in the administration, who has just now spoken.—I shall beg leave, in the first place, to consider those arguments,—and in the next, to say something to the bill itself.

The first reason given by the Hon. gentleman why this bill ought not to be postponed, but to be passed at this time, —is, because he finds the nature of the bill wholly misunderstood even by the petitioners themselves who have appeared at the bar, and consequently, that it must and will be greatly misapprehended by the nation, if it should end here:—Whereas if the bill should pass, it will become a law, printed, promulged, and fully known to the whole people, who will then see how much they have been imposed upon by some factious and designing men, who have stirred against it in the city of London; and have been dignified by the Hon. gentleman with the title of *the scabby sheep*.

Sir, I hope the gentleman will excuse me, for I neither want a proper regard for him, nor bear him any particular ill will; but it is impossible for me to avoid saying, that his reasoning in this instance is neither consistent with that candour which he professes, nor well founded in any respect. Upon what does he found it? Upon a question, which he just before put to one of the petitioners at the bar, (which I own I thought a strange one at the time, after that person had been

E— of E—.

September, 1753.

speaking very intelligently against it for half an hour,) *whether he understood what was the intention of the bill?* to which he made answer, that he understood himself, and believed every body understood, that the intention of the bill was to naturalize the Jews.—The gentleman takes advantage of this expression, observes that the bill is not a bill to naturalize the Jews, but a bill to take a way the incapacities which, by the common law of the land, and by the statute laws, they now lie under to be naturalized—and from hence argues, that even the petitioners themselves against the bill are ignorant of the nature of the bill.—But is this way of fishing for inaccurate answers out of the mouth of respectable merchants, coming humbly to lay their apprehensions upon a point of great national concern, in a regular and parliamentary way, before you, a fair method of proceeding? Is there any dignity in this manner of debate?—The gentleman at the bar spoke essentially the truth, *This is a bill intended to naturalize the Jews, or it is a bill intending nothing.*—Ninety-nine men in an hundred would have expressed themselves in the same manner upon the same question, and none, who had not conceived a mean and disrespectful opinion of this house, would have thought it necessary to have guarded what he said against a quibble (pardon the expression) of such a kind as this.

The next reason offered by the Hon. gentleman, why we should immediately proceed to pass this bill, is drawn from the respect due to the other house, who have agreed to it with almost a general voice.—*That the postponing the consideration of this bill would be treating them with some degree of disrespect.* To this I answer, that it seems to me, and I take it to have been always understood in this place, that it was more respectful to any bill, or the advocates of any bill, to let it fall gently by adjourning the consideration of it to a long day, than to cant it out of the house upon debate, with that resentment, which I think the bill does thoroughly deserve. Unless, therefore; the gentleman means by this respect to the other house, that we must pass this bill because they have been pleased to pass it, his arguments from the respect due to them makes nothing to his purpose—I have great respect for the other house, because they are one of the three constituent parts of the legislature, and of equal importance to the

E e c

com-

constitution of this country with either of the other two.—As such, I have dared, upon a very late occasion, to be their advocate against a very indecent abuse, which I should myself have blushed to have offered to any person, or in any place, upon any provocation. I mean the bill \* (still depending in this house) in opposition to which the banner of popularity has been displayed by those who, to the best of my memory, never acted under it before; and against which the democratical affections of the lowest orders of the people have been attempted to be moved, by reflections as gross as vulgar upon the whole body of the lords. I opposed the levelling doctrines then urged, and I resisted the indignity then offered to that order. It was my duty to do, and it is equally my duty now to resist the ill use attempted to be made of their authority, in order to restrain the freedom of our proceedings, and to employ an aristocratical influence upon this house.

The third and last reason of the Hon. gentleman, why this bill ought to pass at this time, is derived from the progress this bill has already made in this house. It has been read a first time, a second time, committed, ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and the question is now before you, That it should pass this day.—Therefore what? Because in every stage of the considerations that have been had upon it, the advocates in favour of the bill have outnumbered those who were against it, therefore they who have still offered further and stronger reasons against the bill, are not to have any answers to those reasons. It is sufficient to be told, the bill has proceeded thus far, therefore it must pass now.—But give me leave to say, this kind of talk is a very light treatment of the forms and orders of this house:—If the forms and rules of this house, as to the course of bills, are not contemptible, they are of use; and they can be of no use, unless they mean to give you opportunity, in every step, upon every law, to consider and reconsider the subject-matter of that law, abstracted from any regard to the opinion which had prevailed at any time or times of debate before.

Permit me now, Sir, to consider the main question, *Shall this bill pass at all, or not?* With my concurrence it shall never pass, and I will explain to you the motives, which determine me to set my face against it. First, out of regard to religion, and reverence to parliament, and next, for reasons grounded on the inutility, prejudice and danger of the measure.

Sir, I shall not say much, or speak with any affectation, to the religious part: I never entertained strait or narrow principles as to religion, either in speculation or in practice. Reason and reflection have indeed convinced me, that a want of charity to all sects and descriptions of men is not only very unbecoming, but very weak, and still more wicked—I do likewise abhor all that cant and hypocrisy, passion, and enthusiastick zeal, which seizes some, and is often put on by others, in regard to matters of this kind.—But at the same time I know, that a serious sense of religion, and a real reverence for the established religion of every country, is essential to the safety of every individual, and to the very being of government itself.—I think it therefore highly impolitic for this house, to bring the gravity of their sentiments upon this important point, into any doubt or question.—And I am fully persuaded, that one or other of these two things must happen upon the passing this bill into a law:—Either the publick will be prevailed upon (by this countenance which you propose to give to the avowed enemies of the religion of your country) to look upon that religion as a mere fable, as conceiving it agreeable to that indifference which (tho' falsely) they will imagine you mean to show upon that subject: Or, if the corruption of these times have not depraved them so far as to think religion a jest, and christianity a farce, they will view your conduct in a very odious light.—If you stand in your right senses, you cannot, for your own sakes, as members of a civil society, wish that your influence upon the minds of the people should extend so far as in the supposition I have first put.—In the latter case, you would do well to reflect what consequences may result from it to your own existence. If the opinions of the people are, either justly or unjustly, so formed as to believe, (which, unjust as it would be, may still possibly be the case at this time)—that parliaments have left all attention to their civil liberties; and if in the same temper of their minds, you should lead them into a farther error, and superadd a conviction that you sit equally loose to their religious rights,—What support can you expect?—How long can you hope to subsist as a parliament against the power which you say you annually raise, and conceit yourselves now able to controul, but which, without any doubt, may then treat you as the same power raised by your predecessors formerly treated them?—I speak, in the next place, to the inutility of this bill.

The

The benefit to arise from the admission of any foreign people upon earth can consist in these circumstances only,—That they will bring over great treasures:—That their numbers will increase the military strength and power of the state:—That they will improve your manufactures, and extend your trade.

As to the treasures that will be brought over by this admission of the Jews, you have been told by great authorities at the bar, that in fact there are very few rich Jews to come from any part of the known world, and as things now stand this country must be the place, in which all Jews of considerable property, who are here already, will remain, and to which all others will naturally come without the aid of this bill:—Because the lenity of our laws, and security of property to men of all persuasions whatsoever, affords a better protection to them than they can find in any other part of Europe.

—In point of privilege, whatever has been said, they enjoy none greater in any nation upon earth.—We are told, that they are indulged in France to buy houses in the trading towns:—And by law they have been intitled to this here for many centuries, tho' excluded from the right of purchasing any estates in land, which they are neither by law intitled to do here, or any where else that I know of, or, as I stand at present informed, do believe, in the christian world.—If therefore they have neither considerable wealth to bring, nor want superior inducements already to come, it is nothing but a wanton spirit of innovation, of changing the old laws of England, and setting up for every novel institution (the very disease of the times) that can prompt us to this ungracious act.

But does any man expect any increase of strength or military power, from adding to the numbers of your people by the admission of the Jews?—Tho' it be true, that in defiance of the fundamental laws of this country:—In direct contradiction of the very act of settlement itself,—foreigners are now actually listed, not only in your armies, but in the very guards;—and that in the instance of a late and signal infraction of the laws, aggravated by circumstances of unparalleled cruelty and oppression, and actually communicated this very session to this house, yet the very soldier named (after full notice of his case in parliament, and after petitioning for his discharge) is still by violence detained in the service:—And tho' this incontrovertibly proves, that our armies cannot be completed out of our natural born subjects, for I am not to suppose any

power but necessity in this country to be above the law;—yet I will venture to say, that Jewish troops will not serve the purposes, either of the nation, the administration, or the crown.—I must confess however, that one purpose may be answered by their admission:—The abomination in which they are held by the people of this kingdom, should they grow insolent, or obnoxious by their numbers, may provoke excesses against them, which, when all other arguments fail for a standing army, may furnish new ones for its support.—For it is no extravagant supposition, should this bill pass, that the consequence may hereafter be not only the establishment, but the employment of an army to knock our own christian fellow-subjects on the head, in protection of our foreign Jews.

Sir, it is equally chimerical to propose any advantage from the manufactures or labour of the Jews, which have been both idly mentioned: Whence are these manufacturing, these labouring Jews to come?—I question whether any number of Jews at this time exercise any manufacture, or follow any laborious profession in any part of the known world.—And in truth from their obstinate superstition, and the total difference of their customs in every circumstance of life, it would be utterly impossible for them to mix with our people, were they never so well qualified for it in every other respect. But we are told—admitting all this—they may still greatly extend our commerce.—Sir, if we flatter ourselves with any notions of this kind, we do it in opposition to all experience, both of antient and modern times.—The trade of the Jews, as it appears by the oldest of our histories, and the earliest records both here and in other countries, was usury, brokerage, and jobbing, in a higher or a lower degree.—By this traffick, in former ages, they distressed and ruined the christian subjects in such numbers every where, as to draw down upon them from time to time the resentment of all nations, and in this traffick they have improved so far in this age, as now to ruin whole kingdoms instead of individuals, by aiding ministers to beggar the states they serve, by which traffick also they have greatly aided to plunge this nation into a debt of near 80 millions; but for real commerce, and any honest trade of merchandize, even in this country, where the greatest opportunities of trade exist, where their people have the largest fortunes to carry it on, their dealings are so inconsiderable, that they do not deserve to be the object of our attention in any degree, otherwise than as

E e e 2

the

the enquiry into the fact may prove the contrary of the pretence. For in truth, it will not be found, that of all the immense fortunes made by the Jews now subsisting among us, any one has been otherwise acquired than by contracts, subscriptions, commissions, and correspondences, and all kinds of jobbing with the necessities of the publick in the late war.

Since therefore the naturalization of the Jews tends to no important addition of property to this kingdom;—to no possible encrease of strength;—to no improvement in manufactures;—to no extension of the commerce of the kingdom, this bill can be no measure of utility, and cannot merit the sanction of this house.

I now come to lay before you the prejudice and danger, which I apprehend from this bill.

The first relates to the commerce of the kingdom, and has been strongly stated by the gentlemen who spoke in behalf of themselves and other merchants of London at the bar.—They have told you, that in Portugal, tho' many who are known to be Jews in their heart do reside there, yet any Jew would be burnt at a stake who avowed his religion, and did not put himself under the immediate protection of the Inquisition by the title of a new Christian:—That they really apprehend this aversion to be so violent, that when it shall be known in that country, that we have taken a measure of this kind in favour of that race, we shall be looked upon as the most impious nation upon earth, our merchants and houses there will stand in great danger,—and our commerce run the risque of being greatly impaired, if not totally destroyed:—That at present our trade thither is of great profit to this kingdom, we being now treated as the most favoured nation:—That France has been long assiduous at that court, to obtain a treaty which might put her upon the same footing with Great-Britain in respect to her commerce there:—That hitherto indeed she has not succeeded, but that there is great probability, that from the bigotry of that court, inflamed by that of the people of all degrees, she may carry her point if this bill should pass.—Sir, none of us are able to judge how probable such a consequence may be. I thank God, we are ourselves so free from this bigotted disposition, that we cannot easily raise our ideas to those absurdities, to which such notions carry the people of those countries;—yet certainly for a measure of little or no utility at all, a risque of this nature, apprehended so much, and pointed out to you by the trading interest of this kingdom, who

can judge of this better than we can, should not be run.

But inconveniences of this sort are considerations far inferior to the danger, which this bill threatens to bring upon the general establishment of this kingdom.—I am to suppose that this bill must have this effect, that the Jews who are now here, or who are to come here, will lay out vast sums of money in land. The advocates for this bill have been imprudent enough to intimate, that this is their intention:—This they avow to be one of the greatest benefits they expect from it, as it will raise the price of lands.—Now, Sir, if this should not be the case, what has been already said proves that the bill will have no effect, which is alone a sufficient reason why it should not pass:—But if it should have this consequence, I do maintain it to be the most formidable and highly dangerous measure that was ever pursued;—for it directly tends to the ruin, and even annihilation of the present landed interest of England. Of what importance is it to Englishmen, that the price of lands in England should be raised, to this end only, that by this advance of price the people may be tempted to throw those lands for ever into the hands of the Jews?—The present old English generation, who have now possession of the landed estates of England, are for once indeed to have the insidious advantage of being bought out of them at an advanced price,—but nationally they and their posterity for ever after are to be deprived of their inheritances here, and the Jews are to remain for ever the land-holders of Great-Britain, and for ever after to enjoy our titles to this kingdom.—In whatever degree this bill is to operate by the sale of our lands to Jews, it operates more or less to turn the tables upon the Christians in favour of the Jews,—to put the Jews upon the ground of the English, and the English upon the present footing of the Jews.—And suppose this bill should only have an extensive operation of this sort, (which it must have) and not an universal operation, (which it may have in length of time) yet great estates in all the counties of England will of necessity fall, and that very soon too, into Jewish hands:—Then let me ask, whether it is possible that great estates should not give great influence? Let me follow it with another question, whether great influence (in whatever hands) will not be called upon to exert itself by the ministers of this country in all future elections? Let me pursue it farther with a third, whether this influence so acquired, so called upon to exert itself, will not be exerted?—I say,

say, that undoubtedly it will; for obnoxious as this Jewish interest will be, it must lean upon the administration for support.—Every sect in religion not favoured by the people, or thoroughly countenanced by the law: All new bodies of foreigners, even to the third generation, do it for the same reason:—And if we see this in the conduct of all who settle among us by denization or by naturalization:—If we see it in the conduct of the Dissenters of all denominations, and even of the Roman-Catholics themselves, the latter of whom most commonly give their weight to the same scale; and the former too generally, and too openly, in several counties, and in many boroughs, form themselves into an avowed interest for the ministerial powers in all times:—Can any man doubt but that the Jewish dissenters will become in like manner the servants of the same power in all corporations of the kingdom, where they shall procure any establishment? And can it be doubted but that their establishments will be more potent in our boroughs, than those of the dissenters of any other denomination, as their riches are so much more considerable, and their union so much closer and more distinct, than that of any other sect of dissenters in the nature of things can be?

That the Jewish landed influence in counties, and the Jewish dissenting interest in the boroughs must and will act in this manner, and may even hereafter drive out every other dissenting interest of the kingdom, is not possible to be denied; from whence another argument arises, which I shall offer to you with great sincerity and great good-will to the peace and quiet of my country.

It has been thought, in the situation of the royal family at this time, by every prudent and every honest man, that every means should be pursued to maintain the present tranquillity of this country: Many who think that they have publick as well as private reasons enough to oppose ministers and measures, yet restrain themselves at this conjuncture, from these honest considerations.—To this circumstance some men owe their undisturbed enjoyment of the great profits, and unexampled power of the high stations in which they stand. How then can we account for their insatiation, to call it no worse, of urging a measure like this against what cannot but be known, without any immediate evidence of publick alarm or resentment, to be utterly repugnant to the genius and sentiments of the people of Great-Britain: Sir, it is no new thing that ministers should wan-

tonly and weakly create confusion, and from a contempt of those they govern raise an opposition themselves:—But our ministers certainly are not aware how national, how general this opposition may probably become, which, from the times in which we stand, and from the tendency it may probably acquire, it is neither wise nor honest to provoke.

The present administration are some of them the same men, others bred at least in the same school, most if not all of them able to remember the spirit that rose against their connexion, and overthrew them, towards the end of the reign of queen Anne.—The origin of that was a silly measure which jarred the same string with this.—It is true they recovered their ground again by the accident of the queen's death, and the accession of the present royal family to the throne.—But let them take care now; if they overthrow themselves by the same wantonness, the same presumption, the same inattention to or ignorance of the true temper of the people, they possibly may fall never to rise again.

For my own part, dead as all spirit appears to be throughout the whole nation, I do verily believe, this bill will rouse it, but in a way of all others, in which I should least wish to see it rise.—I detest the race the nation was hurried to run by that spirit which I have just now mentioned, and I rejoice that I know (and I have had opportunities to know it perhaps better than any man in this house,) that a moderation, and a fair disposition to the present royal family, does exist (as much as they are traduced) in far the greater number of those who are descended from the warmest actors of those times.—Nothing but your folly and extravagance in the pursuit of such measures as this, can bring them back into the passionate humour that appeared then.—Sir, I have certainly, as to my own particular, no reason to apprehend a large minority.—Tho' I expect it, I am sure that I do not desire to see one, which shall become so merely by the effect which this bill may have upon the minds of men at the next general election; for it will be a minority of a sort with which I shall be as little able perhaps to concur, as the gentleman over the way to contend.—Indeed, I am amazed that this consideration makes no impression,—for so sure I am that this bill will have an effect upon the people which you do not expect,—that when that day comes, which is not far off, I shall not fear to set my foot upon any ground of election in the kingdom.—(I who have spoke my sentiments

ments and voted against the bill) in opposition to any one man among you, or any new Christian who has appeared or voted for it—And so, do I verily believe, any other gentleman may do, who this day in this house shall act and vote with me.

Sir, it is easy to be perceived, in almost every step that we have taken during this whole parliament, that we think ourselves wiser than all our ancestors for 700 years before us—for our business has constantly been to unravel all that in respect to law and liberty, religion and commerce, they had established as the proper rule of government for this nation—We ridicule the narrow notions of our forefathers, and we applaud our own open and extensive understandings—which is carried to that ridiculous excess—that if a man talks of *magna charta*, or the Petition of right, or of any of the fundamental constitutions of the kingdom, he is sneered and laughed at—If he talks of caution in admitting and countenancing every enthusiastick sect, he is a Jacobite or a Tory—If he talks against the hasty laying open of any branch of commerce, which from circumstances may stand upon a different footing from the rest—he is a man of little narrow principles, and trade is to be opened tho' the plague were to be brought with it, or the conditions for that opening were to have slavery annexed—From the same conceit, from the same rage for novelty, and unlimited pursuit of general principles,—when you talk of naturalization, no circumstances of our situation in regard to the royal family now upon the throne, or to the jealousies of the people, are to be at all considered—No regard is had to the state of the laws actually now in being in Ireland or the Plantations, where any man may acquire this privilege for half a crown—to the facility with which all who apply to the legislature for it may obtain it here,—to the general indulgence and protection of all those who come among us, tho' not naturalized, and exercise any art or manufacture—nor any reflection made how far these circumstances already answer every reasonable purpose of this kind. But general naturalization without exception is the word—Naturalize all, rich and poor, Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks, be they who they will, or what they will, or where they will,—do it without any check or controul—do it without a power of remedy, let the consequences turn out ever so much counter to what you may expect.

Sir, it is not common sense, but downright madness, to follow general principles in this wild manner without limitation or reserve—And give me leave to say one

thing, which I hope will be long remembered, and well thought upon by all those who hear me—That these gentlemen who plume themselves thus upon their open and extensive understandings, are in fact the men of the narrowest principles in the kingdom.—For what is a narrow mind?—It is a mind that sees any proposition in one single contracted point of view, unable to complicate any subject with the circumstances and considerations that are, or may, or ought to be combined with it—And pray, what is that understanding which looks upon naturalization only in this general view, that naturalization is an encrease of the people, and the encrease of the people is the riches of a nation—Never admitting the least reflection, what the people are whom you let in upon us,—how in the present bad regulation of our police they are to be employed or maintained,—how their principles, opinions, or practice, may influence the religion or politicks of the state, or what operation their admission may have upon the peace and tranquillity of the country:—Is not such a genius equally contemptible and narrow with that of the poorest mortal upon earth, who grovels for his whole life within the verge of the opposite extrem?—

Sir, this leads me to the last argument which I shall urge against this bill—and it is not the least important. This bill is a step to a general naturalization, which was very daringly attempted, but happily defeated, not above two years ago.—The same spirit now animates those, who moved you then to attempt that hateful measure.—They dare not openly avow the same design, but they artfully endeavour to bring it about again by this means,—knowing full well how strong this argument must be hereafter, when you have passed this bill, *What! will you who have consented to naturalize even the Jews, boggle at allowing the same privilege to foreign protestants professing the christian religion as you do yourselves?* But the nation, Sir, will see thro' this design, and by some means or other I am confident will defeat it now, as they did then.

I conclude what I have been led to say upon naturalization in general, and upon this naturalization of the Jews in particular, with this common proverb, That there is no rule without an exception, and that if ever there should be an exception to any general principle,—it ought surely to be in the case of the naturalization of that people, the very essence of whose character and religion consists in their abhorrence of Christianity and rancor to the whole christian race.

*I shall now give you the only other Speech we had made in our Club, upon what we called the second reading of the Marriage Bill\*, which was made by Afranius Burhus, and was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**T**HE Hon. gentleman who spoke last was very much in the right when he supposed, that in opposing this bill he had all the strongest passions of mankind to combat against; and if he had supposed, that he had likewise the reason and common sense of mankind to combat against, he would have been equally in the right; for surely it is not only the interest but the duty of every parent to take care, that his child shall not contract a scandalous or an infamous marriage. and if he cannot do this by his paternal authority, the laws ought to assist him as far as possible: It is likewise the interest of every society that all marriages should be publicly known; and it is the interest of every individual, not to run headlong into a contract, which is the most important of any they can ever enter into, and which, without a high crime, can never be dissolved, during the lives of the two parties concerned, no not even tho' both should agree to have it dissolved. For these reasons, in all well regulated societies it has been established either by law or custom, that the marriage contract should be entered into in a more public and solemn manner, than is necessary in any other contract; and in all christian societies it has been found necessary to render it sacred by adding to it a religious ceremony, without which no marriage can now be absolutely binding. But unless this religious ceremony be solemnized by the persons appointed, and according to the forms prescribed by the laws of each respective society, it adds nothing to the sanctity of the marriage contract, nor is the marriage vow to be deemed a vow, any more than an oath would be by law deemed an oath, if administered by one who had no power to administer an oath, or in a form not warranted by the laws and customs of this Kingdom.

Now, Sir, if gentlemen will but attend to the laws we have now in being, they must see, that all these things have already been by them in a great measure taken care of. No marriage can be good unless it has been solemnized according to that religious ceremony prescribed by that sect of religion to which the contracting parties belong, nor can any marriage be regularly entered into without a pre-

vious proclamation of banns, or a licence for dispensing therewith; and originally it was provided, that the banns should be proclaimed three different Sundays or holidays in the church or churches where the parties resided, where likewise the marriage ceremony was to be performed, nor was this ever dispensed with by licence but upon good cause shewn, and upon proof that the parents or guardians had consented, if either of the parties were under age. By this regulation it was effectually provided, that every marriage should be publicly known and deliberately entered into; and no marriage could be entered into against the will of the parents or guardians, because they could forbid the banns, if the party was under age, or if they could shew any other good cause why the marriage should not be solemnized. But this regulation has in a great measure gone into disuse, or methods have been found to evade it; and therefore we must either be of opinion, that our ancestors had no judgment of what was proper for the good of society, or we must think, that it is now necessary to revive it, and to revive it in such a manner as may render it effectual.

I believe no gentleman will venture to arraign the judgment of his ancestors, because through every age to this very day it has been approved of, and laws made from time to time for enforcing it. Even so late, Sir, as in the 10th of queen Anne, a law was made for enforcing it; as has already been observed by the learned gentleman who made you this motion; and as this law has been found to be ineffectual, I cannot suppose that the necessity of a new law will be disputed. I must suppose, that the only dispute will be about the propriety of what is proposed by this bill; and the principal objection seems to be against that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to the forms prescribed by the bill. This, it is said, will derogate from that superstitious opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage ceremony; but I never before heard that the rendering it necessary to go about any religious ceremony with solemnity and deliberation, would derogate from that awe and reverence which the people have for it: On the contrary, we know it adds to it. Do not we every day hear of complaints made against our manner of administering oaths, on account of their being administered with so little solemnity? Is not this assigned as one of the causes why perjury is become so frequent amongst us? And I believe, no man will say that the manner of performing the marriage

L— B—.

\* See Lond. Mag. for last month, p. 356.



riage ceremony in the rules of our prisons, or at Keith's chapel, can contribute towards making the vulgar believe, that there is any sanctity in the marriage contract. Gentlemen may as well argue, that if a plowman should take upon him to marry people in a neighbouring barn, the law ought not to declare such marriages void, lest it should derogate from the opinion which the vulgar have of the sanctity of the marriage contract; and yet as to the moral obligation of the marriage vow, it is certainly in conscience as binding when made before a plowman in a barn, or between the two parties without the presence of any witness whatsoever, as when made in a parish church, before the parson and in the face of the congregation.

This vow, Sir, as to its moral obligation, we do not pretend to declare void: We are only by this bill to declare, that it shall have no legal effects, unless made in a legal manner; and this is what is often done in many other cases, by the laws not only of this country but of every country in the world. We do not therefore by this bill pretend to dispense with any oath or vow whatever; on the contrary, if a simple ignorant woman should be drawn in to an irregular and void marriage, and in consequence thereof should cohabit with her supposed husband, she would have a good action against him, notwithstanding this bill, in case of his refusal to marry her in a regular manner, and upon such an action the jury would certainly give her signal damages, if she was a woman of good character and he in affluent circumstances. We are therefore by this bill only to prevent any legal effect of a scandalous or infamous marriage, which a person may be deceitfully and rashly drawn into; and after many trials it has been found by experience, that this cannot be done by any method but that of declaring all marriages void, as to any legal effect, that shall not be entered into and solemnized according to the rules prescribed by this bill; which rules are no other than such as were by the original christian institution of marriage thought necessary, and regularly are still required by the laws we have now in being; and that these rules may be known by all women as well as men, particular care is taken by the bill, that the law shall be promulgated in a very extraordinary manner, by enacting, that it shall be publicly read in all parish churches and publick chapels on some Sunday in each of the four months before it begins to take place, and four times a year for two years afterwards; so that women

will be less liable to be deceived by a sham marriage, after this law takes place, than they are by our law as it stands at present.

But what surprises me most, Sir, is that such exceptions should be taken to this bill, by those who cannot be ignorant of the law in this country, with regard to the administration of oaths and the punishments inflicted on perjury. Does not every gentleman know, that by our law it is highly criminal in any man to administer an oath, if he is not duly authorized to do so, and that an oath so administered is so far from being deemed an oath, that a false oath taken before a man who has no power to administer the same, is neither perjury or false-swearing, nor any way punishable as such? Is it not as necessary that no man should be allowed to administer the marriage oath or vow, but those that are lawfully authorized to do so? And is it not as consonant to reason that the marriage oath or vow, when administered by one who has no authority to do so, should have no legal effects, nor be deemed a marriage oath or vow, as that any other oath so administered should not be deemed an oath, or attended with any legal effects? Has not the legislature as much power to prescribe after what method, and by whom, the marriage oath shall be administered, as it has with respect to any other oath? And to prevent men and women from living together in a continued state of fornication, is it not necessary that every marriage should be publicly known?

Neither the power of the legislature as to the enacting part of this bill, nor the necessity of its being passed into a law, can therefore, I think, Sir, be in the least doubted; and as to the bad consequences apprehended from it, they are, in my opinion, altogether chimerical. There is not the least ground to imagine, that it will any way tend towards introducing an aristocracy; for it gives the rich no greater power than they had before, no not even over their own children after they come of age, and before that time neither man nor woman ought to be bound by any contract they make: Nay, I believe it would contribute greatly to the health and strength of our people in the next generation, if a law were made for preventing any man or woman's marrying before the age of one and twenty, even with the consent of parents or guardians; for we have the best authority for believing, that early marriages have contributed towards shortening the life of man; as from the sacred scriptures we may learn, that before the flood men were

hear, nay often above a hundred years of age, before they married, and that afterwards the life of man was gradually shortened, in proportion as they were sooner married. To prevent a young gentleman or young lady's being rashly and inconsiderately married before being of age, can be therefore of no prejudice to society, or to the health and vigour of the next generation; and as the bill gives no power either to parents or guardians to prevent their marrying whom they please after the age of one and twenty, or to force them to marry before that age, it can no way add to the power of any rich man, or any set of rich men in the kingdom.

Then, Sir, as to the lower class of people, I shall grant, that they generally chuse to be married in an irregular rather than a regular manner, and many of them, I believe, would chuse to cohabit together, if it were not scandalous, without any marriage at all; but is this a reason why either should be permitted by law? For if their living together as man and wife, without any marriage at all, were once permitted by law, it would grow so common that it would soon cease to be scandalous, and so at last it would become general, if not universal, which, I am persuaded, would neither contribute to the good of society, nor to the propagation of the species, the two great ends we should have in view when we are making any laws relating to marriage. We are not therefore now to consider what the vulgar would chuse, but what will most contribute to these two great ends; and from what happens in all the country places in the kingdom we may conclude, that our rendering it necessary for every one to be married in a regular manner, would no way prevent or lessen the number of marriages amongst the vulgar. In those places they have no Fleet parson nor Keith's chapel to repair to; and yet we find that marriages are as frequent there, in proportion to the numbers of people, as they are in this great city. This shews that we may for this trust to those passions, which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to observe, had been implanted into mankind by our Creator; and that if we leave a poor labouring man or woman no other way for satisfying those passions but by a regular marriage, even the most considerate of them will submit to it, let the consequences be what they will: Indeed, if we consider that poor people have no servants, and often few or no friends, to take care of them in case of sickness, we must conclude, that without any regard to these

September, 1753.

passions, but merely from prudential considerations, a state of marriage is more necessary for them than for people of opulent fortunes; and accordingly we find, they more generally chuse it.

As to our seafaring and other itinerant sorts of men, Sir, there are few or none of them but have a residence some where or other; for a seaman's residence will always be understood to be in that parish where he usually resides when he is on shore, and a waggoner or bargeman's residence must be allowed to be at that place to which his waggon or barge belongs; and if they are to be married by licence, they can be under no difficulty, because they may be married at the parish church where the bride has resided for a month preceding. From hence therefore no objection can be raised against the bill; and as little can any objection be drawn from the consequence of an irregular and void marriage with respect to the children. We may as well say, that the incapacities which bastards are by law laid under, are punishments upon the most innocent, as to say, that the declaring of an irregular marriage void is a punishment upon the most innocent. These incapacities were introduced not as punishments upon the children, but as incentives to marriage, and for the same purpose they may and ought to be extended to children born after a clandestine and irregular marriage. Bastardy, I shall grant, is a misfortune upon a child born out of lawful wedlock; but it can no more be called a punishment than that of a child's being born without a leg or an arm; and will any one say, that in order to prevent this misfortune we ought to remove all the incapacities of bastardism, or that we ought to declare every marriage good and lawful, tho' never so irregularly or perhaps whimsically solemnized?

With regard to the law as it stands at present, I am really, Sir, surprised, that more innocent girls are not drawn in by sham marriages than we find there are, because it is now so very difficult to determine what is, or is not a good marriage, and still more difficult to convict a man of polygamy, who has been married in a clandestine manner. But if this bill should be passed into a law, it will be so easy to know all the requisites for rendering a marriage lawful and binding, that no woman can be deceived, if she is not willing to be so, and for such women the law ought not to provide any relief, because they deserve none. Therefore, should this bill be passed into a law, there will not be the least danger of a young rake's marrying several times before he comes

F f f

comes of age, or even so much as once, without the consent of his parents or guardians; because no woman can then be ignorant of the marriage's being absolutely null and void; and should he meet with a woman so ignorant, or one who pretended to be so, it would be very difficult for him to find a parson to marry them, or a church to be married in.

I hope, I have now shewn, Sir, that there is no solid foundation for any of the objections made against this bill; and as the Hon. gentleman himself confessed, that our love for our children, our compassion for betrayed innocence, and our regard for the honour of our families, all plead strongly for our passing it into a law, I make no doubt of obtaining even his concurrence for our sending it to a committee; especially, as that respect, which we ought to have for the other house, seems to require our giving it a little farther consideration.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

*As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper places.*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Remainder of the Extract from Dr. ADDINGTON'S ESSAY on the SEA-SCURVY. (See p. 351.)*

**A** NOTHER reason why the blood is so apt to putrefy at sea is, because the air there is not enriched with a due stock of vegetable effluvia from the earth. Every species of beings enjoys the best state of health in its proper element. Aquatics droop by land, as land animals do by sea.

A third cause that disposes the fluids to corruption, may be plenitude, to which sailors are very subject, on account of their voracity, costiveness, and diminished respiration. Their respiration is diminished at sea because they feed on grosser food and use less exercise\*, and breathe a moister air there, than they do by land. The extraordinary moisture of the sea air lessens perspiration by relaxing the fibres of the skin. The more the skin is relaxed, the less matter in a given time will be discharged by it. And it is the nature of all animal fluids by confinement

to grow foul and degenerate into a state of putrescence.

Another cause that promotes putrefaction in the bodies of seamen is the badness of their provisions. Common water makes part of their provisions. Their provisions are bad when they are rancid, or putrid, or worm-eaten, which they often are, either from close air, or moist warm air, or time, or negligence, or unavoidable accidents. Putrid food and water promote putrefaction, because when received into our bodies, even in small quantity, they have a power (which differs under different circumstances) of dissolving their texture, and of changing their constituent parts into a fetid sanies like their own; as a spark of fire, falling on combustibles, kindles them into flame. What has been said of putrid diet is true in a less degree of that which is mouldy, or eaten by worms and weevils; for every tendency to rancidity is a proportionable tendency to putrefaction, and the production of insects is an actual effect of it. When putrefaction is so far advanced in any body, as to favour, or contribute to the production of insects, a certain invisible principle (very like, perhaps, if not the same with that syvestrian poisonous spirit, which is secretly detached, and unseen flies from vegetables in the act of fermentation) is at the same time let loose in or disengaged from that body; which principle has the power of infecting or hastening corruption in other bodies.

The fifth and last cause, and indeed a very material one, that gives the humours such a putrid disposition, as immediately produces the sea scurvy, is the white and bay salt used to preserve flesh for the service of the navy. It is true, these salts in a dry place, either hot or cold, resist the corruption of flesh, and of other corruptible bodies: But in a moist and warm place, like a living human body, they are just the reverse. That both rock and sea salt in a moist and warm place, like a living human body, hasten the corruption of our humours, and also the corruption of the solid parts of our bodies, even of our bones, I am satisfied by a multitude of experiments. The principle, by which they hasten it, is in many respects analogous to that poison already taken notice of in putrid animals and in putrid or fermenting vegetables. Let it not be inferred from hence, that the common use of these salts ought to

\* The want of exercise and great dampness in the air are no uncommon causes of the scurvy even among land men. To one or other of these causes we may ascribe the scorbutick complaint of many students, mechanicks, and persons living in confined marshy places and near the sea.

to be forbid; since a moderate degree of putrefaction seems as necessary to the support, as to the production of all created life. The true inference is, that where it can be avoided, they should never be eaten in such large quantities, as to occasion a greater dissolution in the body, than the welfare of it requires; or, where that cannot be avoided, that a safe and effectual corrector\*, if there be any such thing, should be frequently given to counteract their dissolving or purifying quality.

The cure of the sea scurvy may be undertaken with great probability of success in all cases except where the internal parts are unsound, or the external much mortified. The grand intentions certainly are, to remove what is redundant; and correct or remove what is putrescent or putrid. If the patient then be on shore, the circumambient air and the fruits of the ground will prove the best remedies. The acid exhalations and juices, with which they are fraught, continually mixing with the blood, become at once the purgers of superfluities and the opposers of corruption. They purge superfluities, because being eagerly attracted by, and soon saturated with, the volatile alkaline salts, which ever in a putrid scurvy abound in the body, they readily form neutral salts; all which, whether natural or artificial, are purging.

But if the patient be far out at sea, where he cannot have the benefit of those medicines which succeed so well by land, another method of cure, not less efficacious perhaps, though less quick, may be safely advised. In the first place, if he has any marks of fulness, from whatever cause, let blood, to prevent internal hæmorrhages and other accidents. To lessen the quantity of redundant blood still more, I would farther advise a gentle daily purgation with sea-water; which is now very justly esteemed as a cleanser of the intestines, and indeed of the whole glandular system. It might be well for sailors, if, when they are free from the scurvy, but have some other complaint that indicates gentle purging, or are in perfect health, they would now and then in the morning early, perhaps twice a week, have recourse to a draught or two of sea-water; by the timely help of which most of the bodily evils to which they are liable, especially their costiveness and its consequences, may be either cured or prevented. Common salt and brackish springs are either the cause of, or are hurtful in the scurvy, because, being slow purgatives, they are apt to be confined in the body

many days before they will pass it, and by such confinement will corrupt the body; but sea-water, given in a proper quantity, being a quick purgative, is impatient of the like confinement, and will therefore pass hastily, and carry with it its own salts before they can corrupt any humours which they meet in their course, and likewise part of those putrid humours from which alone that terrible train of symptoms is derived, which are the usual concomitants of the scurvy.

Salt-water is also useful as an antiseptic. But, it must be owned, its antiseptic power is so weak, that it is to be looked upon rather as a retarder of the putrefaction of sound humours, than as a corrector or sweetner of humours already putrid. But if in conjunction with the salt-water we make a prudent use of the spirit of sea-salt, we shall but seldom be disappointed in our hopes of a cure. I have often restored stinking water, blood, bile, flesh, and many other putrid bodies to sweetness by this wonderful acid spirit. This is that safe and effectual corrector, which will counteract the putrifying quality of rock and bay salt, when they have been taken in such large quantities as to occasion a greater dissolution in the body than the welfare of it requires. Twenty drops of this spirit taken every day in a proper vehicle will probably succeed with most patients; and the expence will not amount to 4d. a year for each man. Any quantity of salt will yield about a third part of spirit.

If the patient should have ulcers on his gums, legs, or any other outward parts, or rottenness in his bones, it may be of service to apply sea-water externally too, with a small quantity of spirit of salt added to it.

The last, but not the least advantage of sea-water in the scurvy is to be gained by using it as a cold bath. Frequent immersion in the sea corrects or washes away those innumerable putrid particles on the surface of the body, which being absorbed into the blood, would aggravate its corruption.

The most proper diet for seamen, much afflicted with the scurvy, is the vegetable part of their provisions, such as biscuit, flour, oatmeal, pease, rice, all which, if they are good of their kind, conceal an acid that opposes putrefaction. Flesh and fish of every sort, whether they have or have not been salted, will, in human bodies infected with scurvy, by an easy and natural transition, in a few hours degenerate into a state of corruption.

Of all simple liquors the best in the scurvy is fresh water, as it promotes digestion,

F f f 2

\* This corrector, the doctor tells us afterwards, is the spirit of sea salt.

gestion, and dilutes and softens the blood more than any other simple fluid whatever. Let every man then have six pints a day. Four pints in five of sweet water may be distilled without much trouble or expence from sea-water after it has putrefied, and one in three before it has putrefied. But pure water will receive great improvement, as an antiscorbutick, from the addition of some acid, either vegetable or fossil. As the vegetable tribe is hardly ever to be got at sea in any abundance, we must generally be obliged to use there one of the fossil kind; of which the spirit of sea-salt is to be recommended far before the rest, because it is less styptic, less corrosive, more volatile, more subtle, more penetrating. If water be moderately impregnated with this acid, only in the proportion of five drops to a wine quart, and each patient has a full allowance every day, it may be found to exceed the virtues of the Roman Posca, and to equal those of whey, butter-milk, and the other celebrated drinks against the scurvy. Add to this, that the same proportion of spirit of salt (which is about an ounce and half of spirit of salt to a tun of water) will actually preserve water\* in wooden casks from stinking or corrupting in the hottest climates, for many months together, even a year and longer, as I have been convinced by repeated experiments. Nay farther, when it is thus preserved, it may be found an excellent and an adequate succedaneum for that most subtle aerial acid, which insensibly and unavoidably, and without intermission, is infused into the blood in vast plenty by land, but which cannot in such plenty be infused into it by sea.

While this regimen is pursued, it will be proper that the patient, if he be able, should be employed almost every day in some bodily labour or diversion. It will ever be necessary to keep him clean, and also his ship and her crew. The patient and crew are kept clean by frequent combing, shaving, washing, bathing, under certain circumstances, change of linen, airing of hammocks, and proper dressing of wounds, ulcers, and carious bones. The ship is kept clean by a quick removal of dead men and tainted provisions, by frequent pumping, scraping, sweeping, scowering, washing with sea-water, sprinkling with vinegar or spirits of wine, and admission of fresh air.

\* The Rev. Dr. Stepen Hales has discovered, that three drops of oil of sulphur will preserve a wine quart of water. Mr. Boyle Godfrey observes, that three drops of true spirit of vitriol, or one drop of oil of vitriol, will do the same. I have been informed (says Dr. Aledington) by a sensible distiller, that rectified proof spirit, in the proportion of one part spirit to seven of water, will keep water from corrupting in any climate for several years.

This last is done by opening the ports, and by means of a ventilator, which every ship, especially transport, Palatine, and Guiney slave ships, ought to be provided with, no less than with a rudder, or with masts and sails.

# A The MONITOR. No. 35.

From the LONDON DAILY ADVERTISER.

And remnants of Latin to welcome the vicar.

It was supposed at one time necessary to a gentleman's education, that he should understand Latin: But among many other absurd and ridiculous customs of our ancestors, this is now grown into disuse. The world continually improves; and it is fit that one after another, the idle opinions established in times of less discernment should be set aside.

The character of a gentleman is to be idle, and extravagant, and weak, and wicked; and all this may be done without any language beside our own. The common method of conveying this useless language into a boy's head, tended only to break his spirit; and we find universally at this time, that those young people who have the most learning are the awkwardest fellows in nature; and that among your men of the best breeding, it is not one in fifty who can spell.

Customs ought to vary when those things change which gave them origin: At one time Latin was the universal language; it was then necessary that every man should know something of it, since he might by shipwreck, or some other chance, be thrown upon the shore of a foreign country. In this case Latin was as necessary to be provided as the jubilee beau's swimming girdle: But that great occasion is at an end, for the French have usurped this privilege. A *Comment vous portez vous*, or a *Je suis votre serviteur tres humble*, may be picked up in every street, and it is the idlest thing in the world to be at the plague of any other language.

In common life Latin is therefore no longer necessary; nor have the improvements of the late ages left it any great place in the sciences; or will it long retain that little ground it has. It is true, this language was once necessary in law, but *lex-murderavit Latinum* a great while ago: And even while it retained its place in the courts, law Latin was like law French,

French, a language by itself; and had very little connection with what was also called by that name.

The doctors struggle hard to keep upon some terms with it; and they have reason; for what is medicine without mystery? Ignorance, however, is so resolute and so obstinate, that she is disputing inch by inch this ground with her arch-enemy; and if it be possible to get over those college examinations in this antiquated tongue, the next step will be to prescribe in English. It is hard there should be so much opposition to this small remainder of the language; for it has been a long time allowed that sixty-six words were sufficient for all the purposes of prescription: Nay, we find apothecaries who make a very good figure in their shops, ay, and talk like apothecaries out of them, who do not know the odd six.

The clergy will perhaps be the left to give up this part of erudition, for a sentence of Latin in a sermon is always found to edify more than ten pages of dull English: Beside, it may concern them also in their temporal affairs. The story is famous of a dispute between a certain parson and his parishioners, whether he or they were to pave the chancel: The matter was about to have been left to the decision of law; when at length the good priest quoted St. Paul upon them, *parvum est illi, non parvum ego*: And none dared to dispute the words of scripture.

There is but one sort of men who can be supposed to have any connection with this dull language: These are gentlemen whom it is decent to name with great reverence, the authors; but they have at present disclaimed the necessity of its acquaintance; and in half a century we need not doubt but we shall see the man condemned for ostentation and pedantry, who dares to put three words of it as the motto of an essay. At one time these persons used to communicate their thoughts in this language, that all the world might read them: But at present their ambition is confined within narrower limits. The last who attempted a publication of this kind is said to have been haunted nightly with the ghost of the good old Priscian, mangled like poor Deiphobus; and threatening to shew his Banquo spectre to the whole world if he did not burn his papers.

Under these terrors and these prepossessions is Latin discountenanced among those of liberal education; and it seems for the good and repose of his majesty's more opulent subjects, that it should be banished entirely from among them. Notwithstanding which, however, it does not seem

necessary or even advisable to drive it entirely out of the kingdom. It has been long since observed, that an university education was very well for a footman, that it was too pedantick for a man of fashion. Perhaps it may be proper to keep up some remains of Latin among the men of this rank, that they may write their masters cards with decency.

Nor are these all the persons to whom Latin will be useful; there are these three other classes of people to whom it may be of eminent advantage. These are the trades-people, the alehouse men, and posture-masters: Nor is this theory or chime-ra; but it is warranted by sufficient experience. A Latin sentence has as strong a tendency to call people out of the street, as to draw up their eyes to a pulpit.

In a street going to the city I have observed over the door-way of a certain shop, *VIRIUS EVA LAUDET*. The habitation has gone thro' several changes in my memory: I think I can in the compass of a few years remember it a hatter's, a stationers', a hosier's, and a snuff-shop: But under all these revolutions, the inscription has held its place; and beyond a doubt has called in as many to buy paper as hats, or stockings as tobacco. Very near the Royal Exchange an optician has written over his door-way in sesquipedalian capitals, *VIDEO MELIORA*, and his customers as well as himself understand by it, they may see better with spectacles than without them. In my way to a summer retreat I have at Paddington, I can scarce leave Tottenham road, before I see over an alehouse-door, *EN CALOTECNI PREMII*. This fellow goes beyond the common custom, but he can tell you the meaning; I have a snug-house, and here's the benefit of the convenience.

In Cheapside there is a printshop, which carries away the trade from all in the neighbourhood, not because Mr. Hogarth's head is the sign, but the man has had the ingenuity to write about it *SOLUS ADEST*. Whether he means that this is the only man, the only painter, or the only Mr. Hogarth in the world, the reader is left to guess. This I am afraid however is but borrowed from a device of Mahomet Caratha. The rope-dancer in the bills of his entertainment had a figure of himself, and of the sun, with this inscription *SICUT SOLUS REGO SOLO*. The consequence is sufficiently known; nor does there need more evidence, that howsoever this desolate language ought to be discountenanced among people of distinction, there are still some to whom it may be useful.

THE WORLD, N<sup>o</sup>. 36, Sept. 6.

I WAS formerly acquainted with an old gentleman, who, as often as he was asked at the tavern how his wife did, never failed to assure us, "that he did not come abroad to be put in mind of his wife." I could wish with all my heart, that those persons who are married to the town for at least 8 months in the year, would upon their removal into the country, forget the amusements of it, and attach themselves to those pleasures which are to be found in groves and gardens, in exercise and temperance. But as fond as we are of variety, and as pleasing as the changes of the seasons are generally acknowledged to be, it is observable, that in all the large villages near London, the summer seems only to be endured, as it is made to resemble the winter in town. Routs, visits, assemblies, and meetings for drinking, are all the pleasures that are attended to; while the meadows and corn-fields

*(Where the milk-maid forgets to blithe,  
And the mower togets his fythe)*

are neglected and despised.

I have received a letter upon this subject, which, for its candour and good sense, I shall lay before my readers.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

IN this season of universal migration, when the fireworks of Marybone, and the tin-works at Vaux hall are deserted for the salutary springs of Tunbridge, Cheltenham and Scarborough; it would not be amiss, methinks, if you were to give us your opinion of those seats of idleness and pleasure, health and gaiety. Or suppose you should extend your views still farther, and tell us what you think in general of summer amusements, and the fashionable employments of rural life. To supply in some measure this defect, give me leave to acquaint you with the principal occurrences that engaged my attention very lately, in a ten days retirement in the country.

As the friend I visited was a man who had seen much of the world; as his wife and daughters were adorned with all the accomplishments of genteel life; and as they were no less admired for their understandings than their persons; my expectation was raised and flattered with the pleasing, yet reasonable thought, of passing my time with no less improvement than delight, in a situation where art and nature conspired to indulge my utmost wishes. But how grievously disappointed

was I to find, that when ever I walked out I must walk alone; and even then was sure to be reproached, in the afternoon, for riding before the bottle was out; and in the evening, for breaking a set at cards! The former part of my conduct disoblged the men, and the latter offended the ladies. Scarce could I reach the end of the avenue before my friend, with a gentle rebuke, summoned me back to give a toast; and hardly could I contemplate the view from the terrass, before Miss Kitty would come running to tell me that the rubbers was up, and that it was my turn to cut in. This, I doubt, is too general a complaint to be soon redressed; yet it is not less a grievance. That persons so well qualified for giving and receiving the pleasures of conversation should thus agree to banish thought (at least, all subjects that are worth the thinking of) must be almost incredible to those who are unacquainted with polite life. That a season, in which all the beauties of nature appear to such advantage, should be thus thrown away, and as much disregarded as the depth of winter, seems utterly inexcusable, and in some degree immoral. "How, thought I to myself, can talents designed for the noblest purposes be thus perverted to the meanest? Is it the sole province of wit to give toasts, and of beauty to shuffle cards? How are the faculties of reason suspended, while those of passion alone prevail! since it is no less certain that the sweetest temper may be destroyed by cards, than that the best constitution may be ruined by wins." These were my usual reflections as I returned to my company, chagrined and disappointed at the loss of a walk, which, tho' a solitary one, I should always prefer to the pleasures of the bottle, or a party of whist by daylight, in the best assembly in England.

Be so good, Mr. Fitz-Adam, as to espouse the cause of injured nature, and remonstrate loudly against this enormous barbarity of killing the summer. Let cards prevail in the winter, and in cities only: Too much of them do we see in this great town to desire them elsewhere. Let drinking be confined to election dinners, and corporation feasts, and not continue (as it too much does) imperceptibly to make havock of our private families. Assure the ladies, the young ones I mean, that however their mothers may instruct them by example, or whatever they themselves may think, anxiety and disappointment, hope and fear, are no improvers of their beauty: That Venus never kept her court at a rout; and that the arrows of Cupid

Cupid are not winged with cards. Let them take but one walk, and the milk-maid that gives them a syllabus at the end of it will convince them that air and exercise are the true preservatives of health and beauty, and will add more lively bloom and fresher roses to their cheeks, than all the *rouge* of French art, or all the flush of English avarice. Inform the men, if they know it not already, that tho' they may esteem themselves sober when they are not dead drunk, and possibly may never be in a state of intoxication, yet drinking to any degree of excess will certainly hurt, if not totally ruin their constitutions, and be the sure, tho', perhaps, slow occasion of rheumatisms, gout, dropsies and death itself. Many instances of this will occur in the sphere of every one's acquaintance; and if some of the deceased have lived 50 or 60 years, it is hardly to be doubted, that had this barbarous custom never prevailed, their lives might have been extended to at least 70 or 80.

In short, while these practices continue, by which every rural delight is entirely lost, country seats may be esteemed an idle expence, and an useless burden. London is certainly the fittest place for either the bottle or cards; it is there that the gentlemen may pursue the one, and the ladies the other, without being interrupted by such troublesome guests as myself, who may be now and then desirous of picking a nosegay, or of listening to the nightingale. For in vain does nature lavish her charms, if they are thus neglected; in vain do the birds sing if no one hears them, and in vain do the flowers blow, if

*they blow unseen,  
And waste their sweetness on the desert air.*

But if these polite persons will continue to reside in the summer at their country seats, merely because it is the fashion, it would be no unfriendly office to spare them the mortification of continually gazing upon unwelcome objects. In order therefore to fix their attention to the most important concerns, I would humbly propose (and I doubt not but the proposal will meet with their approbation) that immediately after dinner the windows be closed, and the light of the sun exchanged for that of wax candles; by which means the gentlemen over their bottle in one room, may uninterruptedly harangue on hounds and horses, while the ladies in another may be shut up till midnight with cards and counters. And that the latter may be spared the disquiet of having recourse on a Sunday to fields

and gardens (I mean, if their mamma's or husbands should happen to be so enthusiastically rigid as to forbid gaming upon that day) let it be lawful for them to lie abed and study Mr. Hoyle.

I am,  
SIR, &c.

RUSTICUS.

**SOLUTION to the QUESTION in the Mag. for June, 1753, p. 279. By A. LIQUIER, of Ripon School. (See p. 367, 373.)**

**P**UT  $x=BC=DE$  (see the proposer's figure.) C. L.  
 $y=AE=DC$ , and let  $a=11$ , 58 per Gunter.

**B** Then  $y-a=PE$ , and  $PD=\frac{yx-a}{a}=AB$ .

For as  $BD:BC::PE:PD$ . Now,

**EQUATION I.**

$$x^2-y^2+2ya-a^2=\frac{y^2x^2-2yax^2+a^2x^2}{a^2}$$

**C** 
$$xx=\frac{a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3}{2ya-y^2}$$

**EQUATION II.**

$$yy-xx=aa$$

$$xx=yy-aa$$

**EQUATION III.**

**D** 
$$\frac{a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3}{2ya-y^2}=yy-aa$$
  
$$a^4+y^2a^2-2ya^3=2ya^3-y^4-2ya^3+y^2a^2$$
  
$$a^4+2ya^3+y^4-2y^3a=0$$
  
This equation being reduced by the universal method of converging series, will discover  
 $y=21,647$ , &c. and consequently  
 $x=18$ , 29, &c.

**E** Whence all the sides, and areas, will easily be found, and the angles also. (Vide Hawney's Common Measurer, and his Trigonometry.)

**A QUESTION in NAVIGATION.**  
By A. LIQUIER.

**A** SHIP sailed from latitude north, in a direct course, between north and east 50 miles, and met a ship, that had also sailed from the same degree of lat. north on a direct course between north and west 27 miles; he sailed on, and met another ship coming also from the same degree of lat. north full betwixt north and west; and the place of departure of this latter was 28 miles distant from that of the second. Now I demand,  
**F** 1. The distance run by the third ship.  
2. The distance from the place of departure of the first ship to that of the second.  
And, 3. The distance sailed by the first ship, to the third, after he had met the second.

Mr.



Mr. Todd's Question in London Magazine for August, 1753, p. 368, answered.

THE whole stock was  
 Remainder at 4 years end } p. ques.  
 $\begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 100,000 \\ 80,000 \end{array}$   
 Stock advanced must be 20,000 £.

But  
 per question he advanced  
 $\begin{array}{r} \text{£. } 639,63125 \text{ per month.} \\ 12 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 7675,57500 \\ 4 \end{array}$

The amount of the  
 stock and interest 30702,300 £.

So that the £. 20,000 in 4 years amounted to £. 30702,3.

Now  
 By a known theorem }  $A = R^T$  or  $\frac{30702,3}{20000}$   
 $= 1,535115$  the biquadrate of the rates,  
 or of the amount of 11. and its interest for  
 1 year, the root being extracted gives  
 1,11310268, deduct the principal, viz. 11.  
 the remainder is, 11,310268, the interest of  
 11. per ann. So that 11,310268 is the rate  
 per cent. per ann. Q. E. D.

Bromley,  
 near Bow.

EDWARD PAGE.

A DESCRIPTION, and beautiful VIEW,  
 of the City of YORK.

YORK, the Eboracum of the Romans, was of such account in their time, that no less than three military ways passed thro' it: And it was not only a Roman colony, but some of the principal generals resided here, and the emperors Severus and Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, kept their courts, and are said to have died here. And here also have been found many Roman altars, inscriptions, urn, coins, &c.

York, in regard to its dignity, is generally esteemed the second city in England, as Bristol is on account of its trade and commerce. It is situate on a plain on both sides the river Ouse, over which it has a stately stone bridge, consisting of five arches: The diameter of the middle arch, which was the largest in the kingdom before that at Blenheim house was built, is 81 feet, and its height 51. It was owing to an accident that it was built so wide; for upon a sudden thaw, which occasioned a great flood, a prodigious weight of ice broke down two arches

of the old bridge, by which 22 houses were demolished, and several persons drowned.

This city is surrounded by a strong wall, kept in good repair, in which are four gates and five posterns. It is a county of itself, extending over all the West-riding, called Ainsty, containing 30 villages and hamlets, and is governed by a mayor, who is styled lord-mayer, as at London, a recorder, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, two sheriffs, 24 prime common-council men, eight chamberlains, 72 common-council men, a town-clerk; sword-bearer, and common-serjeant. It sends two members to parliament, who at present are George Fox and William Thornton, Esqrs. The lord-mayor and aldermen have conservation of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Don, Aire and Dun, within certain limits of each.

York has often given title of duke to the princes of the blood royal, but of none else. The two citizens they return to parliament, have the privilege of taking their places in the house of commons next to the citizens of London, and what is called the privy council bench; a privilege, which, if neglected to be claimed, ought to be made known, as it appertains to the citizens of London and York only, and is by those of London exercised the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The archbishop of York formerly pretended for the primacy with the archbishop of Canterbury, till the controversy was determined by pope Alexander in favour of the latter. Here are four plentiful markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It is 150 computed, and 192 measured miles distant from London.

This city was formerly very populous, and had a great trade, which is now very much declined. In Henry Vth's time there were 41 parishes, 17 chapels, 26 hospitals, and 9 abbeys, besides the cathedral; but now there are only 24 churches in use. The present support of the city is chiefly owing to the persons who make it their winter residence, there is great plenty of provisions of all kinds to furnish an elegant table at a small expence. The inhabitants are late pretty much given into dissipation, there being plays, assemblies, meetings, and some entertainments, other, every night in the week.

The city of York stands upon a high ground, perhaps, than any in England except London and Norwich; but the buildings are not so close as at

at Durham, nor is it so populous as either Bristol or Norwich: But as York is full of gentry and persons of distinction, so they have houses proportioned to their quality, which makes the city lie so far extended on both sides of the river. Upon the whole, it is a fair, large and beautiful city, adorned with many splendid buildings, both publick and private.

The famous bridge over the Ouse we have already taken notice of, and shall here add, that the great council-chamber for the city, near which the records are kept, as also the exchequer and courts of the sheriffs, and, beneath them, the two city prisons for debtors and felons, are all upon this bridge.

The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse, and the Fosse, was built by William the Conqueror, anno 1069. The face it now wears, and the use made of it, are very different from that which was the primitive state of this fortress. However, the mentioning of it has led us to give an account of that tragical scene of bloodshed perpetrated on the Jews, within its walls, on March 11, 1189; which we the rather do at this time to caution people against any approaches towards such barbarity. For tho' we cannot approve of even the most distant prospect of admitting them to any share in our government, or any influence in the affairs either of church or state, yet to treat them with any degree of inhumanity is certainly very criminal; but there is not that danger of any such proceedings now, as there was in the dark times of Popery, when the mild and benevolent spirit of Christianity was not at all understood. The narrative is as follows.

The Jews, from their first introduction into England, growing immensely rich by traffick, never failed to become the objects of envy and hatred; both to prince and people, and the slightest pretences were always eagerly laid hold on to plunder them; so that, on every new accession or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their safety, by large presents to the prince.

At the accession of Richard I. though that prince gave them no disturbance, yet he issued out an order, that no Jew should be present at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church, or at dinner.

However, the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being summoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithstanding the injunction, had the curiosity to see the ceremony; and being discovered among the crowd by September, 1153.

the guards, they were beat, abused, and some of them killed.

The people hereupon, being possessed with a notion, that the king had given orders, that the Jews should be destroyed, began a massacre of them in London; and plundered and burnt their houses, and in them many of their wives and children.

And tho' the king immediately ordered a proclamation to stop these proceedings; yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with still greater fury at York, notwithstanding the king, at his departure to the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the punishment of such as should molest them; for, being inflamed by a wicked priest, certain bloody wretches, who had resolved upon the destruction of the Jews, and to enrich themselves with their pillage, set fire to a part of the city of York; and while the citizens were busy in extinguishing the flames, broke into the house of a principal Jew, who had been murdered at London, and whose wife had strengthened it for her defence; and murdering the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, burnt the house to the ground.

The Jews hereupon, in the utmost terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the castle, and obtained shelter there for their own persons, and for their wives and children, except some few who were sacrificed to the rage of the populace; who burnt all the houses of the Jews throughout the city.

It unluckily happened, that the governor of the castle having business in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refused him admittance into it; which incensing him, he applied to the high sheriff, who, raising the *posse comitatus*, besieged the castle, and reduced the Jews to so great extremity, that, being refused mercy, tho' they offered to buy it at the expence of immense sums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, came lately among them from abroad; and first having burnt all their rich goods, and so damnified even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their spoils, they set fire to all the towers of the castle, and fell each man to cutting of the throats of his own family, till they had destroyed all who came into this dreadful scheme of their rabbis, who, in the last place, followed the advice he had given.

In the mean time, the fire of the castle increasing, a number of unhappy Jews,

Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguish it) from the walls besought the mercy of the besiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they said; and, offering to become Christians, had hopes given them of their lives; but no sooner did their merciless enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptism, in hopes of escaping their worse than Paganish cruelty.

Not satisfied with this, the barbarous robbers, as well as murderers, ran next to the cathedral, where were deposited the bonds and other securities of the money owing to the Jews by the Christians, broke open the chests, and destroyed them all.

There were 500 men who took shelter in the castle, besides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered, must be between 1000 and 1500, besides those who were massacred in the city.

We must do this justice to the king, who was then in the Holy-Land, that, as soon as he heard of this unparalleled proceeding, he was highly incensed, and sent orders to the bishop of Ely, his chancellor and regent; to go down in person to York, and execute strict justice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The bishop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle were removed from their places, and committed to prison; and the soldiers concerned in the fray were punished, and turned out of service; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for the unheard-of villainy.

To return to the present state of the castle. It is now made use of for a prison, but a prison the most stately and compleat of any in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The present edifice was erected in 1701. In the left wing is a handsome chapel, neatly adorned with suitable furniture, and an allowance of 40*l.* a year is settled on a minister, for performing divine service, and preaching to the prisoners weekly; and such of the debtors as attend at sermons, are allowed each a large loaf of fine bread. The justices of the peace take great care, that the goal shall be kept as neat within as it is noble without. The felons are allowed straw, and their beds are now raised from the ground; and there is an

infirmary apart from the common prison, to which the sick are conveyed, and a surgeon has an appointed salary to attend them. The castle-yard is larger than the areas of the Fleet or King's-Bench in London; and the situation is so high, pleasant, and airy, that it is surprising any prisoners should remove themselves by *habes corpus* to either of those prisons, unless it be with a view of purchasing the liberty of the rules, because here they are never permitted to go without the walls.

The assembly room, for the entertainment of the nobility and gentry, who reside at York during the races, was designed by the earl of Burlington. That part which is the Egyptian hall, taken from a draught of Palladio, is in length 123 feet, 40 broad, and rather more in height: If we except the banqueting house at Whitehall, it may undoubtedly claim the preference of any room in the kingdom, if not in Europe. This hall communicates with the common ball-room, in length 66 feet, in height and breadth 22 feet, besides other rooms for cards and tea, all richly decorated and illuminated. The front to the street is an exceeding fine piece of architecture.

In 1728, a very elegant mansion-house was erected for the lord-mayor. Here is a large room, the length of the front 49 feet by 29. So that this city has had the honour to begin a precedent to the city of London to copy after.

In August, 1738, a subscription was set on foot for an infirmary in this city, like those of London, Winchester, &c. and this excellent charity has met with much encouragement and support.

Among the antiquities of York, we had almost forgot the arch at Micklegate-bar, and the multangular tower and wall, near a place called the Mint-yard, both built in the time of the Romans. But whether the two statues now prostrate on the wall of St. Laurence church-yard, be Roman or Saxon, is hard to determine: Certain it is, that the sepulchral monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth legion of the Roman army, was dug up near Micklegate.

The Guildhall is a building very well deserving notice, as likewise are several other public edifices, equally useful and ornamental to this ancient city.

But what exceeds all others in it, is the cathedral church, commonly called the Minster, which, for magnificence of structure, challenges the pre-eminence of all other Gothick churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe, according to the opinion of a gentleman, who had seen the churches at Strasbourg, Milan,

Milan, and Notre Dame in Paris. It has certainly two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothick edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the net and side isles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture; A that the span of the roof, from east to west, rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals, as may be seen at Lincoln, Salisbury, Westminster, and particularly Winchester. The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from east to west; the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded or incumbered on the out-side by its buttresses, but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it retains almost its original whiteness. The west end, which is 124 feet in breadth, shews a grandeur inexpressible: This front contains two uniform towers, in one of which hangs a deep peal of 12 bells. Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in masons work is of a figure so beautiful, that it cannot be equalled any where. The east front is exceeding noble, and has the finest window in the world, being 30 feet 9 inches broad, and 75 feet high, but the tracery at top not so beautiful as that at the west end. Below the tracery are 117 partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted glass, most of the history of the bible: And indeed all the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass, representing the sacred history, and the portraitures of eminent persons. In entering the church at the west door, which opens into the middle net, we pass under the largest Gothick arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. The net is the most spacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimensions of the net at St. Paul's four feet six inches in width, and 11 feet in height, and that of Westminster-abbey 16 feet 6 inches in breadth, but its height is two feet less.—But the bare mentioning all the particulars relating to this magnificent edifice would carry us to too great a length: We shall therefore conclude with taking some notice of the Chapter-house, a building which for a Gothick piece, has no equal. 'Tis an octagon of 63 feet

diameter: The height to the middle knot of the roof is 67 feet 10 inches, unsupported by any pillars, and entirely dependent upon one pin geometrically placed in the centre. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but is now defaced and sullied by time. Over the roof is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the carpenters art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted glass.

#### EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

- B 1 Severus's hill.—2 Mickle-gate bar.—3 Old Baile hill.—4 Road to Bishopsthorp.—5 River Ouse.—6 The terrass walk by the river side near a mile in length.—7 St. George's clofe.—8 Skelder gate postern.—9 The craine.—10 St. Mary's church the elder.—11 St. Mary's church the younger.—12 Trinity church.—13 Castle Mills.—14 Moore Monkton church.—15 St. Martin's church.—16 The castle.—17 Fisher Gate postern.—18 Clifford's tower.—19 Town-hall.—20 All-hallows church.—21 St. Michael's church.—22 St. Mary's church.—23 St. Martin's church.—24 All-hallows.—25 St. Olave's.—26 St. Hellen's.—27 The assembly room.—28 City wall.—29 St. Dynas's church.—30 St. Sampson's church.—31 St. Crux's church.—32 Christ's church.—33 St. Michael's church.—34 The cathedral.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 377.*

E FEB. 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill, for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain; and that Mr. Neale, Mr. Nugent, Sir James Lowther, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Horatio Walpole, sen. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Gray, the lord Hillsborough, and the lord George Sackville, should prepare and bring in the same. March 2, it was presented to the house, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. In every stage it met with some opposition, especially with regard to yarn, but the chief debate was upon the third reading, March 26; for a petition having been presented on the 20th, from the high sheriff, and grand jury of Lincolnshire, setting forth, that the petitioners had been for several years past, not only encouraged by a tolerable sale for wool, but

but also necessitated by the distemper of the cattle, (not then ceased) to stock their lands extraordinarily with sheep, in so much that at that time there was not only much more wool than usual growing, but great quantities of last year lying upon the hands of the farmers unsold, and that if still more was wanted, more would naturally be produced; and alledging the importation of wool from Ireland to be prejudicial; and that they had been informed, that the causes of our late supposed flourishing trade for woollen goods were accidental, and were in a great measure ceased, therefore they judged the said bill to be most unreasonable, at this juncture especially; and therefore they prayed, that either the importation of wool, or woollen yarn, from Ireland, might be totally inhibited for the present, or such other relief granted, as to the house should seem reasonable.

This petition having been presented as aforesaid, and after being read ordered to lie on the table, until the third reading of the bill, the same was again read, and a motion made, that the bill do pass, whereupon a debate ensued, in which the principal speakers for the bill were the lord Hobart, Sir William Yonge, Horatio Walpole, sen. Esq; the lord Hillsborough, Charles Gray, Esq; and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; and the principal speakers against it were, Robert Viner, Esq; Thomas Whichcot, Esq; John Thornhaugh, Esq; Andrew Wilkinson, Esq; and lieut. gen. Oglethorpe. At last a motion was made and the question put for adjourning the debate to that day two months, but a negative being put upon this motion, the question was put for passing this bill, and carried in the affirmative; whereupon it was carried to the lords, and being there passed without any amendment, it received the royal assent, April 17.

March 2, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, representing the confined situation of that city, and the inconveniencies and dangers resulting therefrom; and that a very considerable number of noblemen, gentlemen, burgesses, &c. had opened a voluntary subscription, for contributing certain large sums, and had appointed managers or trustees to oversee and direct the application thereof, towards opening and improving the avenues to the said city, enlarging and adorning the streets and other places of publick resort, erecting proper edifices for the preservation of the records; and other publick uses, according to a plan which had been concerted, but that the same could not be carried in-

to execution, without the aid of an act of parliament; therefore praying the house to take the premises under consideration, and to grant leave to bring in a bill for the purposes abovementioned, and to grant such other relief in the premises, as should seem reasonable and just.

A This petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, and upon their report, March 12, leave was given for bringing in a bill for erecting several publick buildings in the city of Edinburgh, and to empower the trustees therein to be mentioned to purchase lands for that purpose, and also for widening and enlarging the streets of the said city, and certain avenues leading thereunto; and that Mr. Ker, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Fletcher should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Ker on the 23d, passed both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent, May 15. But, like most of our late new laws, we suppose it must next session be explained and amended; for as it stands at present it does not seem clear how the commissioners can act, unless those present at any meeting be unanimous in their resolutions.

March 5, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for regulating the number of alehouses in England, and for the more easy convicting persons selling ale and other liquors, without licence; and Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Wilkin-  
D son, and Mr. Nugent, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. This bill was passed in the ordinary course without opposition, and enacted, amongst other things,  
1. That upon granting licences by justices to keep an alehouse, inn, victualling-house, or to sell ale, beer, and other liquors by retail, the person to whom the same was to be granted should enter into a recognizance in the sum of 10l. with two sufficient sureties, each in the sum of 5l. or one sufficient surety in the sum of 10l. under the usual condition, for maintenance of good order and rule within his house; or if he should be hindered from attending in person, through sickness, infirmity, or any other reasonable cause, to be allowed by the said justices, such licence might be granted upon two sufficient sureties entering into recognizance, each in the penalty of 10l. for the performance of the said condition. 2. That no licence should be granted to any person not licensed the year preceding, unless such person should produce, at the general meeting of the justices in September, a certificate under the hands of the parson, vicar, or curate, and the major part of the church-wardens and overseers, or  
F  
G

else of three or four reputable and substantial householders and inhabitants, of his good fame, and sober life and conversation; the producing of which certificate to be mentioned in the licence, otherwise the same to be void. 3. That if a licensed person should die or remove, the person succeeding might keep on such alehouse during the residue of the term of the licence; on condition that within 30 days after such death or removal, he should obtain a certificate as aforesaid, to be signed by some neighbouring justice, in order to its being produced at the next general meeting in September; and that if such certificate should not be obtained within the said 30 days, then immediately from and after the expiration thereof, such licence should be void; and that no licence should intitle a person to keep an alehouse in any other place than that in which it was first kept by virtue of such licence. 4. That no licence should be granted but at a general meeting of the justices, acting in the division wherein the person to be licensed dwelt, to be held on Sept. 1, yearly, or within 20 days after; and every such licence to be made for one year only, to commence Sept. 29; and that the day and place for granting such licences should be appointed by warrant of two or more justices, 10 days at least before such meeting, directed to the high-constable of the division, requiring him to order the respective petty constables, to give notice to the several alehouse and inn keepers within their constablewicks, of the day and place of such meeting. And; 5. It was provided, that this act should not alter the times of granting licences for keeping of common inns or alehouses; or oblige persons not licensed the year preceding to produce certificates in any city or town corporate.

These are the clauses most material for all alehouse and inn keepers to know; for as to justices, &c. it is to be supposed that each of them will always have a copy of this act by him, as they must so often have recourse to it, and are to be so well paid for their trouble; therefore we can hardly suppose that they will lessen the number of alehouses, tho' their number is now certainly such a publick nuisance as deserves the attention of the legislature.

March 14, a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill for the amendment and preservation of the publick roads of this kingdom, and for the more effectual execution of the laws relating thereto; and the Lord Strange, Mr. Northey, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Thornton, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr.

Hay, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly on the 22d, the bill was presented to the house by the Lord Strange, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 24th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of William Wrightson, Esq; chairman, Sir Rowland Winn, Bart, Godfrey Wentworth, John Battie, Francis Wood, and John Lyster, Esqrs. justices of the peace for the West-riding of Yorkshire, assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held by adjournment at Doncaster, in and for the said riding, January 17, 1753, and of the gentry, merchants, freeholders, tradesmen, farmers, and others, of the said riding, whose names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth, That the highways within the said riding in general were in great decay, altho' the inhabitants of parishes and places liable to repair the same had done the statute work, and raised great sums of money upon themselves by assessment from time to time, and notwithstanding the aids received from turnpikes; and alledging, that the laws in being for preservation of the highways of this kingdom were not sufficient for the purpose, and that it would be impossible to bring the same into good condition, whilst such heavy carriages as then passed upon the same were allowed, unless the wheels and tire of such carriages were made broader than they were then required to be; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for better preserving the high roads of this kingdom, by enlarging the breadth and tire of the wheels of waggons, carts, and other carriages, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the said bill should be read a second time; which it was April 4, and committed; and on the 6th, upon a motion made by Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, the committee were instructed and empowered to make provision in the said bill, more effectually to prevent the drivers of carts and other carriages, from riding upon such carts or carriages, in the city of London, or within ten miles thereof. After which the bill was passed according to the usual forms, and amongst other things it enacts, 1. That after the 29th of Sept. 1754, no waggon or other wheel carriage shall be drawn upon any turnpike road, unless the felloes of the wheels thereof be of the breadth of 9 inches from side to side, at the least, under the penalty of 5l. to be paid by the owner of such carriage; or of forfeiting any one of the horses, with all his accoutrements,

countrements, not being the shaft or thill-horse, to the sole use and benefit of the person who shall seize or distrain the same; such seizure to be delivered to the constable, or other parish officer of the place, who shall keep the same, till proof be made of the offence on oath before some justice, who shall thereupon issue his precept for delivering up such distress to the said party for his own use and benefit, upon his paying such reasonable charges for the constable's keeping and securing the same, as the justice shall direct; but if no proof shall be made within three days, the horse, &c. shall be returned back to the owner, he paying reasonable charges for keeping the same.

2. This act not to extend to any chaise-maine; nor to any coach, landau, berlin, chaise or calash; nor to any waggon drawn by less than five horses or beasts of draught; nor to any other two wheel carriages drawn by less than four horses, &c. nor to any carriage drawn by oxen or neat cattle only.

3. Immediately after passing this act, any carriage loaden with one tree or piece of timber, or one stone or block of marble only, having the fellies of the wheels thereof, of the breadth of 9 inches, may be drawn upon any turnpike road, with any number of horses or beasts of draught; and waggons or other four-wheel carriages with like broad wheels, with any number not exceeding eight; and two-wheel carriages with any number not exceeding five; without being liable to be weighed, or subject to an additional toll of 20s. or without being liable to forfeit any horses, by the 24th of George II. chap. 43; or the 6th of George I. chap. 6. Nor to any penalties for travelling with a greater number of horses than are now allowed by law.

4. That no greater toll be taken for such carriages than is directed by the turnpike acts to be taken for waggons, &c. drawn by five or four horses.

5. That the turnpike trustees shall by writing order the fellies of the wheels of all carriages which ought to be of the breadth before prescribed, to be gauged at any turnpike through which such carriages shall pass; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the surveyor or gate-keeper that the fellies were originally 9 inches broad, but by wearing had become less, so as not to be above 8, such carriage shall pass, without being liable to any of the said penalties.

6. Whoever shall hinder or attempt to prevent the measuring, or the seizing of any horse, &c. forfeited, shall forfeit 10l. for every such offence.

7. The constable, tything-man, surveyor of the highways or turnpikes, or person appointed by the

trustees, or any other inhabitant, may, after the said Sept. 29, 1754, apprehend the driver of any waggon, &c. passing on any turnpike road not having the wheels as this act directs, or which shall be drawn with a greater number of horses than respectively appointed, except as before excepted, and carry him before any justice for the county, &c. and upon conviction, either by self-confession, or the oath of one or more credible witnesses, he shall forfeit 5l. or if no goods to be distrained, he shall be committed to the house of correction for one month, or until payment of the said sum. And, 8. The owner of every waggon to have his name and place of abode in legible letters written or painted upon the tilt or some other conspicuous place of his waggon, under the penalty of 5l. and if a false or fictitious name, the penalty of 50l. for every such offence.

April 16, a bill, which had been passed without any great opposition in the house of lords, intitled, *An act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament, and for other purposes therein mentioned*, was sent down to the commons, where it was next day read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The 19th, it was ordered to be printed; and, May 7, it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, and tho' there are no clergymen in the house of commons, yet upon this motion a long debate ensued, in which the principle speakers were William Northey, Esq; Sir Edmund Ilham, Sir John Barnard, Charles Cholmondeley, Esq; and Nicholas Fazakerley, Esq; against committing the bill; and the lord Dupplin, Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord Barrington, and Henry Pelham, Esq; for committing it; and the question being at last put, and carried in the affirmative, it was resolved, that the bill should be committed to a committee of the whole house, and that the house would resolve itself into the said committee on Tuesday, May 15, when the bill was again strenuously opposed, but it passed through the committee, and the report was agreed to without any amendment. The next day, it was ordered to be read a third time on Tuesday the 22d; and previous thereto, viz. on the 21st, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants and traders, in the city of London, whose names where thereunto subscribed, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the passing of this bill into a law, might encourage persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this

this kingdom, and encrease the commerce and credit of this nation ; and therefore praying that the bill might pass into a law ; and that the house might see what sort of men the petitioners were, several of their names were upon motion read to the house. But as merchants and traders, as well as all other sorts of men, are often of different opinions, there was the same day presented by the sheriffs of London, a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the said city, in common-council assembled, which petition, being read, expressed the apprehensions of the petitioners, that should the said bill be passed into a law, the same would tend greatly to the dishonour of the christian religion, endanger our excellent constitution, and be highly prejudicial to the interest and trade of the kingdom in general, and the said city in particular ; and therefore praying that it might not be passed into a law. Both which petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be read a third time ; and next day, after reading the order for this purpose, a petition was presented to the house and read, of the subscribing merchants and traders of the city of London, in behalf of themselves, and all other merchants and traders of Great-Britain, alledging their being apprehensive, that the said bill, if passed into a law, would in its consequences greatly affect our trade and commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with Spain and Portugal, and would also be attended with many other very bad effects to the kingdom ; and therefore praying, that they might have leave, by themselves or council, to offer their reasons against passing the same into a law. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table until the bill should be read a third time, and that the petitioners might then be heard by themselves against the said bill, if they thought fit ; immediately after which, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several merchants, traders, and manufacturers, ship-wrights and commanders of ships, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and many other persons concerned in shipping, and in the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, alledging, that the petitioners were of opinion, that the passing this bill into a law might encourage many persons of wealth and substance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom, the greatest part of which, agreeable to the experience of former times, would be employed by them in foreign trade and commerce, and in the encreasing the shipping and encouraging the exportation of

the woollen and other manufactures of this kingdom, of which the persons who profess the Jewish religion had, for many years last past, exported great quantities ; and therefore praying, that the said bill might pass into a law. This petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a third time, which it immediately was, after some of the last petitioners against it had been called in, and their petition being again read, they were heard, and they examined several witnesses in support of their petition ; after which they being withdrawn, and the bill opened by Mr. Speaker, a motion was made, that the bill do pass. Upon this there ensued another long debate, and a motion being made, that the debate should be adjourned until that day month, the question was put thereupon, and carried in the negative ; whereupon the question for the bill's passing was put and carried in the affirmative ; and Mr. Hume, was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the same without any amendment. This famous and important bill having thus passed both houses, some of the most zealous advocates against it without doors, began to talk of petitioning his majesty not to give it the royal assent ; but as it was a question, whether this would have been agreeable to our constitution, the design was either laid aside, or they had not time to carry it into execution ; for as the session ended June 7, the bill then received the royal assent : Tho', from what has since appeared, it must be presumed, that the crown could never have had a better or more popular opportunity for exerting that prerogative which is like to fall into desuetude ; and indeed it was perhaps the first time that it could ever have been exerted with any view to popularity \*.

As to the next bill we are to take notice of, we shall observe, that a cause having been last session brought before the house of lords by appeal, which was founded upon an alledged clandestine marriage, it set the bad consequences of such marriages in so strong a light, that their lordships ordered the judges to prepare and bring in a bill for the better preventing of clandestine marriages ; which they accordingly did ; but the bill met with so many alterations and amendments in that house, that it was not sent down to the commons till May 7. Next day it was read a first time in that house, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. The 14th it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, which occasioned a debate.

\* See before, p. 254, 257, 305, 333, 402.



debate, Mr. Attorney General and the lord Barrington having spoke for the motion, and Robert Nugent, Esq; against it; but upon a division the question was carried in the affirmative by 116 to 55. Whereupon it was committed to a committee of the whole house, for that day sevensnight, and all the members in and about town were ordered to attend. Accordingly May 21, the house resolved itself into a committee of the said house upon the said bill, as it likewise did, on the 23d, the 25th, the 28th, the 30th, and the 31st, in which there were many long debates, that of the 28th having held till three o'clock next morning, and the bill almost entirely altered, both by the addition of new clauses, and the alteration of every one of the old. June 1, the lord Dupplin according to order made the report, when some of the amendments were disagreed to, and the rest were, with amendments to some of them, agreed to; and several clauses were added, and several amendments were made to the bill. The 4th, the bill was read a third time, and a motion made, that the bill with the amendments do pass. Upon this there was a new and a long debate, the principal speakers for the bill being John Bond, Esq; the lord Hillsborough and Mr. Solicitor General; and those against it were, col. Haldane, Charles Townshend, Esq; Henry Fox, Esq; Mr. alderman Beckford, and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; but the question was upon a division carried by 125 to 56; and the lord Dupplin having by order carried the bill to the lords, the amendments were there, after some debate, all agreed to the 6th, and the bill received next day the royal assent \*.

*An Account of Mr. CUFF's new-constructed*  
DOUBLE MICROSCOPE, with a  
curious PLATE of the same.

**A**LL parts of this instrument are brass. —The body A, being firmly supported in a broad circular collar at the end of the arm *a a*, which projects from the top of the pillar C, may be taken out or put in at pleasure.

A square box *b b*, screwed down to the wooden pedestal II supports the whole machine, by the assistance of the long flat-square pillar B, which is fixed within the said box.

The moveable pillar C, which is shorter than the pillar B tho' of the same shape, by sliding up or down against the broad flat side of the said pillar, raises or lowers the body of the microscope as occasion may require.—Both pillars stand in the box *b b*.

The square collar D holds the two pillars B and C together, and slides up or down upon them, carrying with it the body of the microscope.—The screw-button 3 is intended to fix the pillar C, when the upper edge of the collar D being set at the same number as that of the magnifier employed, its focal distance is brought nearly right.

When the pillar C is fastened, the microscope (by the fine-threaded adjusting screw E) may be moved so gently up or down, without jerks or slips, that the true focus may be found with great readiness and exactness.

The horizontal plate or stage F, having in the middle thereof a circular hole 4, directly over which the body of the microscope is suspended, is exceedingly convenient to place objects on for observation, being freed entirely from the legs which incurber other double microscopes.

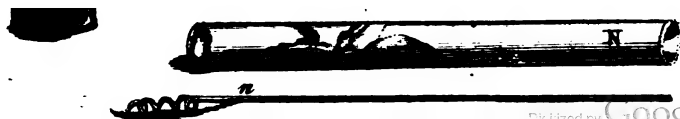
The concave looking-glass G, turning on two small screws in the arch *d* (at the bottom of which a pin goes down into the hole *e* in the pedestal) reflects the light of a candle or the sky directly upwards on the object, by moving the looking-glass horizontally or vertically.

A double convex lens H, turns on two screws, for transmitting light to assist in illuminating opaque objects, when the long round wire *f* is placed in the spring-tube *g*, at the corner of the stage F.

I—is a hollow cylinder whose sides are open, and at whose end a concave silver speculum *b*, having a round hole in the midst thereof, is screwed. This cylinder slips over the snout *i* of the microscope, and when set to the figure there marked, and correspondent to the number of the magnifier made use of, the silver speculum reflects light on the opaque object to be examined; which object must either be held in the spring-tongs at one end of the wire O, placed in the slit *m* on the stage F; or be put on the ivory block P, stuck on the pointed end of the said wire. The third or fourth magnifiers are fittest to be used with a silver speculum.

K. L. M. N. Q. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z. are different parts of the apparatus, which it is needless to describe, as all who are acquainted with microscopes will know them at first sight.

In the year 1747 a micrometer for this instrument was also contrived by Mr. Cuff, being a lattice of fine wires, placed (when made use of) in the focus of the eye-glass, by unscrewing the body of the instrument. The readiness wherewith the real size of objects may be calculated by this micrometer must render it valuable to the curious.



Digitized by Google

*The New constructed double Microscope. &c.*



*As any new Discovery that but seems to have a Tendency towards the Cure of that terrible Distemper called a CANCER, ought to be made as publick as possible, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from a Letter written by Mr. WILLIAM NORFORD, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, to Mr. JOHN FEEKE, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and published at the End of Mr. NORFORD's Essay on CANCEROUS TUMOURS.*

**M**R. Norford, after a preface, which shews him to be a gentleman of a true publick spirit, says, that he had made trial of the juices of divers kinds of plants on ulcerated cancers, and then goes on thus:

I shall not, at present, trouble you with an account of all the plants I have made trial of: That which, I think, deserves our immediate notice, is, the sharp-pointed spurge, or *catapana*, which I have growing in my garden.—The milky juice of this plant is somewhat acrimonicous, as may be discovered by the taste of it; but it makes no change on the blue paper.

As I do not, now, intend to give a detail of the methods made use of to discover the nature of this plant, and what first induced me to make trial of it, I shall only, in general terms, tell you in what manner I have used it, and the success I have had with it in one case; at the same time ingenuously relating what I mixed with it, and what internal medicines my patient took at the time of its application.

After I had got about a pint of the juice of the *catapana* (partly by wounding a number of plants in several places, and partly by expression) I placed it in the sun, in a leaden dish, where it stood till it had acquired almost the consistence of an ointment.—To every ounce of this inspissated juice, I mixed of *mercur. dulcis præcipit.* \* and finely levigated black-lead, of each one scruple: The unguent, thus prepared, was kept in gallypots close tied down with a bladder, for use.

The case in which I used the above unguent is as follows.

A young woman, about thirty years old, (sometimes subject to cutaneous ulcers on her legs, which were healed by ordinary applications and mild mercurial purgatives) had the misfortune to be brought to bed of an illegitimate child; which at first she suckled.

September, 1753.

\* *What I call Mercur. dulcis præcipit. is sweet mercury precipitated in aq. calcis, and is prepared as follows. Take of strong aq. calcis one pound; of mercur. dulcis well levigated, half an ounce; mix, and let them stand together a day or two till the mercury is precipitated in a very black powder at the bottom of the glass; then separate it from the water, by filtering the latter per chartam: The remaining powder in the paper is to be dry'd, and kept in a vial close stopp'd for use.*

In a few weeks after her delivery, her right breast swelled and inflamed, so that the child could not suck of it: But to prevent its coming to suppuration, she had it, twice in a day, fomented with very hot *spir. vin. rect.* which, indeed, abated the swelling, in some measure, and the inflammation; but reduced the whole breast to a very hard schirrhous tumour.—The uneasiness which she suffered from the pains in her breast, and other circumstances, going contrary to her wishes, threw her into a fever, for which she kept her bed three weeks.—During this disorder the milk in her other breast so much lessened, that she was obliged to wean the infant.

Almost four months elapsed in the use of various applications, as poultices, &c. prescribed by her female acquaintance, to resolve the induration of the breast; but with so little success, that both the pain and hardness rather increased; although there was a partial suppuration of a very large knot in the interior inferior side of the breast near its base.—The matter discharged was thin and ichorous.—Soon after this an ill-conditioned fungus thrust out at the orifice of the sore, which her female attendant endeavoured often to reduce, by clipping off the top with her scissars, afterwards rubbing it with the vitriol stone, and then covering the ulcer with an ointment of her own making.—These applications gave her great pain, the fungus, in a day or two, growing up as large as ever, and bleeding some ounces every time it was cut, made her, at length, so miserable, that she was desirous I should attend her.

I found the whole breast indurated, as before observed, and much enlarged, so that it could with difficulty be moved upon the ribs; the skin a little inflamed, and the cutaneous veins turgid.—The fungus was near an inch higher than the skin, and as large as an ordinary man's thumb, the roots of which seemed to grow out of the middle of the tumour, which could with much difficulty be felt from the other parts of the breast, and was of the size of a large hen's egg.—This was the tumour, in which there had been an ichorous suppuration, as above-mentioned.—From this fungus there issued a very thin and fetid sanies.

The whole breast, and particularly the knot, from whence the fungus grew, were attended with such lancinating pains, that

H h h

they

she, frequently, for some weeks past, had laid whole nights without sleep.—Except a little feverish indisposition, consequently arising from the trouble and fatigue of this breast, she was otherwise in pretty good health, tho' she had had no appearance of her menses for three months past.

I passed my probe near two inches into several parts of the fungous mass, without giving her much pain; but the blood immediately followed the withdrawing the probe, to the quantity of an ounce or two.

From these circumstances I was apprehensive the breast was become cancerous; and, although I concealed my sentiments from her concerning it, I judged there could be no cure, unless the breast was amputated.

However, being desirous to see what I could do with it, before I proposed the extirpation; I bled and purged her, twice in a week, with *argem. viv. gr. xij. pilul. emolaginatib. cum aloe gr. xv.* made into pills; directed cooling lotions to the inflamed integuments; applied *ung. nutrit. cum pulv. gall.* to the fungus; and, lastly, covered the whole breast with a mercurial saturnine cerate. I likewise prescribed her a suitable diet.

Five weeks were spent in attempting to resolve the induration of the breast, with this success, that the hardness dispersed, and it became very moveable on the ribs; but the tumour and fungus remained much as usual; daily discharging a thin watery ichor, but less fetid.—I then endeavour'd to destroy the fungus with some præcipitate, but by this means the disorder was greatly irritated; the tumour, in a few days, enlarged; the whole breast swelled, and grew again very painful. Upon this, I immediately desisted from any farther use of the præcipitate; applied *ung. nutrit. ut antea*, continuing the application of the saturnine cerate; repeated bleeding and purging as before.—In little better than a week's time, the swelling was again subsided, and the pains almost gone, so that I could feel distinctly the tumour, which was, indeed, harder than usual, as well as the fungous flesh.—In a few days after this, the breast coming to its natural softness, I then, with my patient's consent, was determined to dissect out the knot and fungus together; which accordingly I did.—Five days after the operation, the wound began to digest, and seemed to go on as well as we could wish; but in the space of a week more, at the bottom of the wound, I discovered a hardish fungous excrescence arising, attended with some pain.

This greatly alarmed me, being apprehensive of a return of the disease, owing, as I supposed, to some affected part being left behind, which should have been extirpated.

I attempted reducing this excrescence with red mercury præcipitate; but this did not agree; it seemed to harden the excrescence, although it cropt the top of it, while the basis daily encreased, and the other parts of the wound began to discharge a very thin matter.

I endeavoured to excite a gentle salivation after the operation, according to the directions in my essay, but in vain; the mercury always ran through her.—These methods proving unsuccessful, I applied the following cataplasm, and made her drink daily five pints of the decoct. *lign. guaiac.* as directed in the medical essays.

*R. Rasur. lign. guaiac. ℥ss. flor. abomamel. m. vj. ℥l. coq. in aq. font. q. l. ad colat. ℥iv. p. fota.*

*R. balsique colatur. ℥ss. sartin. sem. kin. ʒiv. coq. ad consist. cataplasma.*

After a week's use of these things, I found they would answer neither mine, nor my patient's expectations; for altho' she sweat considerably, and part of the breast continued in good order, yet the fungous excrescence encreased, and the sore daily grew more crude.

I then covered the whole sore, with thin pledgets of lint spread with the unguent of the *cataplasma* before described; over this I applied the cataplasm, and continued the decoction as before.—The second day after the application of the *cataplasma*, the lips of the sore grew turgid and inflamed; and the affected side of the breast, on the third day, was somewhat tumified, but attended with no great degree of pain.—In short, in about ten days, there followed several small suppurations in the lips of the sore, the fungous substance daily wasted, and was cast off, and in fifteen days after the use of the *cataplasma*, the ulcer became well digested, and appeared in a healing state.—I then ordered her to drink less of the decoction, and left off the use of ointment of the *cataplasma*.—I dressed the ulcer with such ordinary applications, as are commonly used to wounds in an incarning state; but continued the use of the cataplasm to the end of the cure; which was completed in two months after the application of the *cataplasma*.

Two months after her cure, her menses returned, and continued their regular periods; and since that she is grown healthy and strong, having no symptom of her former complaint.

There

There

There being some Things very remarkable in M. Voltaire's Letter to his Niece, we shall first give the Original, and then an English Translation, for the sake of those of our Readers who do not understand the French.

Lettre de Monsieur VOLTAIRE à Madame

DEMISS.

De Mayence, le 6<sup>me</sup> Juillet, 1753.

**I**l y avoit trois ou quatre ans que je n'avois pleuré, et je comptois bien que mes promesses ne connoîtroient plus cette foiblesse jusqu'à ce qu'elles se feroient pour jamais !

Hier le secrétaire du comte de Stadian me trouva fondant en larmes ; je pleurois votre départ et votre séjour. L'atrocité de ce que vous avez souffert perdoit de son horreur quand vous étiez avec moi ; votre patience et votre courage m'en donnoient ; mais après votre départ je n'ai plus été soutenu. Je crois que, (c'est un rêve) je crois que tout cela s'est passé du tems de Dennis de Syracuse. Je me demande, s'il est bien vrai qu'une dame de Paris, voyageant avec un passport du roi son maître, ait été traînée dans les rues de France par des soldats, conduite en prison sans aucune forme de procès, sans femme de chambre, sans domestique, ayant à sa porte quatre soldats la bayonnette au bout du fusil, et contrainte de souffrir qu'un commis de ce Freytag, un scelerat de la plus vile espèce, passe seul la nuit dans sa chambre ? Quand la Brinvilliers fut arrêtée le bœreau ne fut jamais seul avec elle : Il n'y a point d'exemple d'une indécence si barbare ; et quel étoit votre crime ? D'avoir codé 200 lieues pour venir conduire aux eaux de Plombières un oncle mourant, que vous gardiez comme votre père. Il est triste sans doute pour le roi de Prusse, qu'il n'ait pas encore réparé une pareille indignité commise en son nom par un homme qui se dit son ministre.

Passé encore pour moi ; il m'avoit fait arrêter pour s'avoir son livre imprimé de poésies, dont il m'avoit gratifié, et auquel j'avois quelque droit. Il me l'avoit laissé comme un gage de ses bontés, et comme la récompense de mes soins ; il a voulu reprendre ce bienfait ; il n'avoit qu'à dire un mot, ce n'étoit pas la peine de faire emprisonner un vieillard qui va prendre les eaux ; il auroit pu se souvenir que depuis plus de 15 ans il m'avoit prévenu par ses bontés séduisantes ; qu'il m'avoit dans ma vieillesse tiré de ma patrie ; que j'avois travaillé avec lui deux ans de suite à perfectionner ses talens ; que je l'ai bien servi, et ne lui ai manqué en rien ; qu'enfin il est bien au dessous de son rang et de sa gloire, de prendre part dans une querelle académique, et de finir, pour une récompense, en me faisant demander ses poésies par des soldats. J'espère qu'il connoîtra tôt ou tard qu'il a été trop loin ; que mon oncle m'a trompé, et que ni l'auteur ni le roi

ne devoient pas jeter tant d'amertume sur la fin de ma vie. Il a pris conseil de sa colère, il le prendra de sa raison et de sa bonté ; mais que fera-t-il pour réparer l'outrage abominable qu'on vous a fait en son nom ? My lord marshall sera sans doute chargé de vous faire oublier, s'il est possible, les horreurs d'un Freytag vous a plongé.

**A** On vient de m'envoyer ici des lettres pour vous, il y en a une de madame Fontaine qui n'est pas consolante ; un prétend toujours que j'ai été Prussien, si on entend par là que j'ai répondu par de l'attachement, et de l'entousiasme aux avances singulières que le roi de Prusse m'a faites 15 ans de suite on a grande raison ; mais si on entend que j'ai été son sujet, et que j'ai cessé un seul moment d'être Français, on se trompe : Le roi de Prusse ne l'a jamais proposé, il ne m'a donné la clef de chambellan que comme une marque de bonté que lui-même appelle frivole dans les vers qu'il fit pour moi en me donnant cette clef et cette croix que j'ai rimées à ses pieds ; cela n'exigeoit ni serment, ni fonction, ni naturalization. On n'est point sujet d'un roi pour porter son ordre. Monsieur D'Ecoville, qui est en Normandie, a encore la clef de chambellan du roi de Prusse, qu'il porte avec la croix de St. Louis. Il y auroit bien de l'injustice à ne me pas regarder comme Français pendant que j'ai toujours conservé ma maison à Paris, et que j'ai payé la capitation. Peut on prétendre sérieusement que l'auteur du Siècle de Louis XIV. L'eseroit on dire devant les statues de Henri IV ? J'ajouterois de Louis XV. puis que je suis le seul académicien qui fit son panegyrique quand il nous donna la paix, et que lui-même a ce panegyrique traduit en six langues. Il se peut faire que sa majesté Prussienne, trompée par mon ennemi et par un mouvement de colère, ait irrité le roi mon maître contre moi ; mais tout cède à sa justice et à sa grandeur d'ame ; il sera le premier à demander au roi mon maître qu'en me laisse finir mes jours dans ma patrie ; il se souviendra qu'il a été mon disciple, et que je n'emporte rien d'auprès de lui, que l'honneur de l'avoir mis en état d'écrire mieux que moi ; il se contentera de cette supériorité, et ne voudra pas se servir de celle que lui donne sa place pour accabler un étranger, qui l'a enseigné quelquefois, qui l'a chéri et respecté toujours. Je ne saurois lui imputer les lettres qui courent contre moi sous son nom ; il est trop élevé et trop grand pour outrager un particulier dans ses lettres ; il sait trop comment un roi doit écrire, et il connoît le prix des bienfaisances ; il est né sur tout pour faire connoître celui de la bonté et de la clemence. C'étoit le caractère de notre bon roi Henri IV. il étoit prompt et colère, mais il revenoit, l'humour n'avoit chez lui que des momens, et l'humanité l'inspira toute sa vie.

Voilà, ma chère enfant, ce qu'un oncle, un pèbre malade, dicté par sa fille ; je ferois un peu consolé si vous arriviez en bonne

M h h 2

saute

*sante. Mes compliments à votre frere et à votre  
sœur. A dieu, puisse-je venir mourir dans vos  
bras, ignore des hommes et des rois.*

V. V.

A LETTER from Monsieur VOLTAIRE  
to Madam DENIS, his Niece,

Mayence, July 9, 1753.

**T**HREE or four years have elapsed since I have shed a tear, and I flattered myself that my eyes would not again be susceptible of this weakness till the time when they should be for ever closed.

Count de Stadian, the secretary, found me yesterday, overwhelmed in grief; I was lamenting your departure and present situation. The atrociousness of your sufferings appeared less horrible to me when you was with me: Your patience and courage inspired me with the like; but after your departure I had no longer any support: I cannot help thinking (but it is only an imagination) I say I cannot help thinking, that all this must have happened in the time of Dionysius of Syracuse. I put the question to myself, whether it is possible, that a lady of Paris, travelling with a passport from the king her master, can have been dragged through the streets of Frankfurt by soldiers, imprisoned without any form of trial, denied the convenience of a waiting woman or any domestick, the door of her prison guarded by four soldiers, with their bayonets fixed to their musquets, and compelled to suffer one of the creatures of this Freytag, a wretch of the vilest sort, to pass the night alone in her apartment? When Brinvilliers was confined the executioner was never left alone with her. There is no example of so barbarous an indecency. And what was your crime? The having travelled 100 leagues to conduct to the waters of Plombieres a dying uncle whom you regard as your father. It is certainly a dishonour to the king of Prussia that he has not yet made reparation for such an indignity, committed in his name, by a man who calls himself his minister.

This is a fresh wound to me, whom he had before caused to be imprisoned, to regain his printed book of poems, to which he had favoured me, and to which I had some claim. He had committed it to me as the pledge of his favour, and as the reward of my toils. He was desirous to take back this favour. He needed only to have intimated this desire; it was not worth the while to imprison an old man who was going to drink the waters. He might have considered, that for upwards of fifteen years, he had attached me to him by his engaging favours, that he had

drawn me out of my own country in my old age, that I had laboured with him for two years together to perfect his talents, that I have served him faithfully, and had never failed in any part of my duty; and that, finally, it was much beneath his rank and glory, to interest himself in an academical quarrel, and for my only recompence, to end all, by ordering soldiers to demand the poems of me. I hope that he will, soon of late, confess that he has been in the wrong, that my enemy has deceived him, and that neither the author nor the king, ought so greatly to have embittered the last days of my life. He has acted from the impulse of his passion; I hope he will also act from that of his reason and goodness. But what can he do to repair that abominable outrage which has been committed against you in his name? My lord Marshal will, no doubt, be ordered to make you forget, if possible, the horrors into which you have been plunged by a Freytag.

Letters have been sent me hither for you. One of them is from madam Fontaine, and is not very consolatory. They have always pretended that I was a Prussian; if they mean by this that I have returned the singular advances which have been made me by the king of Prussia for these 15 years together, by attachment and enthusiasm, they are very much in the right; but if they mean that I have not been a subject, and that I have ceased one single moment to be a Frenchman, they are mistaken. The king of Prussia never proposed any such thing, and gave me the key of chamberlain only as a mark of his goodness which he himself calls frivolous in the verses which he wrote to me when he gave me this key and the cross, both which I have laid at his feet. These required neither oath, function, nor naturalization. No man is a subject to a king merely by wearing his order. Monsieur D'Ecouvillle, who is in Normandy, has also the key of chamberlain to the king of Prussia, which he wears with the cross of the order of St. Lewis. It would be highly unjust not to regard me as a Frenchman, though I have all the time kept my house at Paris and have paid the capitation. Can this be seriously pretended of the author of the *Siecle de Louis XIV*? Would any one dare to say this before the statues of Henry IV? I may add, of Lewis XV. since I am the only academick who wrote his panegyrick when he gave us peace, and since he has himself this panegyrick translated into six languages. His Prussian majesty, being deceived by my enemy, and from an impulse of passion, may have irritated the

the king my master against me. But every thing must submit to his justice and greatness of soul, and he will be the first to desire the king my master would permit me to end my days in my own country. He will call to mind that he has been my disciple, and that I have gained nothing from him but the honour of enabling him to write better than myself. He will be contented with this superiority, and will not make use of that which his rank gives him to ruin a foreigner, who has sometimes instructed him, and by whom he has always been cherished and respected.

I cannot attribute to him the letters which have been written against me and dispersed under his name. He is too elevated and too great to commit an outrage upon a private person in his letters. He knows too well how a king ought to write, and what regard is to be paid to good manners and decency of behaviour. He is more especially born to know the value of goodness and clemency. This was the character of our good and glorious king Henry IV. He was hasty and passionate; but it was over in a moment, and he was actuated by the dictates of humanity all his life.

This, my dear child, is what an uncle, or rather a sick father, dictates to his daughter. I shall be a little consoled if you arrive in good health. My compliments to your brother and sister. Pray God I may be able to come and die in your arms, unknown to men and kings.

V. V.

*An exact ACCOUNT of the Manner in which GAMBLERS and other SHARPERs impose upon People at Fairs and other Places, having been lately written and published by JOHN POULTER alias BAXTER, the famous Gambler and Highwayman, we shall give our Readers some Parts of it, in order to prevent their being imposed on or suffering by such sharpening Methods for the future.*

1. To caution all Shopkeepers and Salesmen against Shoplifters of both Sexes, the best Way to prevent their Villanies is as follows:

**T**HERE shall be generally three persons together, called in cant \*, prigers, lifts, or files. They shall go by a shop or standing to see if there are any goods down on the counter; if not, one of them shall go to the shop or standing, and call for goods of different sorts to be shown him or her, and then comes in the other two, who take no notice of the

other that went in before; he or she buying something, the counter being covered with goods, one of the two shall look over the goods, while the other shall plant a piece under the rest, not opened, although one or more persons be behind the counter at the same time, who shall not see them, by reason they will open a piece of stuff and hold it up between the owner and their partner that sits down with her petticoats half up, ready for the word *nap* it; then she puts it between her carriers, (that is a cant word for thighs) and then gets up and lets her cloaths drop, agreeing and paying for what they like, and so walks off, and can walk very well without putting their hands to hold it; then going into a yard or entry, their partner takes it from them: Some in the same manner secrete goods under their cloaks, and if small pieces, in their under petticoats, half tucked up: If it be a box of ribbons, they will *pame* a piece or two in one hand, while the shopkeeper measures a yard or two on the counter; they have a handkerchief on purpose, when taking it up to wipe their nose, they put it with the ribbons into their pockets; but you must observe if they do not *prig* any goods, they will not buy any; but to prevent them, you must observe at fairs and markets, that those sort of people call for a great many goods, till the counter is full, on purpose, they seeming difficult to be pleased. All shopkeepers, to prevent this, should put by one sort of goods before they take down another.

2. The deceiving Art, called Masoning.

**M**ASONERS are a set of people that give paper for goods; there is generally three or four of them goes to a fair or market together, where one appears like a farmer or grazier, and the other two as vouchers: One is to look out for a farmer that has any kind of beast to sell, and if he thinks he is a likely fellow to be took in, the other person is to ask the price of the said cattle, where they come from, what market towns the farmer keeps, and the houses and peoples names in such towns; when he finds out these he goes and tells the *masoner* the story: The farmer is then brought into the house, where the *masoner* is sitting paying money for cattle, as the farmer thinks; and the *masoner's* man tells him what money he has offered the farmer, and they begin to talk about the lowest price: The *masoner* then goes out, that

\* Cant is the thieves language; prigers are thieves; files are pick pockets; lifts are shoplifters; plant is to secrete; nap is take; pame is to hand away; prig is to steal.



that they may have an opportunity of selling the farmer what a topping dealer he is, and where he lives, (but it must be in some country place) and that his note is worth five hundred pounds: The *masiner* soon returns, and says, I cannot find the gentleman I have a draft upon, and do not know what to do for money to pay for the goods I have bought to-day; I must order them to meet me at such a place, and the person's name where he knows the farmer uses; the farmer hearing this, says, I know them very well; the *masiner* then asks him whether he comes that way, and the farmer telling him he does, he says, that is right then; tell me the lowest price of your cattle, I cannot pay you now, but I will pay you next market day, at the place as before mentioned, I suppose that will not be any difference to you farmer; no, answers the person that brought him in, your note is worth a thousand pound, you will give your promissory note for the money, and any dealer in the fair will take it paying a small discount, for it is as good as the Bank of England. This generally makes the agreement, the note is taken, and the cattle drove away, and sold directly to another dealer, toll free. There are dealers waiting on purpose to buy such goods, for they buy them cheap, because they know them to cost no money but paper. The poor farmer goes to the place appointed, thinking to receive the money, but to his grief finds himself bit.

### 3. Ringing Tugge, and Seats, that is, changing Great coats and Saddles.

PEOPLE in fairs or markets in the summer, are apt to give their great coats to the maid, and put their names on it with a piece of paper; the servant cannot remember every coat, and the sharper comes in and writes his name on his coat that is worth but little, but changes his note to another coat; he then goes out, and comes in presently and calls for the coat with such a note on it, and the servant delivers it without dispute, and they send another to fetch their old coat; they often get six or seven coats in a day with that old one: To prevent this, the landlord or servant ought to write two notes, both in one hand, and to deliver one to the owner, and pin the other on the coat, and if the person that comes for the coat cannot produce the note as above, let him not have the coat without good proof, and that will prevent many disorders.

Changing saddles is done by the same sort of people, their horse having a rug or horse cloth on it for that purpose, they

watch an opportunity of taking off their own saddle, and changing it for a good one, putting it on their own horse, and tying the cloth over it with a larsangal, and then take their horse away, and put him to another inn.

### 4. Missing of Kens, that is, Breaking of Houses.

HOUSE-breaking is always done in the night; the persons concerned take a view of the house or shop the day before to see what is to be taken, and where to make entrance; it is generally done at midnight, and if there is any scouts, that is, watchmen, one of the gang takes him away, under pretence to light him home, or show him some distant house, and in the mean time the work goes on. If they get entrance they have a dark lantern, and fall to rifling the house, for which purpose they carry sacks, and always know where to sell the goods before they take them; the world may be sure if there was no receivers there would be no thieves, for they are the whole encouragers of vice. To prevent such robberies, I beg leave to acquaint all shopkeepers, and housekeepers, to put the fore lock of the bolt fast with a good spring, and to have good inside bolts to their doors, or a chain across them, and a small bell to their doors and windows, and to keep a little dog that will bark; you may be assured if such things as these be done, of not being robbed, because if a dog barks, or bell rings, they will not attempt any further.

*A little Dissertation having been lately published, intitled, An Explanation of some Prophecies in the Book of DANIEL, by a Pretyer of the Church of England, as it is upon a very curious subject, and seems to be more ingenious than usual, we shall give our Readers the following Extract from it.*

THE author, after shewing that the little horn mentioned in the 5th chapter of Daniel cannot be understood to mean either Antiochus Epiphanes, or Titus, goes on thus: But let us understand the little horn to mean the Mahometan kingdom, and the explanation of this vision may very fairly be accounted for. For whereas Herod was, in order of time, prior to Mahomer; whereas he was mighty, not by his own power, but by the decree of the Roman senate; by making his peace with the Romans did destroy many; appeared in the latter end of those kingdoms into which Alexander's was divided; and attempted to destroy the Prince of princes, the Lord of

of life and glory, and was at last broken without hand; it was very proper to speak of him in this place, to characterize one of the greatest tyrants that ever plagued mankind.

Again, the manner in which this kingdom spread, as well as the exceeding extent of it, will exactly agree with the description of it in Daniel. Toward the east it waxed exceeding great, when those vast countries, Persia and India, were subdued. In the south, the Ethiopians were at its steps, received its yoke. Nothing now is wanting to complete the description, but the conquest of Judaea, and the neighbouring countries. But it is well known, that those regions soon submitted to Mahometan arms. Now I suppose, that, if a particular application of Daniel's and St. John's numbers can be made to this kingdom, this will be no small confirmation, that the Mahometan kingdom is described to us under the name of the Little horn.

1. Daniel wanting to know how long should be the vision concerning the daily sacrifice, was told, that it should be until 2300 days, at the expiration of which time the sanctuary is to be cleansed. Now the only difficulty here is to fix upon a proper era at which to begin our computation. Now nothing can be more probable, than that the era of this vision begins with the first remarkable event which the vision is designed to inform us of. Now this was the destruction of the ram by the he-goat; and this happened in the year before Christ 329. For, though Darius was slain in the year before Christ 330, yet, as Bessus was retired with some forces in hopes to regain the kingdom, the Persian kingdom cannot be said to be destroyed till this design was brought to nought; which was not till the year after, viz. the year 329. To this number add 2300, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971; the year in which the sanctuary shall be cleansed, or the restoration of Israel completed.

2. *Blessed*, says Daniel, (Chap. xii. 12.) *is he who waiteth and cometh to the thousand three hundred and five and thirty days; viz. from the time when the daily sacrifice was taken away; that is, from the year 636; for then Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, and then also was the daily sacrifice taken away.* To the year then 636 add 1335, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1971, as before.

The reasons upon which these calculations are founded are these: I considered the 12th chapter of Daniel as a comment upon the 8th chap. I consequently interpreted the blessedness in the one place, to mean the cleansing of the sanctuary men-

tioned in the other place. I considered farther, that whereas the particular event from which the 1335 days were to be computed was expressly mentioned by Daniel, if from the time of that event we added 1335 days, and from the year so found out should reckon backward 2300, and should come to the very year in which the first remarkable event happened, which is prophesied of in the vision mentioned in the 8th chap. this would make it more than probable that we had discovered what daily sacrifice it was that should be taken away by the little horn.

3. To the end of the wonders revealed to Daniel, that is, the beast's making way with the saints, and overcoming them, was to be a time, times, and a half; that is 3½, or 1260 years. St. John likewise says (Rev. xi. 2.) that the Holy City should be trodden under foot 42 months, which is the same period as before, 1260 years. *Now here is wisdom, let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast: For it is the number of a man, (or a way of reckoning usual among men) and his number is 666 (Rev. xiii. 18.)* Now I suppose that this number denotes the year from whence we are to compute the time of the Holy City's being trodden under foot. To this number then add 1260, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926. And from this year I suppose the Mahometan kingdom will decline apace.

4. From the time that the daily sacrifice shall be taken away shall be, says Daniel, 1290 days, that is, years. Now Jerusalem, as we have before observed, was taken by the Saracens, A. D. 636. To this number add 1290, and we shall come to the year of Christ 1926, as we did also in the last article.

The conclusions to be drawn from these premises are these.

First, that the sacrifice prophesied by Daniel is a christian sacrifice, which therefore ought to be offered day by day continually. And, secondly,

That our Jesus is the promised Messiah. For if, as we have proved, the sacrifice spoken of by Daniel was to be taken away by Mahometans, and has accordingly been taken away by them, the sacrifice can be no other than that which was instituted by Jesus Christ. Now, since Daniel every where speaks of the taking away of this sacrifice as of some prodigious and unparalleled misfortune, this proves that it was not the institution of an impostor, and consequently that Jesus Christ was indeed the *ipsum*. he that was to come; and therefore in vain do the Jews still look for another.

By this the author understands the Eucharist, which the first christians celebrated daily.

## The RETORT.

Sung by Mr. LOWE, at VAUXHALL.

Ye fair, from man's insidious love, Your tender hearts defend :

Left the mistaken bliss ye prove, But sorrow in the end : Thro'

reason scan, each artful man, Nor trust your ear or eye. Young

maids be—ware, young maids be—ware, young maids beware, men

fish ensnare with ar—ti—fi—cial fly.

2.  
 With looks as fair as summer flow'rs,  
 Soft words like honey sweet,  
 And tears that fall in gentle show'rs,  
 Your pity they'll intreat.  
 Mere common arts to catch your hearts,  
 Each soible to decry.  
 Young maids beware, &c.

3.  
 The honest clown that plows the land,  
 In love is all a cheat ;  
 And monarchs born to high command,  
 well know the dear deceit.  
 In love's fly tricks and politicks,  
 A promise is a lye.  
 Young maids beware, &c.

4.  
 Were cleds of earth all animate,  
 Each blade of grass a tongue,  
 'Twou'd waste their moisture to relate  
 The mischiefs men have done ;  
 Then guard your hearts from Cupid's darts,  
 And all the sex defy.  
 Young maids beware, men fish ensnare  
 With artificial fly.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

PRETTY SALLY.



The first and second couple right and left half round, and the first couple hands across with the third couple  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; lead up to the top, foot it, and cast off  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the first man back to back with the second woman, and his partner do the same with the third man, both meet in the middle, and turn the first man, back to back with the third woman, his partner with the second man  $\frac{1}{2}$ , meet and turn into the second places  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1753.

MONIMIA to PHILOCLÉS.

*Written by the late Lord H——y.*

SINCE language never can describe my pain,  
How can I hope to move when I complain?  
Yet such is woman's phrenzy in distress,  
We love to plead, tho' hopeless of redress.  
Perhaps, affecting ignorance, thou'lt say,  
From whence these lines? Whose message to convey?  
Mock not my grief with that feign'd cold  
Too well you know the hapless writer's hand;  
But if you force me to avow my shame,  
Behold them prefac'd with Monimia's name.

Lost to the world, abandon'd, and forlorn,  
Expos'd to infamy, reproach, and scorn,  
To mirth, or comfort lost, and all for you,  
Yet lost perhaps to your remembrance too;  
How hard my lot! What refuge can I try,  
Weary of life, and yet afraid to die?  
Of hope, the wretch's last resort, bereft,  
By friends, by kindred, by my lover left.  
Oh! frail dependence of confiding fools!  
Or lover's oaths, or friendship's sacred rules,  
How weak in modern hearts too late I find;  
Belinda's false, and Philocles unkind.

To these reflections each flow wearing day,

And each revolving night, a constant prey.  
Think what I suffer—nor ungentle hear,  
What madness dictates in my fond despair;  
Grudge not this short relief (too fast it flies)  
Nor chide that weakness I myself despise:  
For sure one moment is at least her due,  
Who sacrific'd her all of life to you:

September, 1753.

Without a frown this farewell then receive,

For 'tis the last my fatal love shall give;  
Nor this I would, if reason could command,

But what restriction reins a lover's hand?  
Nor prudence, shame, nor pride, nor interest sways,

The hand implicitly the heart obeys;  
Too well this maxim has my conduct shown,

Too well that conduct to the world is known.  
Oft have I writ, and often to the flame  
Condemn'd this after-witness of my shame;  
Oft in my cooler, recollected thought,  
Thy beauties and my fondness half forgot,  
(How short those intervals for reason's aid!)

Thus to myself in anguish have I said,  
"Thy vain remonstrance (foolish maid!)  
give o'er, [deplora."

"Who act the wrong can ne'er that wrong  
Then sanguine hopes again delusive reign,  
I form thee melting as I tell my pain.  
If not of rock thy flinted heart was made,  
Nor tigers nurs'd thee in the desert shade,

Let me at least thy cold compassion prove,  
That slender sustenance to greedy love:  
Tho' no return my warmer wishes find,  
Be to the wretch tho' not the mistress kind;  
Nor whilst I count my melancholy state,  
Forget 'twas love and thee that wrought my fate.

Without restraint, habituated to range  
The paths of pleasure, can I bear this change?

Doom'd from the world unwilling to retire,  
In bloom of life and warm with young desire:

In lieu of roofs with regal splendours gay,  
 Condemn'd in distant wilds to drag the  
 day ; [court,  
 Where beasts of prey maintain their savage  
 Or human brutes, the worst of brutes,  
 resort ;

Yes, yes, this change I could unsighing see,  
 For none I mourn but what I find in thee ;  
 There center all my woes, thy heart  
 estrang'd,

I weep my lover, and my fortune chang'd,  
 Blest with thy presence I could all forget,  
 Nor gilded palaces in huts regret ;  
 But exil'd thence, superfluous is the rest,  
 Each place the same, my hell is in my  
 breast,

To pleasure dead and living but to pain,  
 My only sense to suffer and complain.

As all my wrongs distressful I repeat,  
 Say, can thy pulse with equal cadence beat?  
 Canst thou know peace ? Is conscience  
 mute within ?

That upright delegate for secret sin.  
 Is nature so extinguish'd in thy heart,  
 That not one spark remains to take my  
 part ?

Not one repentant throb ? one grateful sigh ?  
 Thy breast unruffled, and unwet thy eye ?  
 Thou cool betrayer ! temperate in ill,  
 Thou nor remorse, nor thought humane  
 canst feel :

Nature has form'd thee of the rougher kind,  
 And education more debas'd thy mind ;  
 Born in an age, when fraud, and guilt  
 prevail, [scale ;

When justice sleeps, and int'rest holds her  
 Thy loose companions, a licentious crew,  
 Most to each other, all to us untrue ;  
 Whom chance, or habit mix, but rarely  
 choice,

Nor leagu'd in friendship but in social vice:  
 Who is diligent of honour, or of shame,  
 Glory in crimes, which others blush to  
 name ;

By right or wrong disdaining to be mov'd,  
 Unprincipled, unloving, and unlov'd.  
 The fair who trusts their prostituted vows,  
 If not their falsehood, still their boasts ex-  
 pose, [harm,

Nor knows the wisest to elude the  
 Ev'n she whose prudence spurns the tin-  
 sel charm, [warm ;

They know to slander, tho' they fail to  
 They make her languish in fictitious  
 flame, [name,  
 Affix some specious scandal on her  
 And baffled by her virtue, triumph o'er  
 her fame.

These are the leaders of thy blinded youth,  
 'Twas these seducers laugh'd thee out of  
 truth, [phane,  
 Whose scurril mirth all solemn ties pro-  
 Or friendship's band, or Hymen's sacred  
 chain.

Morality as weakness they upbraid,  
 Nor even revere religion's hallow'd head :  
 Alike they spurn divine and human laws,  
 And treat the honest like the christian  
 cause.

[art  
 Curse on that tongue, whose vile pernicious  
 Delights the ear, but to corrupt the heart ;  
 That takes advantage of the chearful hour,  
 When weaken'd virtue bends to nature's  
 pow'r,

And would the goddess in thy soul deface,  
 To substitute dishonour in her place.

With such you lose the day in false delight,  
 In lewd debauch you revel out the night ;  
 (Oh ! fatal commerce to Monimia's peace)  
 Their arguments convince because they  
 please :

Whilst you for reason, sophistry admit,  
 And wander dazzl'd by the glare of wit :  
 Wit, that on ill a specious lustre throws,  
 And in false colours every object shows ;  
 That gilds the wrong, depreciating the right,  
 And hurts the judgment whilst it feasts  
 the sight :

Thus in a prism to the cheated eye,  
 Each pictured trifle takes a rainbow-dye ;  
 With borrow'd charms the gaudy prospect  
 glows,

But truth revers'd the faithless mirror shows,  
 Inverted scenes in bright confusion lie,  
 The lawns impending o'er the nether sky,  
 No just, no real images we meet,  
 But all the shining vision is deceit.

Oft I revolve in this distracted mind,  
 Each word, each look, that spoke my  
 charmer kind ;

But oh ! how dear their memory I pay !  
 What pleasure past can present cares allay ?  
 Of all I love for ever dispos'd,  
 Ah ! what avails to think I once was blest !  
 Hard disposition of unequal fate !  
 Mixt are our joys, and transient is their  
 date,

Nor can reflection bring their taste again,  
 Yet gives an after sting to every pain :  
 Thy fatal letters, (oh ! immortal youth !)  
 Those perjur'd pledges of fictitious truth,  
 Dear as they were, no second joy afford ;  
 My credulous heart once leap'd at ev'ry  
 word, [heav'd sighs ;  
 My glowing bosom throbb'd with thick-  
 And floods of rapture rush'd into my eyes ;  
 When now repeated, (for thy theft was vain,  
 Each treasure'd syllable my thoughts retain)  
 Far other passions rule, and different care,  
 My tears are grief, my transports are de-  
 spair. [love ?

Why dost thou mock all ties of constant  
 But half his joys the faithless ever prove ;  
 They only taste the pleasures they receive,  
 When sure the noblest is in those we give ;  
 Acceptance is the heav'n which mortals  
 know,

But 'tis the bliss of angels to bestow :

Oh

Oh! emulate (my love!) that task divine!  
Be thou that angel, and that heav'n be mine.

Yet, yet, relent, yet intercept my fate!  
Alas! I rave, and sue for new deceit:  
As soon the dead shall from the grave re-  
turn,

As love extinguisht, with new ardor burn.

Oh! that I dar'd to act a Roman part!  
And stab thy image in this faithful heart,  
Where, rivetted to life, secure you reign,  
(A cruel inmate) sharpening ev'ry pain;  
But, coward-like, irresolute, I wait  
Time's tardy aid, nor dare to rush on fate;  
Perhaps may linger on life's latest stage,  
Survive thy cruelties, and fall by age.  
No; grief shall swell my sails, and  
speed me o'er  
(Despair my pilot) to that quiet shore,  
Where I can trust and thou betray no  
more.

Might I but once again behold those charms,  
Might I but breathe my last in those dear  
arms;

On that lov'd face but fix my closing eye,  
Permitted, where I might not live, to die:  
My softn'd fate I would accuse no more,  
But fate has no such happiness in store:  
'Tis past; 'tis done; what gleam of hope  
behind,

When I can ne'er be false nor thou be kind?  
Why then this care? 'tis weak; 'tis vain;  
—farewel—

At that last word what agonies I feel?  
I faint; I die;—remember I was true:—  
'Tis all I ask:—eternally adieu.

*Written on the first Leaf of Milton's Para-  
dise Lost, that was sent to a LADY.*

YE gentle fair, whom love of virtue  
warms, [your charms,  
Who seek by worthiest deeds t'improve  
Heedful attend to Milton's sacred song,  
To you the dictates of his muse belong:  
He for your use this well-wrought piece  
design'd;

To please and cultivate the human mind:  
Let then the poet your affection share,  
Your just regard will well reward his  
care.

Let Eve's unhappy fate the virgin warn,  
Who makes the guidance of mankind her  
scorn,

Who vainly fearful of a state unknown,  
Ventures to pass thro' life's vast wild  
alone. [made?

How wretched was our general mother  
Soon as from Adam's faithful side she  
stray'd! [prove

Oh! think on this, ye fair, and haste to  
The joy and safety of connubial love.  
The path of life's a dark and dangerous  
way;

Alone who dare to tread it often stray:

But man, wife man, shall all your steps  
direct,

Guide you in doubts and in distress protect.  
Fix then your choice; but let that choice  
be wise,

Let Eve's example teach you to despise  
The glozing serpent's tongue, the outward  
show,

Of the pert coxcomb and the gaudy beau.  
The one like Satan, vers'd in treacherous  
wiles,

By folly, dress'd in wisdom's garb beguiles:  
The other with fair form and specious mein,  
At first with wonder and delight is seen;

But tasted, like the fatal fruit is found,  
Deceitful, hurtful, bitter and unsound:  
Such for our sakes avoid, if not your  
own,

For by our poet's tale, 'tis clearly shown,  
That man must be, when woman is,  
undone.

But let the wife, the brave, the generous  
share [care;

Your tenderest love, and most assiduous  
These shall thro' life their happy comforts  
please, [with ease,

Give nights of joy, and crown their days  
Then shall fall'n man resume his pristine  
state,

And Providence reverse his wretched fate;  
Then woman shall her first form'd grace  
maintain,

And man, that Paradise he lost, regain!

#### A SPRING EVENING.

THE Western skies with Phœbus' car  
are bright, [of night:

And lengthning shadows show th' approach  
Fir'd with the love of Thetis, swift he  
speeds,

And urges on with haste his foaming steeds.  
From ev'ry spray, from ev'ry new-blown  
bush,

The lark, the linnet, nightingale and thrush,  
With voices sweet, the songsters of the air,  
To sing their great Creator's praise prepare.

The new mown hay delightful fragrance  
yields, [fields,

And nature decks with smiling green the  
The orchards gay, Pomona's rural care,  
With blossoms sweet perfume the neigh-  
bouring air;

The earnest of a coming plenteous year.  
Expectant of the ruddy milk-maid's hand,  
The willing cows with stretch'd out udders  
stand; [pail,

With juice nectareous fill the flowing  
Strain'd from the herbs of yonder flow'ry  
dale. [pies,

The whistling swain from work returning  
With pleasing hope, his future harvest rise;  
Descending dews the growing blade re-  
fresh,

And all things wear a face of cheerfulness.

# Monthly Chronologer.

*Copy of a Letter from the ingenious Dr. JOHN LINING, of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated May 15.*



HAVE several times this season, when there was an appearance of a thunder storm, succeeded in making Mr. Franklin's experiment with a kite for drawing the lightning from clouds \*, and last Monday I repeated the same with remarkable success before many spectators. The flow of the electrical fluid, or of the matter of lightning, was so rapid and copious down the line near seven hundred feet long, to the key appended at the lower end of the line, that from thence I obtained sparks of lightning as thick and long as the first two joints of a man's little finger, and these as quick one after another as I could bring the loop of a wire, which I used for that purpose, within about two inches of the key : And the snappings from the key were so smart and loud, that they were heard at the distance of at least two hundred yards. A ten ounce phial coated was then properly suspended by the key that it might be charged, but the flux of the electrical matter down the line was so copious, that the phial was charged almost as soon as it was hung to the key, and the furcharge continued flying off for a considerable time, from the end of the phial's hoop, making a very loud hissing noise. I then endeavoured, without taking the phial off the key, to discharge it in the usual manner ; but as soon as I brought the loop of the wire towards the coating of the phial, I received such a shock up to my shoulder that I failed in the attempt ; and before I could be furnished with a longer wire to discharge the phial without receiving a shock, all the electrical fluid, or lightning in the cloud, was drawn from thence and discharged in the air, with a hissing noise from the extremity of the phial's hook. A greater degree of serenity soon succeeded, and no more of the awful noise of thunder, before expected, was heard.

To this it may be proper to add the following extract of a letter from Peterfbourg, dated Aug. 7, to shew what caution ought to be used in these experiments.

" We had an odd accident happened here yesterday : A professor was making electrical experiments, when it thundered and lightened, in his garden, and was struck dead by a flash of fire that came from the iron. A man who stood quite close to him got several strokes with the wires, which made several deep cuts in his back cross one another. I am just come from seeing the professor's body : He has got a large red spot on the top of his head, another on the left breast, and a black one on his foot."

The total account of the success of the British vessels this season at Greenland is as follows, viz.

	Sh. Wh.		Sh. Wh.
London	15 64	Barrowtownes	1 5
Whitby	1 3	Dunbar	2 8
Newcastle	3 5	Aberdeen	2 7
Liverpool	1 6	Dundee	1 4
Bristol	1 5	Glasgow	3 12
Leith	6 25½		
		Total	36 144½

It is remarkable, that out of 48 ships, the whole number upon the Greenland fishing from Britain, not one has been lost. (See p. 386.)

*A List of the important Differences depending between the Courts of Europe.*

1. Hanover's squabble with Prussia about East-Frizeland. 2. Affair of the Silesia loan. 3. Limits between England and France in North-America, and the affair of the neutral islands. 4. A free navigation in the West-Indies, without search or visit, to be obtained from Spain. 5. Boundaries of Finland to be settled between Russia and Sweden. 6. Dutchy of Courland to be provided with a new sovereign. 7. Quarrel between Spain and Denmark about treaties with the African states. 8. Affairs of the East-Indies to be settled between the English and the French. 9. Restitution or satisfaction to be made to France for ships taken by the English during the war with Spain. Of all which matters, some may possibly be adjusted by treaty, and some decided by the sword.

A fine monument has been put up, on the north side of Battersea church, to the memory of the late lord viscount Bolingbroke, done by Roubilliac, with this inscription :

Here

\* See our Mag. for last year, p. 6c7.

Here lies

**HENRY St. JOHN ;**

In the reign of queen Anne  
Secretary of war, secretary of state, and  
viscount Bolingbroke.

In the days of king George I. and king  
George II.

Something more and better.

His attachment to queen Anne  
Exposed him to a long and severe perse-  
cution ;

He bore it with firmness of mind.  
He passed the latter part of his life at home,  
The enemy of no national party ;  
The friend of no faction.

Distinguish'd under the cloud of a proscrip-  
tion,

Which had not been entirely taken off,  
By zeal to maintain the liberty,  
And to restore the antient prosperity  
Of Great Britain.

In the same vault  
Are interr'd, the remains of  
Mary Clara des Champs de Marilly,  
Marchioness of Villette, and viscountess  
Bolingbroke,

Born of a noble family,  
Bred in the court of Lewis XIV.  
She reflected a lustre on the former,  
By the superior accomplishments of her  
mind ;

She was an ornament to the latter,  
By the aimable dignity and grace of her  
behaviour.

She lived  
The honour of her own sex,  
The delight and admiration of ours.  
She died

An object of imitation to both,  
With all the firmness that reason,  
With all the resignation that religion  
Can inspire.

Mary Clara des Champs de Marilly,  
marchioness de Villette, and viscountess  
Bolingbroke, whose character is given in  
the above inscription, was relict of the  
marquis de Villette, and niece to the ce-  
lebrated madam de Maintenon, wife of  
Lewis XIV. Her fortune, according to  
Voltaire, was " scarcely any thing ; she  
had little else, says the author, besides  
expectations ; and has often told me,  
that she reproached her aunt for doing so  
little for her family." Her uncommon un-  
derstanding, however, made up for this  
deficiency, and madam de Maintenon, in  
her letters lately published, accordingly  
styles her " the most sensible person among  
her female relations."

**SATURDAY, Sept. 1.**

The grand jury for the county of Sur-  
rey found a bill of indictment against the  
keepers of Richmond park, for refusing  
certain persons admittance therein. Se-  
venteen of the jury were for the bill and

seven against it. (See our Mag. for last  
year, p. 358.)

**MONDAY, 3.**

Susanna Bruford, of Moun-ton near  
Taunton, was burnt at Cure-Green near  
Wells, for poisoning her husband, who  
was a farmer of good repute. A little  
before her execution, she declared that  
the beginning of her misfortune was a  
too near intimacy with an attorney's  
clerk, who seduced her when she had  
been to see some fire-works at Taunton.  
She behaved very penitently, and ac-  
knowledgeed the justice of her sentence.

The Haslemere cause, at Kingston af-  
fizes, between Mr. Burrell and general  
Oglethorpe, on one side, and Mr. Moli-  
neux and Mr. Webb, on the other, lasted  
13 hours, when a verdict was given for  
the bailiff in the interest of the two for-  
mer gentlemen, except in one point,  
which was, whether he had qualified him-  
self conformable to the corporation and  
test acts, and that point, by agreement  
of both parties, was found special.

**MONDAY, 10.**

The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey,  
when the 5 following malefactors receiv-  
ed sentence of death, viz. John Harris  
and Philip Wilson, for a burglary : Han-  
nah Wilson, for stripping and robbing an  
infant in Whitechapel-road : Edward John-  
son, for a burglary : And Mary Rimas,  
for stealing a guinea privately from the  
person of Anne Wheately.

Thomas Grevil, John Gibben and Wil-  
liam Clark, the three Abbotbury men,  
who swore in favour of the gipsy on her  
trial about Canning's affair, were acquit-  
ted of the perjury for which they had  
been indicted.

The three Irishmen for the rape on the  
oyster-woman were discharged. (See p.  
387.)

**MONDAY, 17.**

This night, about nine o'clock, as Mr.  
Crouch, cook to the earl of Harrington,  
was riding to town from Peterham, he  
was stoppt by the Gravel-pits on the king's  
roads near Bloody-Bridge, by two foot-  
pads, who pulled him off his horse, and  
on his resistance fired two pistols at him ;  
he drew a large knife he had in his pocket  
and very much wounded one of them,  
the blood running on him : After he was  
down, they wrested the knife from him,  
and almost ripped his belly up, and cut  
and wounded him in several parts of his  
body ; but some persons coming by, he  
was carried to St. George's hospital, where  
his wounds were dressed, and he sent  
home to his house in Green-street, Grof-  
venor-square : The villains took his watch  
and money, and jumped several times on  
his body. The next day he died of his  
wounds ;



wounds; and two soldiers were taken up and committed on account of the said murder and robbery.

THURSDAY, 20.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, a dividend of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was declared for the half year ending the 10th of October next.

Whitehall, Sept. 22. A convocation or parliament of tinnors met at Truro in the county of Cornwall, on Tuesday the 11th instant, in order to confirm the ancient laws, rights and privileges of the stannaries, and to pass several new laws which were prepared in July, 1752.

All these laws were accordingly signed by John Hearle, Esq; vice-warden of his majesty's stannaries in Cornwall, and by twenty-three stannators then present.

After which an humble address of thanks to his majesty was unanimously agreed upon; which address being transmitted to the earl of Waldegrave, warden of the stannaries, was by him presented to his majesty.

THURSDAY, 27.

Both houses of parliament met, according to their last prorogation, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued for their meeting on the 15th of November for the dispatch of business.

The same day, at a court of common-council at Guildhall, it was ordered, That the town-clerk do wait upon the members of parliament for this city, and acquaint them, that it is the earnest request of the said court, that they would severally use their best endeavours to obtain a repeal of the late act in favour of the Jews.

FRIDAY, 28.

Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower ward, and Matthew Blackiston, Esq; alderman of Bishopgate ward, the two new sheriffs, were this day sworn in at Guildhall, with the usual formality; and on the Monday following they were sworn in at Westminster. (See p. 292.)

SATURDAY, 29.

Edward Ironside, Esq; alderman of Cordwainers ward, was elected lord-mayor of London for the year ensuing.

At the assizes at Maidstone 3 received sentence of death, at Norfolk assizes 2, at Warwick 2, at Hereford 2, at Gloucester 4, at Kingston upon Thames 3, at Wells 4, among whom were James Poulter, alias Baxter, for a highway robbery, (see p. 429.) and Susannah Bruford for poisoning her husband, who was executed as above-mentioned; at Newcastle upon Tyne 3, for a rape and murder; at Carlisle 4, at Bristol 2, and bills of indictment for high-treason were found against two of the late rioters; at Apple-

by, one Hodgson, a taylor, was condemned and executed, for poisoning a soldier's wife near Kendal; at Shrewsbury 2 were capitally convicted, at Durham 2.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 27. **R** T. Hon. Charles Areskine of Alva, lord justice clerk, to Mrs. Maxwell of Preston.

William Wild, Esq; of Langley, Bucks, to Miss Isabella Cruden, of the same place.  
30. Hon. Robert Butler, brother to lord visc. Laneshorough, in Ireland, to Mrs. Stoyte, daughter of Dr. Howard, late bishop of Elphin.

Thomas Knox, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Vesey, daughter of lord Knapton, in Ireland.

Sept. 4. Major Campbell Dalrymple, of gen. Cholmondeley's reg. of dragoons, to Miss Dowglass.

7. Mr. Gregorie, of Campvere in Zealand, merchant, to Miss Macaulay, daughter of Archibald Macaulay, Esq; convector of the Scotch privileges in the Netherlands.

John Marth, Esq; of Darlington in the county of Durham, barrister at law, to Miss Betty Smart of the same place, a 15,000 fortune.

10 William Richards, of the Inner-Temple, Esq; to Miss Margaret Glavel, of Smedmore in Dorsetshire.

18. Francis Wheeler, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Jenny Smith, daughter of Abel Smith, Esq; of Nottingham.

23. Robert Gibson, Esq; of the Inner-Temple, to Miss Hartley of Reading in Berks.

25. Mr. Derby, apothecary in Holbourn to Miss Kitty Owen, of Clay-hill.

Aug. 30. The lady of Daniel Matthews, Esq; delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 2. The lady of John Borlace Warren, Esq; of a son.

Countess of Berkely, of a son.

7. Lady Charlotte Conyers, daughter of the late earl of Pomfret, of a son.

The lady of Sir Francis Seabright, Bart. of a son.

The lady of Sir Rowland Stanley, Bart. of Hooton in Cheshire, of a son and heir.

12. The lady of col. Thomas, and sister to the earl of Albemarle, of a son.

20. Countess of Powis, of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Edward Hawke, knight of the bath, of a son.

22. Countess of Scarborough, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Aug. 26. **R** T. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arncliffe, lord president of the court of session in Scotland.

30. Mr. deputy Thomas Northey, an eminent apothecary on Bread-street hill.

# 1753. DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS. 439

31. Lord viscount Coke, member of parliament for Harwich, and only son of the earl of Leicester, joint post-master-general with Sir Everard Faulkener.

John Oliver, Esq; deputy-governor of Windsor-castle for 30 years past.

Mr. John Holland, silversmith, without Bishopsgate, many years dep. of that ward.

William Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; at his seat in Breconshire, which county he represented in three several parliaments.

Sept. 2. Sir Henry Bacon, Bart. at Beccles in Suffolk.

Hon. John Tomlinson, Esq; deputy-governor of Antigua.

4. Richard Bulkley, Esq; at his house on Winifrid-plain, near Windsor, some time since a great brewer in Old street.

Hon. Sir Andrew Fontaine, Knt. vice-chamberlain to her late majesty queen Caroline, warden of his majesty's mint, and a great antiquary.

The lady of count Steinberg, by an account from Hanover, sister to the Rt. Hon. the countess of Yarmouth.

10. Rev. Dr. Steward, minister of a dissenting congregation at Bury St. Edmund's, in the 84th year of his age.

11. The worshipful William Stratford, Esq; LL. D. commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond.

12. Thomas Le Gendre, Esq; of Walthamstow, a gentleman of a large fortune.

19. Mr. John Woodbridge, a wine-merchant, and one of the common-council-men of Tower ward.

## ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**T**HE king has appointed John Morgan, clerk, to be chaplain to the governor and commander in chief in the island of Minorca.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Mr. Thomas Darkin, presented by earl Fitzwilliams, to the living of Odfon-Moor in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Thomas Bateman, to the rectory of Winch-Monkton in Cumberland.—Dr. Webber, and Mr. Wilkes, by the dean and chapter of Exeter, the former to the vicarage of Mynhinnet, and the latter to the vicarage of St. Constantia, both in Cornwall.—Dr. Townshend, brother to lord viscount Townshend, made a prebendary of Westminster-abbey.—Henry Dawes, M. A. presented by the earl of Pembroke, to the rectory of Wilton St. Mary in Wiltshire.—Stanley, M. A. by the earl of Derby, to the rectory of Eccleton in Lancashire, a living worth 600l. per Ann.—Mr. Fox, chosen lecturer of the united parishes of St. Swithin London itone and St. Mary Bothaw.—Richard Samson, B. A. to the rectory of Thame-Ditton in Yorkshire.

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL, Sept. 1. The king has appointed the Rt. Hon. the earl of Ashburnham to be ranger and keeper of St. James's-park.—Robert Grylls, Esq; to be governor of Dartmouth castles and block-houses.—John Wells, Esq; to be capt. of a company in the third reg. of foot-guards, Montagu Blomer, Esq; to be capt. lieu. to another comp. of the said reg. John Smith, Esq; to be lieu. and ——— Johnston, to be ensign in the said reg.—George Eyre, Esq; to be capt. of a troop in the royal reg. of horse-guards, George Newton, Esq; to be capt. lieu. to another troop in the said reg. Hungerford Bland, gent. to be lieu. and Harvey Smith, gent. to be cornet in the said reg.—Nehemiah Donellan, Esq; to be major to the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by lieu. gen. Wolfe, and likewise to be a capt. of a company in the said reg. Francis Wilkinfon, Esq; to be capt. of another company in the said reg. John Corrance, Esq; to be a capt. lieu. Thomas Backhouse, gent. lieu. and ——— Adams, gent. to be ensign in the said regiment.

Whitehall, Sept. 8. Henry Conyngham, of Mount-Charles, Esq; created baron of Mount-Charles in Ireland.—Sir John Saville, knight of the Bath, created baron Pollington of Longford in Ireland.—William Yorke, Esq; made chief justice of the common-pleas in Ireland.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The king has appointed Sir James Gray, Bart. to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of the Two Sicilies.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Earl of Rothes made governor of Duncannon-castle.—Lieut. col. Thomas B.udenell, appointed lieu. governor of Windsor-castle, by the earl of Cardigan who is governor.—William Arundel, Esq; made a capt. in col. Leighton's reg. of foot.

## B-KR-TS.

**A**MBROSE Marshall, of London-bridge, ribbon-weaver.—John Saxson, late of Sunderland in the county of Durham, mercer.—Thomas Grubb, of the parish of St. Clement-Danes, victual-Jer.—James Bainbrigg, of Leeds in Yorkshire, tobacconist.—Paul Savignac and Judith Savignac, of Carlhalton in Surrey, leather-dressers and partners.—Joſias Johannot, of Deptford in Kent, paper-maker.—Thomas Bagnall, of Uppingham in Rutlandshire, grocer.—William Stafford, of Whiston in Yorkshire, grocer and flaxdresser.—John Terrey, of Aylsham in Norfolk, grocer, mercer, and draper.

PRICES

[Foreign affairs, and Catalogue of books, in our next.]



# The LONDON MAGAZINE:

For OCTOBER, 1753.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

- I. A Discourse in Honour of St. George.  
II. Method for preventing Duels.  
III. Description of the County of Dorset.  
IV. Summary of last Session of Parliament.  
V. Two Letters from the World.  
VI. Answer to the By-stander on the Jews Act.  
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political Club, &c. continued: Containing the Speeches of T. Herminius and L. Bellienus on the Marriage Bill.  
VIII. Of the Improvement of Land, with proper Remarks.  
IX. How to preserve Fruit.  
X. The *Protesier*, concerning Peers, and the famous Peerage Bill.  
XI. Answer to the Reply to Mr. Horne about a Vacuum.  
XII. How the Venetians lost their Liberties.  
XIII. Our Pantomimes censured and ridiculed.  
XIV. Of obtaining Flowers in Winter.  
XV. A Description of Richmond in Yorkshire.  
XVI. Mathematical Questions and Solutions.  
XVII. Cirencester Address, &c.  
XVIII. Powers of the human Mind.  
XIX. Projectors vindicated.  
XX. Treaty with the Fantee Nation.  
XXI. Duke of Dorset's Speech at the Opening of the Irish Parliament.  
XXII. POETRY: The Diamond, a Fable; Hymn to Contentment; 20. a Lady paying a Visit in the Character of a Beggar for a Convent; to Mr. Foote, on his new Comedy; to the Author of the Receipt on modern Dicks; Mont. A-la-mode, by a Lady; on Discontent; Weston Muses, a Song; Epistle to the Lord Mayor; Prologue, written by Mr. Garrick, and spoke by Mr. Foote; from an Antiquary in Town to a Brother Antiquary in the Country; a Distich on the Empress Queen, translated, and paraphrased; a new Song, set to Music, &c.  
XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER; Sessions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c.  
XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.  
XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.  
XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.  
XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.  
With a new and correct MAP of DORSETSHIRE, and a beautiful PROSPECT of RICHMOND in YORKSHIRE, neatly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, junr. at the Rose in Paternoster-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly bound, or Stic h'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

# C O N T E N T S.

<b>A</b> Discourse in honour of St. George, the famous English patron	443
Two letters from the paper, entitled, <i>The World</i>	445
Our pantomimes censured and ridiculed	ibid.
To Mr. Foote, on his new comedy, entitled, <i>The Englishman at Paris</i>	446
A description of Dorsetshire	446—448
Of the county in general	446
Lime Regis and Bridgport described	ibid.
Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, Dorchester, Wareham, &c.	447
The isles of Purbeck and Portland	447, 448
Pool, Blandford, Shaftsbury, &c.	448
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	449—456
SPEECH of T. Herminius against the marriage bill	449
That it may tend to introduce an aristocracy	ibid.
Difference between the houses of lords and commons, with regard to their constitutional power	450
How the Venetians lost their liberties	450, 451
That the bill will tend to hinder marriages among the poorer sort	451. A
SPEECH of L. Bellicus in favour of the bill	452
Practice of the Dutch with regard to marriages	453, 454
Objections against the bill answered	454, 455
Remarks on the By-stander in relation to the Jews bill	456
Answer to the reply to Mr. Horne about a vacuum	459
Extract from <i>The PROTESTER</i>	460
Opinions in relation to the peerage	461
Of the famous peerage bill, with the arguments for and against it	461 D, 462
Of the improvement of land, with proper remarks	463
How to preserve fruit	ibid. D
A description of Richmond in Yorkshire	464
A summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament, concluded	464—470
Of the militia bill, and the pawnbrokers bill	464
The Jamaica bill, and cambrick and French lawns bill	465
Bill for registering the number of people, &c.	466

Petitions of the frame-work knitters	466, 467
Petitions against the bad half-pence	467 G, 468
Petition of the sugar refiners, &c.	468
Affair of the King's-Bench prison	469
A mathematical question	470
How to obtain fresh blown flowers in winter	ibid.
Of the powers of the human mind	470, 471
An essay upon duels, and a method proposed for preventing them	471 G, 472, 473
Solution of an arithmetical question objected to	473
Cirencester address to their representatives about the Jew's act	473 G, 474
What sort of projectors are to be commended	475
POETRY. The pleasure of a single life, a new song, set to music	476
A country dance	ibid.
The diamond, a fable	477
From an antiquary in town, to a brother antiquary in the country	ibid.
A distich on the empress-queen, translated, and paraphrased	478
Hymn to contentment	ibid.
An epistle to the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor	ibid.
Weston muses, a song	479
To a lady paying a visit in the character of a beggar for convents	480
To the author of the receipt for modern dress	ibid.
Monsieur A-la-mode, by a lady	481
On discontent, to Stella	ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	482
Treaty between England and the Fantee nation, at Cape-coast-castle	ibid.
Malefactors executed	483, 484
Duke of Dorset's speech to the Irish parliament	483
Sessions at the Old Bailey	484
A memento written on a tavern window	ibid.
Prologue written by Mr. Garrick, and spoke by Mr. Foote	ibid.
Marriages and births	485
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	486
A catalogue of books	487
Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	488
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*An answer to the question in navigation shall be in our next; as also the epistle to a friend at Bath, &c. &c. We will consider of Mr. Rb—'s verses, but desire for the future he would write more like a gentleman, and not be so very angry.*

## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1754, will be published together at STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 20, 1753.



# T H E LONDON MAGAZINE. O C T O B E R, 1753.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

*If you please to insert in your useful Collection the following Discourse, to the Honour of St. GEORGE, our noble English Patron, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your Readers.*

HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE. A



OME of our modern Antiquaries seem very fond of what they call striking out new lights (the ignis fatuus of ingenious brains) merely to amuse the world, and shew their wit and learning;

such an one has lately appeared under the title of *A dissertation upon the equestrian figure of St. George and the Garter*, ensigns of our most noble English order, wherein we are told, that what (for many ages) has been taken for the figure of St. George on horseback, is nothing else but an Egyptian Hieroglyphick.

The learned author of this happy discovery, it seems, is a member of the late incorporated society of Antiquaries of London, by whose charter St. George's day is appointed the anniversary of the Society, and from this connection, says the author, *St. George's day may seem to have a right to the notice of the society*: Hence the dissertation may likewise seem to have their publick sanction, which, however, I hope it has not. Another reason the author gives, for writing upon a subject that, he says, *may perhaps be thought of no great importance*, is, *the relation it bears to the English history, and to the noblest military order in the world*. From this connection, and this relation, he has very judiciously dedicated the work to his Majesty, as sovereign of the most noble order of St. George, and founder and patron of the society of Antiquaries; considering, no doubt, that a work, tending so eminently to promote the honour of St. George, must propor-

October, 1753.

tionably be an honour to the nation, his sovereign, and the society, and gain him the universal applause of all Englishmen. This will best appear by the work itself, wherein it is asserted—That *there never was such a person as St. George*—That the figure of St. George was no more than an amulet, founded upon the principles of the Egyptian theology—A portable saint, embraced by the weakness and superstition of mankind—That his Majesty's royal ancestors put themselves, especially in their military affairs, under the protection of the ensigns of the Image of St. George, fondly supposing, that it derived some propitious influence from the saint it related to. Let us now examine these new principles of St. George, which our author has so dogmatically asserted.

The first foundation our learned author builds upon, is, That *there is not sufficient grounds to believe there ever was such a person as St. George*. Yet, he admits the memory of St. George was very early, and much regarded in the East. This notion he seems to have conceived from an opinion, that our St. George, a knight of Cappadocia, was no other than the Arian heretick, George bishop of Alexandria: But these are both stale objections, long ago refuted by the learned Selden, who by a cloud of witnesses, and by many testimonies, both of the eastern and western churches, has proved the identity of our St. George: nor is there (says he) any warrant, but mere fancy, for supposing that our St. George was the Arian George; that the Arian was a Cilician, not a Cappadecian, and that nothing deduced out of the story of George the Arian, doth in the least degree, if rightly considered, impeach the truth of the martyrdom of our St. George, which is placed under Dioclesian, 70 years before the other: Nor doth it appear, says he, that the Arian was ever worshipped as a saint; nor doth the place brought to prove it so much out of Epiphanius, warrant, with any colour, any such matter. Why should we now (continues he) begin

K k k 2

to to confound into one these two, who for above 1300 years time have been remembered, the one as a saint and martyr, the other as a wicked heretick? And here our ingenious author of the Dissertation appears inconsistent with himself, by supposing a superstitious regard to a saint, whom he will not allow to have existed; A he must therefore admit the saint or disclaim the amulet.

Another objection he makes, is to the equestrian figure of St. George. It does not appear, says he, *St. George had any command in the cavalry; and there is no reason to be given why a soldier should be represented rather on horseback than on foot.* I suppose he does not think it absolutely necessary to be ascertained, whether he was a general, lieutenant, major, or brigadier-general; but that he was a soldier and a knight, is acknowledged by all the writers that mention him; and as such he could not be properly represented but on horseback: And our author himself observes, from St. Ambrose and Baronius (speaking of the Equestrian figure of St. George) *that no other one could be made of him, being supposed a soldier and a commander; and it is said, he was not only a knight and commander, but a count at the time of his martyrdom.*

He is not less mistaken in his definition of an order. *A military order,* says he, *is no other than a sodality of men, who put themselves under the protection of an angel or saint, by whose powerful interposition they expect victory over their enemies:* But a military order is something more than this. All military orders consist of two parts, the military and the religious: the military is the principal part, and must consist of a sovereign, and a certain number of knights, governed by statutes, and continued by a regular succession; these are essentials to every order, by which it appears, an order is a sodality of knights, and not under the protection of a saint but a *sovereign*; the religious part is accessory only: In the Saxon times, churchmen assumed the power of conferring knighthood, from whence many superstitious ceremonies are derived; but this practice was restrained soon after the conquest: Nevertheless, military orders being considered as christian institutions, and partly for the defence of christianity, there was a concurrence of military and religious (says Ashmole) of divine assistance and military industry; the one to fight, and the other to pray for success upon their arms. All christian societies, as well as churches, were anciently dedicated to some saint. It was a christian rather than a superstitious custom. The society of the garter was instituted to the honour of God, the Vir-

gin Mary, and St. George patron of the realm of England, and for that reason made patron of the order. God and St. George was the usual word with our victorious armies; but I never heard, that by this invocation, any supernatural assistance was attributed to the saint: Nor does it appear that the image of St. George was antiently worn by military men: They did indeed bear St. George's cross, upon their standards and their habits, to distinguish them, as Englishmen, from all other nations: This was the only amulet, the only part of the talismanick apparatus of St. George, which they used; a sign given us at our baptism, in token of our christian profession. Nor do I find our clergy object to this, to the religious ceremonies of the garter, or to any other, that serve either to support the church hierarchy, or bring advantage to them, because they are derived from popery.

Another motive with our author for thinking the George an amulet, is, that the Egyptians, he says, *used upon their amulets, the express figure which we now call St. George slaying the dragon, and to prove it, gives draughts of both; by which ocular demonstration, there appears to be as much difference as well can, between men and horses, a serpent and a dragon, or, as in fact it is, between an Egyptian amulet and the ensign of St. George.*

But as a proof that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights of the garter, as an amulet or talisman, derived from the eastern hieroglyphicks, and adopted by the superstition of our forefathers, both Ashmole and Anstis agree, that the figure of St. George was not antiently worn by the knights as an ensign of the order. I do not find, says Mr. Anstis, *that instance of respect shown him by our antient companions of this order:* He is of opinion, the collar of the order was not instituted before the latter end of king Henry 7th, and much about the same time, it is probable, the George came into use; which, nevertheless, was not appointed to be worn as an ensign of the order, till the 13th of king Henry the 8th, when it was decreed in chapter, *that every knight should wear the image of St. George (not as an amulet or talisman, but) to distinguish them from others.*

The same hypothesis he has pursued with respect to the garter, which he calls *part of the same talismanical apparatus,* though nothing more than an emblem of unity and concord. We may with as much propriety apply the amulet to the gown and cassock, and every thing else that is worn to distinguish the different orders of men from each other,

Two

*Two LETTERS from the WORLD,*  
Oct. 25.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

**I**F it would not be meddling with religion (a subject which you have declared against touching upon) I wish you would recommend it to all rectors, vicars, and curates of parishes, to omit in the prayer, commonly used in the pulpit before sermon, the petition for Jews, Turks, and Infidels. For as the Jews, since a late act of parliament, are justly detested by the whole nation; and as it is shrewdly suspected that a bill is now in agitation for naturalizing the Turks, wise men are of opinion that it is no business of ours to be continually recommending such people in our prayers. Indeed, as for the Infidels, who are only our own people, I should make no scruple of praying for them, if I did not know that persons of fashion do not care to hear themselves named so very particularly in the face of a congregation. I have the honour of an acquaintance with a lady of very fine understanding, who assures me, that the above mentioned prayer is absolutely as terrible to her as being church'd in public: for that she never hears the word Infidel mentioned from the pulpit, without fancying herself the stare of the whole rabble of believers.

As it is certainly the duty of a clergyman to avoid giving offence to his parishioners; and as our hatred to the Jews, our alarms about the Turks, and the modesty of persons of quality, are not to be overcome, I beg that you will not only insert this letter in the *WORLD*, but that you will also give it as your opinion, that the petition should be omitted. I am,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

I. M.

MR. FITZ-ADAM,

**N**OW the theatres are open, and the town is in high expectation of seeing pantomimes performed to the greatest advantage, it would not be improper if you were to give us a paper upon that subject. Your predecessor the Spectator, and the Tatler before him, used frequently to animadvert upon theatrical entertainments; but as those gentlemen happened to have no talents for pantomime, and were partial to such entertainments as themselves were able to produce, they treated the nobler compositions with unwarrantable freedom. Happy is it for us, that we live in an age of *taste*, when the dumb eloquence, and manual wit and humour of Harlequin is justly preferred to the whining of tragedy, or the vulgarity

of comedy. But it grieves me, in an entertainment so near perfection, to observe certain indelicacies and indecorums, which, though they never fail of obtaining the approbation of the galleries, must be extremely offensive to the politeness of the boxes. The indelicacies I mean, are, the frequent wringings of Harlequin's tail, and the affront that Pierrot is apt to put upon the modesty of Columbine, by sometimes supposing, in his searches for her lover, that she has hid him under her petticoats. That such a supposition, would be allowable in comedy, I am very ready to own; the celebrated Mrs. Behn having given us in reality what is here only supposed. In a play of that delicate lady's, the wife to conceal her gallant from her husband, not only hides him under her petticoats, but, as Trulla did by Hudibras, straddles over him, and holding her husband in discourse, walks backwards with her lover to the door; where with a gentle love-kick she dismisses him from his hiding place. But that the chaste Columbine should be suspected of such indelicacy, or that Pierrot should be so audacious as to attempt the examination of premises so sacred, is a solicism in Pantomime. Another impurity that gives me almost equal offence, is, Harlequin's tapping the neck or bosom of his mistress, and then kissing his fingers. I am apprehensive that this behaviour is a little bordering upon wantonness; which in the character of Harlequin, who is a foreigner, and a fine gentleman, and every thing agreeable, is as absurd, as it is immodest.

When these reformations can be brought about, every body must allow that a Pantomime will be a most rational and instructive entertainment: and it is to be hoped that none but principal performers will be suffered to have a part in it. How pleased would the town be this winter to read in one of the articles of news in the Public Advertiser, "We hear that at each of the theatres royal there is an entire new Pantomime now actually in rehearsal, and that the principal parts are to be performed by Mr. Garrick, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Mossop, Mrs. Cibber and Mrs. Pritchard at Drury Lane; and at Covent Garden by Mr. Quin, Mr. Lum, Mr. Barry, Miss Nossiter, &c." It is not to be doubted that a Pantomime so acted would run through the whole season to the politest as well as most crowded audiences. Indeed, I have often wondered at the good humour of the town, that they can bear to see night after night so elegant an entertainment, with only one performer in it of real reputation.

It



It was very well observed by a person of quality, "That if Mr. Addison, doctor Swift, and Mr. Pope, were alive, and were unitedly to write a Pantomime every winter, provided Mr. Garrick and Mrs. Cibber were to do the principal parts, he verily believed there would not be a hundred people at any one rout in town, except it was on a Sunday." If it be from no other consideration than this, I am for having Pantomimes exhibited to the best advantage; and though we have no such wits among us as his lordship was pleased to name, we are reckoned to have as good carpenters as any age has produced: and I take it, that the most striking beauties of pantomimical composition are to be ascribed to the carpenter, more than to the wit. I am,

S I R,  
Your constant reader,  
and most humble servant,  
S. W.

TO SAMUEL FOOTE, Esq; on his new  
Comedy, called the ENGLISHMAN in  
PARIS.

WHEN brilliant merit justly claims  
applause,  
Commands esteem, and admiration draws;  
When ev'ry action suits to please mankind,  
Delights the sense, and elevates the mind,  
Each bard, enraptur'd, should exalt his  
lays,

And gladly, pay his tributary praise:  
Yet British wits are silent when they see  
Thy last inimitable comedy;  
In which such spirit lives thro' ev'ry part,  
That charms, that soothes, that captivates  
the heart.

[ease,  
'Tis thine, oh FOOTE! with a peculiar  
At once to lash, to instruct us, and to please;  
So sweet, yet poignant, all your satires  
flow,

[know;  
That patiently from you our faults we  
The dunce, the fribble, the affected wit,  
Chastis'd by you, must silently submit;  
Still may Britannia, with a grateful sense,  
Thy watchless labours strive to recom-  
pence:

Thou ev'ry error we in time shall find,  
And FOOTE still prove a mirror to man-  
kind.

J. C. P.

A Description of DORSETSHIRE:  
With a new and correct MAP.

DORSETSHIRE, or the county of Dorset, is a maritime county in the west of England, bounded on the east by Hampshire, on the west by Devonshire, on the north by Wiltshire and part of Somersetshire, and on the south by the English or British channel. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, is about 50 miles long from east to west, and 25, where broadest,

from north to south, making in circumference about 150 miles. It is divided into about 30 hundreds, in which are 248 parishes, about 20 market-towns, 9 of which are parliamentary boroughs, so that it sends 20 members to parliament, the present knights of the shire being G. Chaffin, Esq; and G. Pitt, L. L. D. It contains about 772,000 acres, the houses are computed at about 22,000, and the inhabitants at 132,000. The successors of Egbert, our first Saxon monarch, admiring the pleasantness of this county, chose it for their residence; which occasioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took the humour of building their houses vastly large. The air here is generally good and wholesome; in the hilly parts it is sharp, but mild near the coast. The soil is for the most part fruitful, tho' sandy; and in the north and east parts, it abounds with wood, pasture, green hills, and fruitful valleys. The downs are covered with great flocks of large sheep, and the valleys with black cattle. They have plenty of corn, flax, and hemp; and their rocks abound with samphire and eringo-roots. Its rivers, the chief of which are the Stour and the Frome, abound with trout, perch, eels, craw-fish, &c. And they have herrings, soles, plaice, lobsters, and thorn-back on the coast. Besides timber, here are various sorts of white, reddish, and greyish stones for building, and others more soft for plaster of Paris; with many sorts of useful earthenware, especially tobacco-pipe clay, which is dug about Pool and Wareham, and sent as far as Chester and London. The county gives title of duke to the family of Sackville. The boroughs, towns, and other places of note, are as follows:

1. Lime, or Lime Regis, 124 computed, and 156 measured miles W. from London. It is situate at the very entrance into this county from Devonshire, stands on a high steep rock, and has a small river running through it, over which it has a bridge. It is a famous sea-port and borough, and has a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are Robert Henley and Henry Fane, Esqrs. The harbour is defended by a fort, and has a pier, lying a quarter of a mile from the town, which has scarce its equal in England. That part of the town next the sea is so low, that at some tides the houses are washed 10 or 12 feet high.

2. Bridport, 7 miles E. from Lime, at a little distance from the shore, between two small rivers. It stands in a low dirty soil, and consists principally of two streets;

the one from E. to W. in the great western road, which is the chief support of its trade; and the other from N. to S. in which stands the church. It is a borough, has a market on Saturday, is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament, those in the present being James Grenville and J. Frederick Pinney, Esqrs. The adjacent country was famous for the best hemp, and the town for breeding the best artists in ropes, cables, and nets. The corporation has been since much reduced, which is imputed to the choking up of its harbour, and to the decay of their once flourishing hemp manufacture.

3, 4. Bemister, 10 miles N. of Bridport, is a market-town, and capital of its hundred; as is also Evershot, 6 miles to the N. E.

5. Abbotsbury, 8 Miles S. E. from Bridport, on the coast, has a small market on Thursday. The royalty of this town belongs to the family of the Strangeways, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that draws abundance of people to see it.

6, 7, Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, on the same coast, 7 miles S. E. from Abbotsbury, were formerly two distinct boroughs, but often quarrelling about their privileges, they were both deprived of them by K. Henry VI. till Q. Elizabeth restored them, on condition that they should make but one corporation, and enjoy their privileges in common; which has caused both to flourish. They are situate on the banks of the Wey, and are joined by a handsome timber bridge of 17 arches. They are governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. And both towns send each two members to parliament; the freemen of both vote for four burgesses, though they are returned as two for each, and the least freeholder has a vote, though he be not an inhabitant. The four members in the present parliament for this united corporation are, Welbore Ellis, Esq; Lord George Cavendish, George Doddington, and Edmund Hungate Beghan, Esqrs. Melcomb is the largest town, having several streets full of good houses, and a fair market-place, where are two markets on Tuesday and Friday; though Weymouth is also a populous, clean, and well-built town, having many substantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich by a great sea-faring trade continually carried on here. Weymouth gives title of viscount to the family of Thynne.

8. Dorchester, 8 miles N. W. from Weymouth, and 97 computed, and 123 measured miles distant from London. It

stands on the banks of the Frome, and is the chief or shire town, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, and elections for knights of the shire, are held. It was almost totally burnt down in 1613, the loss in houses and goods being computed at 200,000/. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and capital burgesses, and sends two members to parliament, who at present are J. Pitt, and G. Clavell, Esqrs. Its market, which is very considerable, is on Saturday, and its chief trade is in furs, ferges, selling sheep, and brewing ale, which is much esteemed. Here are three churches, a town-hall, shire-hall, and county-goal, a famous free-school, and several almshouses. The town is pretty large, has three very wide streets, stands on a rising ground, and opens at the S. and W. ends into sweet fields and spacious downs. In the time of the Romans it was one of their winter stations, was walled in, and had a castle, which were all demolished afterwards by the Danes. Here are several monuments of antiquity, as an old Roman camp, called Maiden-castle, and an amphitheatre, called the Mambrey.

9. Wareham, 20 miles E. from Dorchester, formerly reckoned the largest town in the county, and was a noted seaport, but by the loss of its haven, occasioned by the retreat of the sea, and its river being choked with sand, its trade decayed, and the town became poor, and but thinly inhabited. Great part of the east and west sides are turned into gardens, which yield plenty of garlick. It had once 17 churches, which are now reduced to three, and they supplied by one minister. The tower of St. Mary's is its chief ornament. It had formerly a wall, and a strong castle, which have been long since demolished. It consists now only of two streets crossing each other, and they but meanly built. However, it has still a market, is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are R. Bankes Hodgkinson, and Henry Drax, Esqrs. The chief trade here is in tobacco-pipe clay.

10. Corfe-castle, about 5 miles S. E. of Wareham, in the isle of Purbeck, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. has a market on Saturday, and sends two members to parliament, the present ones being J. Bond, and H. Banks, Esqrs.—Though Purbeck be called an island, it is only a peninsula; for though it is encompassed, except on the W. by the sea, yet there's no river that separates it quite from the continent. It is about 10 miles long, and 6 broad. It is full of heath, woods, and forests; but the south part is very good land,

land, and underneath are veins of marble, and good stones for building, of which large quantities are sent to London.— Having mentioned Purbeck, we shall here give some account of Portland, which lies S. of Weymouth, and was formerly an island, but now joined to the continent. It is scarce 7 miles round, and is but thinly inhabited. It is encompassed by a ridge of rocks, so that the sides are high, and the middle low. Here's plenty of corn and pasture, but fuel is very scarce. The ancient inhabitants were famed for the best slingers in England. On the east side stands the only church in the island, so near the sea that they have been forced to wall the church-yard banks to an incredible height, to preserve it from the fury of the waves. The rocks about it render it inaccessible, except on the north side, where it is defended by a castle; and there is another on the opposite shore, called Sandford castle; and both of them command the road, called Portland-race, because of the strong current here. The island abounds with quarries of excellent durable stone, with which the churches, &c. of London, have been chiefly rebuilt since the great fire. It gives title of duke to the family of Bentinck.

11. Pool, 8 miles N. E. of Corfe-castle, a considerable sea port town, situate in a great bay or inlet of the sea, which incloses it on all sides except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate. It is a borough and county of itself, governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament, the present ones being Joseph Gulton jun. and G. Trenchard, Esqrs. The houses are generally low and built of stone. It has a good haven, carries on a considerable trade in fish, and is noted for the best and largest oysters in Britain. It has two markets, viz. on Monday and Thursday.

12. Winburn, 5 miles N. of Pool, a large populous town, but meanly built, situate at the foot of an hill, having a well-frequented market on Friday.

13 Cranborn, 12 miles N. of Winburn, has a small market on Wednesday. It is pleasantly seated, and has a chace near it many miles in length.

14. Bere, or Bere Regis, 8 miles N. W. of Wareham, a small town with a market on Wednesday, tho' the inhabitants are but poor and the houses meanly built.

15. Middleton, or Milton Abbas, about the same distance N. W. of Bere, an ancient but poor town, with a small market on Monday.

16. Blandford, 9 miles N. E. of Milton, a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, which formerly sent two members to parliament, tho' now it sends

none. It is pleasantly situate on the banks of the Stour, and many of the houses are handsomely built of stone. It is surrounded with a great number of gentlemen's seats, and has a good market on Saturday. Formerly the manufacture of Pandstrings was carried on here, and now straw hats and bone lace employ great numbers. It was burnt down in Q. Elizabeth's reign, and soon after rebuilt; and on June 4, 1731, it was again reduced to ashes, with the church and other publick buildings, and also a village beyond the bridge: It was soon after rebuilt, and by act of parliament, several streets and passages are widened, particularly the market place, and passages to the church, and the sheep-market.

17. Shaftsbury, 13 miles N. W. of Blandford, and about 4 miles W. of Salisbury plain, a very antient town, and standing on a hill has a very fine prospect. It is a great thorough-fare and post road, which causes it to be much frequented. It has 3 churches, and the houses are most of them well built with freestone. It has a very good market on Saturday, is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who now are Cuthbert Ellison and William Beckford, Esqrs.

18. Sherburn, 16 miles S. W. of Shaftsbury, a large, populous town, with a collegiate church, a free school and an almshouse. It was formerly a bishop's see, afterwards removed to Salisbury. It has two very considerable markets on Thursday and Saturday, and the medley cloathing is carried on here. It is divided into two parts, both of which are governed by two constables annually chosen.

19. Sturminster, 12 miles E. of Sherburn, a mean town, with a small market on Thursday.

20, 21, 22. Stalbridge, Wickhampton and Haslebury are also market towns.

23. Frampton, 6 miles N. E. of Bridport, pleasantly situated on the river Frome, where are abundance of trouts and other fish. It has a market on Thursday.

24. Cerne, or Cerne Abbas, 5 miles N. E. of Frampton, which though but a mean town, has a very good market on Wednesday for corn, sheep, cattle, &c. It is situate in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, in an open champain country.

In this county is a village called Hermitage, remarkable for a large piece of ground being carried, in 1585, by an earthquake, or subterraneous wind, 40 rods from its place, leaving a pit, and retaining the trees and hedges on it entire.

JOUR-

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 410.

*I shall next give you another Debate we had in our Club upon the Bill for preventing Clandestine Marriages, which was that we had upon what we call the third Reading of the Bill, when the usual Motion was made, that the Bill do pass; whereupon T. Herminius stood up, and spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

SIR,

UPON the second reading of this bill I was one who gave my vote for its being committed, which I did not out of any respect to the other house, for I do not think we owe them any such respect, as they often upon the second reading reject bills sent up by us, and some which have been very unanimously and deliberately agreed to in this house. I did so because I approved of the principle upon which the bill was pretended to be founded. I always thought that clandestine marriages, especially such as are scandalous or infamous with respect to either of the contracting parties, should be prevented, if it could be done without producing greater evil, which is that of preventing marriage itself; therefore I was for sending the bill to a committee, in order to see if it could be so amended as to prevent its producing this evil, to which it plainly appeared to be liable when it made its first appearance in this house. Accordingly it has been very much altered in the committee, but far, I think, from being amended; for it is still liable only to this evil, but to almost every ill consequence that could at first be apprehended from it, of which that of its tending towards introducing an aristocracy is one of the most apparent.

It is a maxim allowed, Sir, by all the best writers upon government, that power or dominion will always follow property; and if we consider how vastly the number of our nobility has been increased since the beginning of this century, what extensive possessions are already vested in that body, what new possessions may be added by the marriage of heiresses, and the now so frequent nobilitating of rich commoners, and how independent of the crown all our landholders, especially our nobility, have been rendered, ever since the abolishing of military tenures, and the suppressing of the court of wards and liveries: I say, if we consider these

G—H—.

October, 1753.

things, Sir, we cannot avoid being apprehensive lest the whole power of our government should soon center in the other house, or at least so much as to set it above being controlled by the crown and the commons united together. But why should I say the crown and the commons? The commons, Sir, have no power, no constitutional being, but what they have by their representatives in this house; and if we consider what a large share of property the other house has in every county, and what a number of our cities and boroughs are become absolutely dependent upon some neighbouring peer, have we not reason to fear, lest the other house should become the absolute disposers of most of the seats in this? For this purpose the sole power of being the ultimate and supreme judges in all cases of property, which we seem now to have yielded to them, must always be of great use; and from experience we know, that our standing order against the peer's concerning himself in the election of members to serve for the commons in parliament, is an order which even now we find it impossible to carry into execution; much less will it be possible to carry it into execution after a majority of us have been returned by the influence of the other house: Nay, I do not know but I may live to see it put to the vote here, and carried by a great majority; to have this order erased out of our journals, as being disrespectful to the other house; for the respect due to it is already, I find, made use of as an argument for biasing the votes of gentlemen in this.

Now, Sir, if the other house should once get into their possession the power of electing, or rather of nominating a majority of the members of this, I shall submit to the consideration of gentlemen, and it deserves the consideration of every commoner in the kingdom, whether our constitution would not be entirely overturned? They might, perhaps, continue the shadow of a monarchy; but our king would be under the necessity of entirely submitting to be governed by the leaders of the other house; and this would add to their influence at all elections of members to serve in this, because they would thereby get the executive part of our government into their hands, and consequently the nomination to all posts and employments in the state, in which we may suppose their sons, their brothers, and

LII.

and, even their valets and footmen would not be forgot. Would our king in such case be any thing more than a doge of Venice? Would any commoner in England have a resource against the oppression of a neighbouring lord? And as our nobility would always take care to have some of themselves at the head of our army and navy, it would be impossible for the king or people to recover themselves out of their hands, or to restore the constitution without a civil war; which, if successful on the side of the people, might probably end in subjecting us to an absolute and arbitrary monarch; and if unsuccessful, would probably end in abolishing even the shadow of what is monarchical or democratical in our form of government.

Upon this occasion, Sir, I cannot avoid observing the great difference between that assembly in which the constitutional power of our nobility is lodged, and that in which the constitutional power of the commons is lodged. The other house is a certain, fixed and unchangeable assembly, in which every one of our nobility has a seat established hereditarily in his family; whereas this house consists of a changeable, fluctuating assembly of men, no one member of which is absolutely certain of having a seat here in the next ensuing parliament. The former therefore may probably unite in augmenting the power of their assembly at the expence of our constitution; because every member of it thereby increases the power and the consequence of his family for ever; but no member of this house can well be supposed to concur in any unconstitutional design for increasing the power of this assembly, because it is so far from increasing the power or consequence of his family, that he himself may suffer by it, in case he should not be returned a member of the next ensuing parliament. And for the same reason the other house is much more capable of concerting and steadily pursuing ambitious and unconstitutional designs, than this house can ever be supposed to be; to which I must add, that by a law passed since the revolution, it is rendered much more difficult for the crown to prevent the prosecution of such designs.

When I say this, Sir, I believe every gentleman will suppose I mean the law passed in the 7th of king William, by which it is provided, that upon the trial of any peer or peers for treason or misprison, all the peers who have a right to sit and vote in parliament, shall be duly summoned to appear at such trial, and to vote at the same. I shall readily grant

that before the passing of this act, the crown had too great a power as to the summoning of those peers who were to appear and vote at such trials; but it must likewise be granted, that by this law the body of peers have got a power of protecting any one of their number, and would probably make use of this power, if they should ever form a design of encroaching both upon the crown and the commons, and ingrossing to themselves alone the whole power of our government; and such a design as this they may very probably form, if they should ever acquire such an influence over our elections, as to be able to return a majority of the members of this house; for they would probably prevail with most of the leading men in this house to concur in such a design, by promising to adopt them into the order of nobility; and they have the establishment of the present aristocratical and tyrannical form of government in Venice as a precedent for directing their method of proceeding.

Until after the end of the 13th century, Sir, every citizen of Venice of any substance had a vote in their great council, and a chance of being chosen into the highest offices of the state, as well as being protected by that council against the greatest man in their city; but a few of their richest citizens having then got too much influence in their great council, they prevailed with it to pass a law, by which it was enacted, that none but such a certain number of families should for the future have a right to appear or vote in their great council; from which time those families assumed the name of noble Venetians, and none but they, or such as they have since been pleased to adopt, have now any share in the government of that republic; for as to all the rest of the people, they are as great slaves as the people are in Turkey, and they are treated with more insolence by their nobles, than the Turks are by their bashaws; which would probably be our case, should our nobility be ever able to ingross the whole power of our government to themselves alone; and it is certain, that we are in more danger of it, than the Venetians were at the time this change in their form of government was established; for they had then no nobility among them, much less a body of nobility distinct from the people, acting in an assembly by themselves alone, and possessed of a negative in their legislative power, as well as the last resort in the judicative.

Sir, when we consider the circumstances and condition of the state and people

of Venice when this remarkable change in their form of government was brought about, we have reason to be surprised how it was possible to concert such a design, much more how it was possible to carry it into execution; and we can ascribe it to no cause but that of their having allowed a few families to accumulate too great a share of the wealth of their country: This therefore, as well as a great many other instances, must convince us, that there is no preserving a form of government which has any thing of the democratical in its constitution, but by dispersing, as much as possible, the wealth and property of the society through the whole body of the people, and by preventing, as much as possible, every custom or regulation that may enable those, who have already too much, to accumulate more. That this would be one of the bad effects of the bill now under our consideration, if passed into a law, I think no man can contest; for it is certain, that parents generally have no consideration for the affections of their child. Let a man be but rich, he may be deformed, he may be brutish in his nature, nay, he may be next degree to an idiot, yet still an old miser will think him a proper husband for his only daughter. Let a woman be but rich, she may be ugly, she may be diseased, she may be justly suspected as to her chastity, yet still an old miser will think her a fit match for his only son; and in both cases the father often takes every method in his power to force a compliance with his desire: Nay, we know, that the son or daughter has often no way of avoiding such a detestable match, but by getting him or herself married clandestinely to some other; but this resource will be taken away from every unfortunate child, should this bill be passed into a law, so that our avaritious rich men will have an indefeasible method of accumulating more wealth into their families; and ambition, the next governing passion of all rich misers, will appropriate every rich heiress in the kingdom to the eldest son of some of our nobility, which in a few years must greatly increase the property and influence of the other house of parliament, to the manifest danger of our present happy constitution.

In short, Sir, I think there can be nothing more evident than that this bill must tend towards introducing an aristocratical form of government amongst us; therefore I must be of opinion, that our giving our consent to its being passed into a law, would be a sort of treachery towards our constituents, as it is a step to-

wards reducing them to the same abject slavish condition, which the people of Venice were reduced to by their great council in the beginning of the 14th century. But this of its being dangerous to our constitution is not the only bad consequence to be apprehended from passing this bill into a law; for it will really prove a sort of prohibition of marriage with respect to all our poorer sort of people, because it will render the solemnization of that ceremony so tedious and troublesome, or so expensive, that many of them will either chuse to live single, or agree to live together without any marriage at all. We know how averse our people generally are to a proclamation of banns, even in the present method, when in any of our holy-day weeks the whole may be performed, and the loving couple made happy by marriage in three or four days; how much more averse then will they be to this way of marrying, when they must give a week's notice before the banns can be first proclaimed, and after that must wait above three weeks before the proclamation of banns can be finished, and the marriage ceremony performed according to the rules prescribed by this bill? We may therefore with great reason presume, that very few even of the most vulgar sort of our people will submit to be married by way of proclamation of banns, and what with stamp-duties and fees we have made licences so expensive, that very few of them can bear the expence, and if they could, there are but few of them that know how to come at a licence.

What then will be the consequence, Sir, of passing this bill into a law? In my opinion, the certain consequence will be that of rendering common whoring as frequent among the lower sort of people, as it is now among those of the better sort; and multitudes of wenchs in all parts of the country, when they find they cannot get husbands according to law, will set up the trade; so that the bill ought really to be called, a bill for the increase of fornication in this kingdom. How this will suit with the religion or morals of our people I shall leave to the consideration of our clergy, but I am sure it will not suit with the happiness of the society, which must always depend upon increasing the breed of the industrious and labouring sort of people amongst us; and therefore instead of making a law for preventing this increase by throwing obstacles in the way of marriage, we should consider what is the cause that makes clandestine marriages so frequent amongst us, and endeavour to remove that cause by some new regulation. I shall not pretend

tend to offer any scheme for this purpose, but I must say, that I can see no necessity for a proclamation of banns : I can see no reason why the parish should be told so often, and in such a solemn and public manner, that there is a marriage intended between John the plowman and Mary the dairy-maid ; and it is plain, that neither the clergy nor the promoters of this bill think a proclamation of banns absolutely necessary, because they admit of a marriage licence without it. I am therefore apt to suspect, that this proclamation of banns was introduced, and is now to be enforced by law, in order to render licences necessary ; and the only use of a licence I take to be that of putting money into the pockets of our clergymen or some of their officers : Whereas, if the parson of every parish had a power to marry people at his church without either licence or proclamation of banns, I believe, we should never have any such marriage shop set up as that at Keith's chapel, or any of those now kept within the rules of the Fleet or King's-bench prisons ; and if there were no such public marriage shops kept, a young gentleman or a young lady would find it very difficult to get married to any low or infamous person, because a settled clergyman would have some regard to his character ; and as such clergymen are not below the law, they might be prevented by law from marrying any but such as they knew, or such as were recommended to them by some person of character whom they did know, who should always be present at the ceremony, and a signing witness to the register and certificate of marriage.

I shall not say, Sir, that this would prevent a young gentleman or young lady's being ever married without the consent of their parents or guardians ; nor do I think that such marriages ought to be absolutely prohibited, because it would be giving a greater power to parents, and especially guardians, than they ought to have, and which, from experience we may presume, would often be made a very bad, a very tyrannical use of. But it would, I am persuaded, prevent infamous or scandalous marriages, because there would then be no shop for the solemnization of such a marriage, as their only support now arises from the multitude of vulgar marriages solemnized at such shops, because they cannot be so conveniently, or at so cheap a rate, solemnized any where else. Whereas, if a marriage could be solemnized as conveniently, and for as little expence, at the parish church, and by a regular clergyman, even the most

vulgar would chuse to be married there ; and I should readily agree to any law you please for enforcing the keeping of a regular register at every church or chapel where marriages could be solemnized, and for the more easily convicting, and more severely punishing such as should be guilty of bigamy ; but I cannot agree to what will be in some measure a prohibition of marriage amongst the poor, for the sake of preventing what we call clandestine marriages amongst the rich ; for marriage may be compared to the importation of some of the conveniences of life : If you lay heavy taxes upon such importation, you of course introduce smuggling, and if by severe laws you prevent smuggling, you force the poor to make the best shift they can without the use of such conveniences ; so by taxing and throwing obstacles in the way of marriage, you of course introduce clandestine marriages, and if you prevent these by severer laws, you will force the poor to make the best shift they can without marrying. This, I am convinced, will be the effect of the bill now before us, and as this is neither consistent with the religion or morals of the people, nor with the interest or happiness of the society, I must be against passing this bill into a law.

*The next that spoke was L. Bellienus, whose Speech upon this Occasion was to the following Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

I HAVE not very long had the honour of a seat in this august assembly, but, I believe, the oldest member amongst us never was present at such an extraordinary debate as what we are now upon. The real question now before us is, whether we shall leave our young gentlemen of fortune, whilst under age, a prey to bawds and prostitutes, and our young ladies of fortune, whilst under age, a prey to sharpers and fortune-hunters, or whether we shall pass a bill which alone can effectually put an end to this evil, by which so many of our best families have suffered, and more may suffer, and a bill which cannot possibly be attended with any inconvenience or danger to the society ? To hear such a question seriously opposed, and gravely debated, must certainly appear very strange to every one, who is not well acquainted with our constitution ; and if there were any foreigners now in our gallery, I hope there are not, they would certainly suppose, that many of us were sharpers or fortune-hunters.

*J—B—.*

and many others of us in combination with bawds and prostitutes.

To confirm what I say, Sir, I shall consider this bill, first as to the evil which it is designed to put an end to, and next as to the inconveniences and dangers which, it is said, may be apprehended from it. By our law, as it stands at present, a boy of 14 years of age may be seduced to marry a kitchen wench, or a common prostitute, and let his quality and fortune be never so considerable, he can never by any means avoid such a rash, inconsiderate, and infamous marriage: Nay, even our king's eldest son, the heir apparent to our crown, may at this age be seduced to marry a creature, without possibility of avoiding such a marriage by any law now in being. Then with regard to the female sex, a girl just turned of 12 years of age, may be seduced to marry the lowest, the most infamous wretch I can name, and let her quality or fortune be never so great, this marriage can never be avoided, nor can you inflict any higher punishment upon the man who marries such a girl, than an imprisonment for five years; neither can you, I think, deprive either her or her husband of the possession of her fortune, if her parents were both dead at the time of such marriage; and tho' it be high treason to violate the king's eldest daughter, yet it is neither treason nor felony to marry her, even tho' she be then presumptive heir to the crown, nor could you by any law now subsisting disannul such a marriage, if she was above 12 years old when the marriage was contracted, so that the son, perhaps, of a footman who had seduced her at that age to marry him, might come to have a legal right to the crown of these realms, and a right which you could not make void by any law now in being: I say, Sir, by any law now in being, because in such extraordinary cases, I do not know what the parliament might be induced to do by a law *ex post facto*; but as all such laws are of the most dangerous consequence, surely the wisdom of the nation, as our parliaments are called, should have foresight enough to prevent its being ever under a necessity to make any such.

Sir, I shall readily grant, that if our clergymen were all men of easy circumstances and unexceptionable characters, there would be no great danger of any such infamous marriages as I have mentioned being ever contracted, because no such clergyman will ever solemnize the religious ceremony of marriage between any two persons without knowing something of their characters, and would absolutely refuse to do so, if the marriage

appeared to him to be rash, scandalous, or infamous, with respect to either of the parties. But I am sorry to say, Sir, that many of our clergy are not in easy circumstances, and some are very far from being of unexceptionable characters; for we all know that some of them have set up shops, as the Hon. gentleman very properly called them, where any two persons whatsoever may be clandestinely married, without any inquiry into their characters, or even notwithstanding its being known, that the marriage will be of the most infamous sort, with respect to one of the contracting parties. This we all know, Sir, and I believe, every one of us may recollect more than one instance, where a young gentleman or a young lady has been betrayed, and deceitfully drawn into such a marriage, to the great grief of their parents, and the utter ruin of themselves. And as the evil is so glaring, and the misfortunes arising from it so notoriously frequent, will any gentleman say that a remedy should not be attempted, or that any other adequate remedy can be contrived, but that of declaring the marriage void, if not celebrated according to such rules as are or shall be prescribed by law?

That the parliament has a power to do so: That there is nothing inconsistent with justice or with religion in our doing so, no one, I believe, Sir, will doubt, who considers that this bill has already passed the house of lords, where the learned bishops have voices, and where the learned judges always attend and are ready to inform their lordships upon every point relating to law or right; and that our doing so can be no way inconsistent with the good of society, we may learn from the practice of our neighbours the Dutch. In Holland, Sir, a regular proclamation of banns, much the same with what we have here, is so necessary, that a marriage without it is absolutely void, without any decree or sentence of any court for declaring it so; and this proclamation of banns must be made not only in the place where the parties then reside, but also in the place of their former residence, if they have resided but a short time in the place where they then are; and even after proclamation of banns, they must be married in the church or chapel of the religion to which they belong; neither of which can be dispensed with but by the supreme court of Holland with respect to the nobility, or by the supreme magistrate of their city with respect to the other inhabitants; so that in Holland no licence can be granted, either as to the proclamation



of banns, or as to not being married at church, by any ecclesiastical person or court whatsoever; and no such licence or dispensation ought to be granted but upon good cause shewn to the court or magistrate, why one or both of these should be dispensed with.

Then, Sir, with regard to the consent of parents or guardians, the law of Holland is, that a son under 25, or a daughter under 20 years of age, must have the consent of the father, if alive, of the mother, if he be dead, or of the next relations, if both be dead; and such a power have the parents over their children under this age, that even after the banns have been regularly proclaimed, they may interpose and forbid the marriage, without being obliged to shew any cause for so doing, unless the proper magistrate should suspect their having a very selfish unjust cause; and if notwithstanding their forbidding the marriage the same should be solemnized, it is by their law, what they call *ipse jure*, void, that is so say, without the sentence of any court for declaring it void. Indeed, if the parents be both dead, the guardians or relations refusing their consent, or forbidding the marriage, are obliged to assign their reasons before the proper magistrate, who may approve or disapprove of them as he sees cause; and if without his authority the marriage should be solemnized, the marriage, 'tis true, is not void, but the party thus marrying a person under age, can reap no benefit by the marriage from the estate of the person so married. Nay, such is the duty of children to their parents, according to the opinion of the Dutch, that even after they are above the ages I have mentioned, they are obliged to give express notice to their parents of their intended marriage, who have 24 days after such notice, to appear before the proper magistrate and give their reasons for forbidding the marriage, and if those reasons should be approved of, and the marriage nevertheless solemnized, it would be *ipse jure* void.

I have been the more full in my account of the laws of Holland with regard to marriage, because I hope it will from thence appear, that every objection against the bill now under our consideration is frivolous and entirely groundless; and I must farther observe, Sir, that these laws are in force with regard to every subject of Holland even tho' the marriage should be solemnized in a place not under the dominion of the states, and according to the rules prescribed by the laws of that place. I know that as every one

of the seven provinces is a sort of sovereignty within itself, the laws of the other provinces are in some few respects different from those of the province of Holland, but in general they are pretty much the same; and these laws with respect to all the provinces have subsisted for several centuries, without adding to the power of the nobility of that country, or being any hindrance to the marriage of the poor, or any bar to the propagation of industrious and laborious people in that country, which, I believe, is the most populous spot of ground of any upon this globe, not even excepting China, tho' we admit all we have heard of that country to be literally true.

With respect to this bill's being a step towards introducing an aristocracy amongst us, by securing all the rich heiresses of the kingdom to the eldest sons of our nobility, I am surprised, Sir, at the suggestion; for admitting that rich fathers, or guardians of rich heiresses would always chuse to have their daughters or wards married to peers or the eldest sons of peers, and would take measures to compel the young ladies under their care to agree to such matches, tho' contrary to their inclinations, which, experience must convince us, is not to be admitted, yet from the laws of this country we must know, that no father can absolutely compel his daughter, much less can a guardian compel his ward, to marry any one he pleases, and if the young lady will but stay till she is one and twenty, she may as freely marry the man she likes after this bill is passed into a law, as she can do at this present time, because neither the father nor the guardian can then forbid the banns, or prevent her having a licence, unless there be something very infamous in the match she proposes for herself; and even in that case it could be done only by making interest with the proper persons not to grant a licence or to proclaim the banns; for this bill gives no legal power to the father, or to any relation, of a gentleman or lady of full age, to prevent the granting a licence, or the proclamation of banns; and if the proper officer should refuse to grant a licence, or the proper clergyman should refuse to proclaim the banns, without a just cause, I believe, he would be liable to an action upon which very heavy damages might be recovered against him.

But now, Sir, supposing that by this bill's being passed into a law, all the rich heiresses in the kingdom could be effectually secured for the eldest sons of our peers, I believe the property of our nobility in general will in every age be

as much diminished by the extinction of some, and the extravagance of others, as it can be increased by the marriage of heiresses or the creation of new peers. This has always been my way of thinking, and I am sorry to say that the conduct of the present generation furnishes me with reasons for being confirmed in this way of thinking, rather than with any reason for altering it; from whence I am of opinion, that we have more reason to apprehend danger to our constitution from an increase of the number of peers, than from an increase of their property, for nothing can be of more dangerous consequence to our constitution, than a great number of peers who cannot support their dignity, without a pension from, or some employment under the crown; which may very probably happen, if the number of peers should be very much increased, as no estate can by our law be unalienably annexed to the title, and as the family estate is often separated from the title, when the latter happens to devolve upon a collateral branch; therefore, if it were in our power, I think, we should contribute towards a poor lord's being always sure of matching himself with some rich heiress, and thereby restoring the lustre and the independency of his family.

Then, Sir, as to the marriage of our poor, there is nothing in this bill that can prevent any thing of that kind which ought to be encouraged, or even suffered; for as to all those rash and inconsiderate marriages which are entered into between two poor creatures, sometimes before they have got cloaths to their backs, and often before they have saved any thing for furnishing a lodging or cottage for themselves, or have got into any way of providing for themselves, much less for their children, I think they ought all, if it were possible, to be prevented; therefore to lay the poor under a necessity of thinking beforehand of what they are about, is in my opinion, a wise and necessary regulation, and can prevent no marriage which ought to be permitted; and as to such of the poor, who have thought beforehand, and in consequence thereof have saved a little money, and got into some way of living, if they are in a very great hurry to be married, or not willing to have the parish made acquainted with their intended marriage, 30 or 40 shillings is not such a large sum as to prevent their getting themselves married; and this is the highest expence that a marriage by licence will cost them any where in this kingdom, for in most places it will not cost near so much, nor can any of them be at a loss where to apply for a licence, because

the parson or curate of their parish can always inform them.

But besides the reason of the thing, Sir, the example of Holland, where the marriage is absolutely void if entered into without proclamation of banns or a licence, must convince us, that such a regulation in this kingdom can no way prevent or lessen the number of marriages amongst our poor; and from the same example we must be convinced, that it can no way impede the propagation of the industrious and laborious part of our people; for there is no country in the world where this sort of people is more numerous, more frugal, or more diligent than they are in Holland, which I am apt to think is chiefly owing to their preventing those rash and inconsiderate marriages so frequent in this country; for if an inquiry were to be strictly made, I believe it would appear, that our Fleet and May-fair marriages have very much increased the propagation of beggars, rogues, and the most abandoned sort of prostitutes, amongst us, and but very little that of laborious and industrious poor, as most of this sort here in London are such as were born and brought up in the country, where they have very few clandestine marriages, and where their marriages do not proceed from a drunken frolic, or some sudden whim, as most of our clandestine marriages here in London do, and as they are suddenly joined they are very often as suddenly parted, and each of them perhaps in a few days coupled with a fresh spouse; therefore I do not at all wonder at its appearing, that vast multitudes have been married in a year at such a place as May-fair. But this is such an abuse of the religious ceremony of marriage, that no man who thinks there is any thing sacred in that ceremony, can in my opinion be against passing this bill into a law, as it is the only effectual method for putting an end to this abuse, and for shutting up those infamous marriage shops, which have so long been a scandal to this country and a public nuisance in the eye of every sober christian.

I have said, Sir, the only effectual method; for what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was pleased to propose, is rather a scheme for rendering all marriages clandestine, than for preventing any such for the future; because an abandoned fellow might then marry twenty different women in twenty different parishes, and might in every parish get an alehouse-keeper, or some tradesman, to vouch for him to the incumbent, who could not take upon him to object to the character of one of his parishioners against whom he

had no legal objection; and if the fellow should afterwards be discovered to be a rogue, the person who recommended him might bring himself off by saying, that he had known him for so long, and had never heard of his having been married to any other woman. And if a young lady of fortune should be seduced by a sharper or footman to elope from her parents or guardians, in order to go and marry him, can we think that he could not find, in some distant parish, a house-keeper of unexceptionable character to recommend him and the lady to the curate of the parish? This scheme, I shall grant, would be effectual enough for shutting up the infamous marriage shops we have now amongst us, because it would make every church and chapel in England a shop for clandestine marriages, and some of them, I fear, would become very near as infamous as those we have now in May-fair or the Fleet.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that nothing but that of rendering every marriage void which is not publicly solemnized according to the rules prescribed by law, can prevent the evils now so justly complained of, and by which so many of our best families have suffered; and as there are no rules prescribed by this bill, but such as are absolutely necessary for preventing impositions, and such as I have shewn, both from reason and the example of Holland, to be productive of no dangerous consequences, I shall be for its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

As all the SPEECHES made in the POLITICAL CLUB, are not inserted in their Journal book, any gentleman may send a copy or extract of what he said upon any important debate, to the publisher of this MAGAZINE, and it shall be inserted by itself, or in its proper place.

TO the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is an old proverb, that a By-stander sees more of the game than either of the parties engaged in it; but for the truth of this proverb, we must suppose the by-stander to be such a one as perfectly understands the game; for a by-stander at a game at chess, who knows nothing, or but very little, of the game, cannot surely be supposed to see more of the game than either of the persons engaged in it. For this reason I have always thought it very presumptuous in any of our little garreteer statesmen, to assume the name

of By-stander; because if he thereby means any thing, he must mean to insinuate to the reader, that he sees further into our political contests than any of our ministers of state, or any of the heads of the opposition. *Credat Judæus appella.* And indeed, by what they write, they soon shew that to be false, which, by the name they assume, they endeavour to insinuate. This was never more apparent than in some remarks lately published by one who presumes to call himself a By-stander, upon two of the speeches in your Magazine against the famous bill for naturalizing the Jews.

This author's first argument in favour of the bill is to shew, that it will have little or no effect; *risum teneatis?* But the reason he gives, why it will have no effect, is still more ridiculous: The Jews, he says, are hated and detested by all who call themselves Christians: Must it not then, says he, be the greatest absurdity and inconsistency to suppose, that the Jews will leave those *Christian* countries, where they now live securely, to come and settle in any great number in this country where they are generally hated and detested?

His next, and indeed the only other argument he brings in favour of the bill is, that the Jews, even tho' they should all be made natural born subjects, will neither purchase lands, nor erect any manufactures, nor exercise any trade in this kingdom, *Quam ridicule.*

The author having thus, as he thinks, furnished us with sufficient arguments for the passing of this bill into a law, proceeds next to answer some of the arguments that were made use of against it; and he wisely concludes, that there is not any curse attends the Jewish nation, because our Saviour upon the cross cried, *Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do:* And because St. Stephen, when they were stoning him to death, cried, *Lord, lay not this sin to their charge.* In this our by-stander shews himself to be as shallow a divine as he is a politician; for every school-boy must know, that both these petitions implied the condition, provided they sincerely and heartily repented of the crime they had committed: Can this be supposed, whilst they continue obstinate in their unbelief? God Almighty may be pleased to open their eyes, and when he does, they can have no occasion for such a bill as this; but until he does, we have 1700 years experience for supposing, that a curse does and will attend the nation in general; for none but such a divine as this author will suppose, that God Almighty will ever shew mercy to an

\* I have added the word Christian, because even this By-stander cannot be so ignorant as to suppose, that Jews can live securely in the despotick and tyrannical governments of Asia or Africa.

an obstinate sinner or unbeliever; and every Christian must grant, that we ought not voluntarily to associate with sinners or unbelievers.

The next argument he takes notice of is, that drawn from the story of Esther, and in order to shew that this story was not properly applied, he lays down two positions, both of which are false. The first is, that this story is recorded in the holy scripture to do honour, instead of being a reproach, to the Jews. From what part of the book he drew this position, neither he nor any one else can tell; for the story is related merely to shew the reason why the Jews afterwards kept the 14th and 15th days of the month Adar as days of feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor; and at the same time to inculcate that religious and moral doctrine, that God Almighty by his Providence often makes the wicked fall into the pit which they had dug for others. I shall indeed grant, that if the unfortunate natives who had fallen under the displeasure of the Jews, were possessed of any thing that was worth taking, it was honourable in the Jews, and at the same time very political, considering who helped them to perpetrate this massacre, not to lay their hands on the prey; but no man will say, that they could acquire any honour by murdering 76000 defenceless people.

This our By-stander was himself sensible of, and therefore his second position is, that the Jews were assaulted by the people, and that they killed this great number in their own defence: Whereas the sacred historian says, chap. 9, v. 2, 3. *The Jews gathered themselves together in their cities, throughout all the provinces of the king Abasuerus, to lay hands on such as sought their hurt; and no man could withstand them, for the fear of them fell upon all people. And all the rulers of the provinces, and the lieutenants, and the deputies, and officers (or servants) of the king, helped the Jews; because the fear of Mordecai fell upon them.* Thus from the holy scripture itself it appears, that this was what may properly be called a general massacre of an innocent defenceless people; for tho' the Jews were probably then as much hated and detested by the people of that country, as they are now by the people of this country, and always must be by the people of all countries, because they hate and detest all but their own people, yet if the decree obtained by Haman had been to be carried into execution, and all the Jews to be murdered, it was not the people, but the rulers of the provinces, the lieutenants, the deputies, and the servants of the king,

October, 1753.

that is to say, the standing army, that were to have been the chief executioners and murderers. In this therefore the Jews may most justly be compared with the Papists, the only difference being, that this Jewish massacre exceeded, as to the number of people murdered, any Popish massacre we read of in history.

The 3d, and the only other argument this author attempts to answer, is, that of its being very precarious to expect, that this bill will induce an old rich Jew, who has been born and bred in another country, to come over to settle and live here. In order to answer this argument he states it, as if the gentleman had said, that this bill will not encourage or prevail with one rich Jew to come from abroad, and settle in this nation. Upon which our author exults thus: "And if it will not encourage rich Jews to come over and settle here, no man can be so weak as to think it will bring over the poor Jews.—Is not this a plain confession, that this bill will do neither good nor harm?" From whence he wisely concludes, "that the opposers have been acting a *farce*." Whereas every man of common sense would from hence conclude, that the legislature has been acting a *farce*, and that every member of a legislature ought to oppose passing a *new* law, if he thinks it such a one as will do neither good nor harm. But tho' an old rich Jew may not be prevailed on to leave a climate which, from his infancy, he has been accustomed to, in order to live under a new climate which may very probably be disagreeable to his constitution, yet his children may, and very probably will, when they can thereby intitle themselves to all the liberties and privileges of a free born Englishman; and as half a dozen, or perhaps half a hundred Jews, (for I know of no law or order to prevent it) may be included in one naturalization bill, it is so far from being weak to think that this bill will bring over the poor Jews, that it is ridiculous to suppose the contrary, considering the abject slavish condition in which the Jews live in every country of the world, even Holland not excepted, and the security they acquire for life, liberty, and estate, by being naturalized in this country.

Our By-stander had not the sagacity to find out, that the gentleman who made use of this argument, did not make use of it for shewing, that the bill would do neither good nor harm, but to shew, that it would not do the good our ministers expected from it. He knew that ministers seldom extend their views beyond what they think may be the term of their

M m m

cwa

own administration ; and that our ministers expected, that this bill would induce the rich Jews to come here from all parts of the world, to invest their money in our funds, which would enable them to run the nation yet farther in debt, in case of a new war, or to reduce yet farther the interest payable on our publick funds, in case the peace continued. But neither this gentleman, nor any gentleman of common-sense ever supposed, that when the birth-right of Englishmen was thus so generously, and at so cheap a rate, tendered to the whole Jewish nation; great numbers of them would not in a few years come over, either to turn our landed gentlemen out of their estates, or our merchants and shop-keepers out of their trade ; will any man but this shallow politician suppose, that the Jews, who can purchase land estates no where in the world, will not come to purchase here, as soon as they are convinced, that they cannot only purchase here, but are to have the protection of our laws, and of our lords lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, high sheriffs, justices of the peace, and standing army, for securing them in the enjoyment of the land estates they purchase ? Will any but such a one suppose, that the Jews will not come to be merchants, shop-keepers, masters of manufactories, &c. in this country, when they find they can do so with as much security as any natural born subject, and with more than they can expect in any other country whatsoever ?

These are suppositions which none but such as are totally ignorant of the nature, as well as the present state of mankind, will make. Therefore it is most reasonable to suppose, that in a few years we shall have an inundation of Jews amongst us ; and the consequences with respect to our constitution will certainly be fatal ; for it was rightly observed by one of the members of your Political Club, that the Jews can never, like other foreigners, incorporate with us \* : They must always remain a distinct people ; and as they hate and detest all people but themselves, they must be always hateful and detestable to the people of this kingdom ; therefore, for their own safety, as well as security, they must always be for exalting the power of the crown and debasing that of the people ; consequently, at all elections they will throw their weight into the ministerial scale ; and if many of them should become possessed of land estates in our counties, and many others of them should become sharers in the rights and privileges of our cities and boroughs, would it be possible for us ever to have a

free and independent parliament, or a parliament that would give themselves the least concern about the liberties and privileges of the people ? Therefore it is, I think, a demonstration, that this Jews act, if not repealed, must necessarily at last destroy our constitution.

A But suppose the nation should take the alarm, before such a number of Jews were naturalized, by birth or otherwise, as to be able to carry most of our elections in favour of the court ; and suppose such a parliament should be chosen, as would bring in a proper bill for guarding against this danger ; if we had then a great number of rich Jews in the kingdom, and an artful, ambitious prince upon the throne, what would be the consequence ? He would not do as Charles I. did : He would not think of raising money by illegal methods upon his people, before he had an army willing, and sufficient for enforcing the payment of them ; but he would dismiss his parliament, and immediately draw together a numerous army of natives and foreigners, for which purpose the Jews would readily furnish him with the necessary sums of money, because they might depend upon being repaid with usury, as soon as the prince had established his absolute power.

This suggestion is far from being chimerical ; for the example of king John, which was very properly mentioned by another member of your Political Club†, must convince us, that a king who has money may always have an army fit for his purpose ; and whoever reads the history of that tyrannical reign with due attention, must, I think, be of opinion, that we have already too many Jews amongst us ; for I shall always be jealous, I hope laudably jealous, of the crown's having any other way of raising money than that of a free grant from the people in parliament. And if any future king of this kingdom should, by the advice of wicked or corrupt ministers, resolve to protect the Jews in defiance of his parliament, can we make it a doubt, whether or no the Jews would supply such a king with money for raising such an army as would render it unnecessary for him ever to call another parliament ?

F I hope, I have now shewn, that this act not only may, but necessarily must do great harm, and as our By-stander has allowed, that it can do but very little good, even he, I think, must grant, that it is an act which ought not to have been passed, and an act which ought, as soon as possible, to be repealed.

Cambridge,

I am, &c.

Sept. 17, 1753.

\* See Lond. Mag. for June last, p. 265.

† See Lond. Mag. for July, p. 317, and 32

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR long delay of the insertion of my letter made me imagine you did not design to publish it; but as I now find it was occasioned by the great room the debates took up in your Magazine, which were things of greater consequence, and finding this gentleman has made a reply to a letter of Mr. Horne's, (p. 281.) I therefore hope you will give this a place also in our next.—If there should be any thing this gentleman has objected to that I have not answered or have overlooked, I shall be glad to know it by your Magazine, and I will then either agree with him or give my reasons for dissenting from him. I am

Oxford,

Yours,

Sept. 29, 1753.

CANDIDUS.

THIS gentleman in his reply observes thus. "One sort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet consist of particles of a larger size; and if the constituent particles of one fluid, or any other sort of matter, be smaller than the constituent particles of another fluid, I cannot look upon them to be the same sort of fluid: They must be two different sorts, even tho' mankind should give them the same name." This is asserted with the author's wonted confidence, but wants some proof, either by experiments or otherwise, to be credited; and as we now admit nothing into philosophy but what is grounded on experiments, which are against the above assertion, therefore, I hope, its author will excuse me for not assenting to it.—In the first place, it is entirely begging the question, when he says, "that one sort of fluid may be rarer than another and yet consist of particles of a larger size." For to come to the original particles or atoms of any fluid is out of our power, therefore this assertion is false in fact; but this we do know, that the more divided or the smaller the parts of any body are, the rarer it will be and the less resistance it will have; and as, in my last letter, I produced experiments that prove fire, light and air were of the same substance or essence; so, I think, unless he can prove that these experiments are not just, he must allow this, viz. that the smaller the airs are, the more rare they will be, and where they are most concentered, or where the largest number of atoms are united, there they must be the most dense, and cause the greatest resistance.

In the next place, this gentleman says, "how the constituent particles of a fluid, or any other sort of matter, can of them-

selves become of a smaller or larger size, I cannot conceive; for friction or internal motion never alters the constituent parts of any sort of matter, but only separates those parts which before adhered together." Here again he either misunderstands or misrepresents him, for Mr. Horne does not suppose, that the original, or (as he pleases to call them) the constituent particles of matter become of a smaller or larger size, but only a separation of concretes of those that had adhered together.

"Nor can I conceive, why a fluid of larger constituent particles should push hard against a fluid of small constituent particles, if there be no interstitial vacuities."

As to interstitial vacuities, this gentleman, to make a plausible argument, carries it farther than can be determined, nay, farther than is intended or desired; for we will not contend, supposing a number of original particles or atoms of the smallest size were united together, that there shall be no interstitial vacuities between them, because this is a thing of no consequence in the dispute, nor can there be any experimental proof on either side, therefore this must depend on our own imagination; but by interstitial vacuities, we mean the vacuities amongst all concentered matter of the universe in general, as we find in the diamond itself, where we see the vacuities between its parts are filled with light, otherwise it could not have a free passage thro' it; for was there not a plenum of light within its parts, light by entering on one side could not push other light out on the opposite side.—

"Whether some sorts of matter may not produce an effect without contact, is a question we cannot easily resolve, because the constituent parts of some sort of matter may be endued with a repulsive force, and consequently may without contact act upon one another, and upon all parts of matter that come within the sphere of their repulsion." As to his imagination, that matter can act where it is not in contact or at a distance from itself, it is so absurd an opinion that I believe it needs no answer. "That matter may be endued with a repulsive force, and act within its sphere of repulsion," these and such like are only learned terms to prevent the vulgar from knowing we are ignorant of their causes. "The constituent parts of air seem to be endued with this repulsive force, which is the reason that air may be vastly compressed by a compressive power that is superior to its power of repulsion." That air may be compressed into less compass than what it naturally

takes up, I doubt not, is a vulgar error by not knowing its properties; which is composed of parts of different sizes, therefore enclosing it in vessels that will confine only some of its larger parts, we can, by force, press out a great quantity of the smaller particles thro' the side of the containing vessels, when most of its largest are left behind; in the same manner as we do the juice of any berries in a press, which berries, when they are first put into the press, will, perhaps, fill a bushel, but after the juice or finer parts that will pass the press have been discharged, the whole quantity left in the press will not fill a peck; so the air, after the finer parts are passed, the concreted air left behind will be much less in quantity than it was before; and what he calls the repulsive power, or power of expansion then given to it, is no other than the endeavour of the more fine, rare, or subtle parts of the air to press themselves between the parts of this denser air. Storms, hurricanes, gunpowder and every phenomenon in nature give us instances of the great force, or conflict there is between rare and dense air, and this force is always in proportion to the rarity of the one, and the density of the other.

This imagination, that the air itself was pressed into less compass than it occupied before, has led some of our greatest philosophers into the most absurd notions; as that is which Mr. Pemberton gives us, as the opinion of Sir Isaac Newton, see his View, p. 356, where he says, "that this whole globe of earth, nay, all the known bodies in the universe together, as far as we know, may be compounded of no greater portion of solid matter, than might be reduced into a globe of one inch only in diameter, or even less." Now had we not a great many other reasons to think these great men were in their senses, by such assertions as these, I think, we must have supposed them to be mad-men, by forming an idea that the whole universe and all it contains could be reduced to so small a compass as a common walnut. When they were imagining, they might as well have said a grain of mustard; which, I think, would have seemed a little more surprising to the vulgar.

If this gentleman thinks æther a more proper name than light, as not being so intelligible to the vulgar, I will not dispute it with him; but I cannot agree that this æther or light can be more dense in one place than in another; no, the density and rarity are occasioned by the different mixtures of light and air. Wherever light abounds there it will be most and where the air abounds, there it

will be most dense.—As to his imagining that at the focus of a burning glass, light is more dense than any where else, it is a mistake, for the air is there rarified or made less dense, as we see it is in every place where there is fire in action, and the rays of light are not collected by the lens, but the effect is occasioned by the lens suffering no parts of the air but light to pass thro' it; therefore there must be a larger quantity at the focus than any where else.—His mistaken notion, of the electrical stream getting the more rare the farther it moves from the electrical body, has been already explained in my last letter. (See p. 371.)

*From a Paper that has lately made its Appearance under the Title of The PROTESTER, by Isaac Barebone, one of the PEOPLE. N<sup>o</sup> 18.*

WE have lately had such an overflow of honours, and our poor ministers are still beset with so many claimants, that I am afraid it will not belong in the power of any man in England, to advertise his estate for sale, as a certain person did about 20 years ago, with an N. B. by way of recommendation, "That no peer had residence within 11 miles of the premises."

And, upon this occasion, it will become me to retract many of the free things which I ventured to say in a former paper, of national poverty: More especially those which seem'd to argue, that, in point of ability, merit, service, spirit, &c. &c. this country was never so poor as now.

I have since cast my eye on the peerage-lists, both Irish and English; and, upon sight of so many new creations, and so many new promotions, cannot avoid taking shame to myself, by acknowledging thus publicly, that the contrary is true; and that neither this, nor any other country, ever produced such a crop of worthies, in so short a space of time before.

*After several other things said in the same manner on this subject, the writer proceeds thus:* To say all in a word, were even the old, old nobility to take umbrage at their new companions (as some foolish people affect to wonder they do not) and, in imitation of those, who, on a late memorable occasion, were so extremely zealous to draw a line between the peerage and the commons of Britain, were also to draw a line between the two classes, who would regard the distinction, or distinguish the difference? Is not the ministration of honour as much in the disposition of the crown as that of the coin? Is it to be supposed, that the \* \* \* would put

put his image and superscription on any one piece that was not of standard-value; and consequently needed nothing but the royal stamp, to authorise its own currency? Is there any man so ridiculous as to prefer an old, thin, half-worn guinea of Charles II. to one of George II. fresh out of the Mint, with so many additions of German arms, and German titles upon them? And as to the old coins of the Tudors and Plantagenets, do they not exactly resemble the old nobility of those times? Are not they in a manner worn out? Are their names any otherwise recollected or considered than as so many helps to history? Are they to be found in any of the great offices of state which were held with so much lustre by their ancestors? And have not, on the contrary, the new men, like the new guineas, got the start of them in all things?

And now having premised thus much in favour of the present system, I shall fill up the rest of my paper, with the opinions of past times on some such topics as these; begging pardon at the same time, for having called them authorities, in my introduction: For some of them having been already exploded by the wisdom of the nation; and all of them laid aside with other obsoletes, it is plain, they are of no authority at all.

In the first place, then, Mr. Selden takes the liberty to say, "the making of new lords lessens all the rest:" And by a familiar reference of the story of a country fellow, who never could be brought to pray to a St. Nicholas, which he knew had been made out of his own plum-tree, insinuates, how hard it is to honour the name, when we cannot help despising the materials.

That martyr to patriotism, Mr. Sydney, also, expresses himself on the subject of nobility, in the following brave words. "I forbear to mention the sordid ways of attaining to titles in our days: But whoever will take the pains to examine them, shall find, that they rather defile than ennoble the possessors: And, whereas men are truly ennobled only by virtue, and respect is due to such as are descended from those who have bravely serv'd their country, because it is presumed, (till they shew the contrary) that they will resemble their ancestors, these modern courtiers, by their names and titles, frequently oblige us to call to mind such things as are not to be mentioned without blushing. Whatever the ancient noblemen of England were, we are sure they were not such as these. And, tho' it should be confessed, that no others but dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts and barons had their places in the

councils mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus, or in the great assemblies of the Saxons, it could be of no advantage to such as are now called by those names. They were the titles of office, conferr'd upon those who did and could best conduct the people in time or war, give council to the king, administer justice, and perform other publick duties, but were never made hereditary, except by abuse: Much less were they sold for money, or given as recompences of the vilest services. If the ancient order be totally inverted, and the ends of its institution perverted, they, who from thence pretend to be distinguished from other men, must build their claim upon something very different from antiquity."

Thirdly, Mr. Locke defines the prerogative, to be a power in the supreme magistrate, of acting at discretion, or without a rule, for the publick good, in causes where the laws are silent: And, having sufficiently enlarged upon the use, proceeds in these words upon the restrictions occasioned by the abuse, to wit. "But when mistake or flattery prevailed with weak princes to make use of this power for private ends of their own, and not for the publick good, the people were sain, by express laws, to get the prerogative determined in those points wherein they found disadvantage from it."

And, lastly, our annals furnish us with one remarkable instance, of a ministerial scheme avowed in parliament by an express message from the throne, to curtail the prerogative in one instance, by limiting the number of peers; which at the death of Q. Elizabeth was but 57, the bishops excepted; and at that time was increased to 178; difference 121.

I touch upon this as more matter of historial curiosity; for the opportunity being once lost, repentance comes too late: And, if I add any part of the controversy, not commonly to be found in the collections relating to it, it may be also supposed, I do it for fear that should be lost likewise.

The reason of the bill assigned in the said message was, "to secure the freedom and constitution of parliaments to all future ages;" and the arguments employed against it were drawn from the danger arising to the same constitution, from an over-weight thereby given to the peerage: But this notion of an over-weight of that kind was not admitted by the friends of the bill; for, at the same that they did admit every single peerage would be of more value to the holder than it was before, they denied, the whole number as determined by the bill, would be near so con-



considerable, as a greater number would necessarily become, on a supposition, they were to go on, encreasing as they had hitherto done: For it was said, the greater the number of peers was, the more land and money would be possessed by the whole body of peers taken together; the more numerous would be their relations, friends, acquaintance and dependants; as also the stronger their influence in first electing, and then ruling a house of commons; in consequence of which, the house of commons might be little more than the house of peers over again, forming those money-bills which the latter were only to pass; full of their creatures; not the representatives of the commons of Great-Britain, but of the lords; not even the representatives of property, any otherwise than by representing the peers, who, in such case, would have most of the property in their hands: Nor, in any respect, operating as a balance against the lords, but, on the contrary, operated upon and subservient to their influence only; which subservience would give them in effect a monopoly of all parliamentary power, and thereby render them masters of the constitution.

It was also urged, ridiculously enough, by such of the whigs as had complained so bitterly in the preceding reign of the very thing they now contended for; that, in depriving the crown of the power of forming a majority, by as many new creations as would serve any present purpose, the lords would be rendered too mighty for the crown: To which it was answered, that the crown had much less to apprehend on one hand, than both the crown and the people too had on the other: And that in all difficult causes the least evil was to be chosen: As also, that in the particular thus objected to, which was the rendering the lords independent, lay the very virtue of the bill: That if those who pretended to be lovers of liberty thought it eligible for the crown to have it in its power to lay such a force on the lords, for a force it certainly was, they ought, for the same considerations, to insist on the expediency of bribery too. As thus, if a proposal was made to lay the ax to the root of bribery, would it not appear very odd in an advocate for liberty to reply in such terms as these? "Indeed bribery is not in itself a good thing. It has been already used almost to the ruin of the whole — it may be used more effectually for that purpose in time to come. But then, in case of a refractory disposition in the lords, how will it be possible to soften them? And how hard will it be to take away from the

crown such a jewel as the power of bribery, when such a conjuncture may possibly happen in which there may be occasion for it?" And that, in short, unless the bill was suffered to pass, the constitution would not only be shocked as often as a number of peers was made, whether for a good or bad purpose; but, by the ordinary course of progression, would, so often, be brought so much nearer both to contempt and ruin.

Then, as to the objections offered to that part of the bill, which substituted 25 hereditary peers in lieu of the 16 elected by the peers of Scotland according to the articles of union, it was said, the bare state of their case was enough to shew, that the alteration proposed, was for the credit of both parties: They being at present, but a sort of insect-lords, generated by court sunshine in a corrupt soil, having but a transitory existence, and no hope, but from their good behaviour, of a parliamentary regeneration, when their parliamentary being was brought to a period.

And, whereas it was also urged against the bill, that the remedy it contained was not suited to the evil; but that, in case of any such abuse of the prerogative, as seemed to be indicated by it, the adviser of such abuse, ought to be made answerable for it; to this it was answered, that such an alteration had the times undergone, that ministers could only be punished, by ministers: That he, who obtained the office, by what means soever, thought it his pursuit to absolve his predecessor, how obnoxious or guilty soever: That this was manifest both from reason and experience: And that consequently the clamours of the house of commons for inquiries, impeachments, &c. would from thence forward resemble those gales which shook the forest with their noise, without rooting up a single tree; tho' many were ready to drop with their own rottenness.

Lastly, it was said, that the commons, (where all the material opposition lay) at least the bulk of them, were as much out of the question as those who were without their doors: And that if all the aspirers among them were to be gratified with peerages, their share of the mischief resulting from it, would, in the end, be much the same with that of their fellow-subjects. That when one part of the constitution, or a mixture of the several parts, should, like Aaron's serpent, be in a capacity to swallow up the rest, all would then look back to this great crisis with regret. That in such case, either with or without a contest, the cause

cause of the community would probably be desperate; or rather there would be no community at all—And that already, for want of a due balance, every thing was to be apprehended from a combination of grantees, attached to profligate ministers, and devoted to the will of a resolute prince.

To the AUTHOR of *the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**A**N account was published not long ago of the Norfolk husbandry; by which any one, who is curious in such enquiries, may be in some measure informed, how a tract of land, formerly esteemed poor and barren, is now become one of the most fruitful countries in the world, and annually exports more than half as much corn, as all the rest of the kingdom. The chief art, by which this wonderful change has been effected, is that of varying frequently the produce. The same inclosure is never sown with corn for several years together; but after one or two harvests, it bears grafs or turnips; and the cattle which feed on these, manure the ground, and prepare it for another crop of corn. Thus it is contrived, that the land is never unprofitable. The turnips pay the charge of tillage; and when it is necessary that it should rest from bearing corn, it is then covered plentifully with sown grafs. Now it would be impossible for the farmers to pursue this method of husbandry, if they had not a market for their mutton, beef, and butter. These they send in great quantities to London; and it is the sale of them which has enabled the Norfolk husbandmen to bear the expence of opening clay pits, and by the help of this manure to improve their soil. And if the demands for these things were much encreased, almost all the waste grounds in the kingdom would be broken up, and turned to advantage.

My design in making these remarks is only to shew, by one instance, out of many which might be offered, how much the interest of the farmer and land-owner depends on the number of our people. Some have foolishly imagined, that the exportation of corn may support the price of it. But it should be first considered, whether it can preserve the growth of it. If the consumption of cattle, and other products of our land, declines; the growth of corn, and consequently the exportation of it must decline also. It is therefore apparent, that the more people we have to eat our meat at home, the more corn we shall have to spare for strangers.

Land, however rich and fertile in itself, is of no value, if it lies at a distance from any inhabited country. The more populous any place is, the greater is the value of land in it. If in England there are seven or eight millions of people, and if the land throughout the nation is now worth seven or eight shillings an acre; then it is probable, that every addition of a million to our people would encrease our rents one shilling an acre, and that the loss of a million would decrease them as much.

These points being not to be controverted; it is plainly absurd, to attempt to raise, or support, the value of land, by any expedient, which will lessen the number of our people. But the number of our people must be lessened by every thing, which is prejudicial to our trade, and every thing is prejudicial to our trade, which enhances the prices of our manufactures we export. And these prices must be enhanced by every thing, which makes the necessaries of life dear at home. Now the bounty on exported corn plainly contributes to make it dear at home. It therefore encreases the prices of our manufactures, is prejudicial to our trade, lessens the number of our people, diminishes the growth of corn, and is opposite to the interest of our farmers and land-owners.

#### A METHOD of preserving FRUIT.

**P**ITCH upon the best and most perfect of the fruit you would preserve whilst hanging upon the tree, which is not in the least bruised, nor the skin any where scratched or broken. Do not touch nor gather it with your hands, but tie a strong thread about the stalk, and, holding the thread tight in your hand, cut the stalk above the thread with a pair of scissors: The fruit being thus detached from the tree without touching the branches or any thing else, close the cut end of the stalk with Spanish wax to prevent the air acting upon it. Then roll up a sheet of paper in the form of a cone, with a little opening at the top; through this aperture pass the thread tied to the stalk of the fruit, so that it may be suspended in the cone, then close the aperture with soft green wax, and fold in the paper at the bottom, and close and secure it with wax in like manner, so that the air may be effectually excluded, for if the air had access to the fruit, it would soon spoil and corrupt. The little cone inclosing the fruit may then be hung by the thread upon a nail in a dry temperate place, neither hot nor cold, so as it may not touch

touch any thing; and by these means fruit may be preserved quite sound and perfect for two or three years. Apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, and all such like-fruits, may be well preserved in this manner.

*A DESCRIPTION of RICHMOND in YORKSHIRE, with a VIEW of the same.*

**R**ICHMOND is situate in the North-Riding of this county, and is capital of a district, which from it has the name of Richmondshire, and is in the diocese of Chester. It is called Richmond from its situation upon a hill or mount, having a rich and fertile soil about it, tho' the country round it is rocky and barren. In the reign of Richard II. this town was annexed to the dutchy of Lancaster, and so it still continues. Earl Edwin built a castle here, the tower of which is still standing; as is also the steeple of the old priory. It has two churches, a very spacious market-place, and a stone bridge over the river Swale, which runs under the castle wall. The town is large, well-built, mostly of stone, and some houses of freestone. It is fortified with a wall, in which are three gates, leading to three different suburbs. It is inhabited by many gentry as well as tradesmen, and has a good market on Saturdays. It is a borough governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament, who at present are, J. York, Esq; and the earl of Ancrum. King Charles II. in 1675, created his natural son, Charles Lenox, by the dutchess of Portsmouth, duke of Richmond, in which honour he was in 1723. succeeded by his only son Charles, on whose death in 1750, the present duke succeeded to the title. The streets of the town are neat and handsome, and it holds pleas in all kinds of actions. It is said, that in the year 1732, Mr. Wharton of Newcastle, agent to his grace the late duke of Richmond, by ordering several places here to be dug very deep, discovered the draw-bridge and moat belonging to Richmond castle, which were of very curious workmanship.

Here thrives a kind of manufactory of knit yarn stockings for servants and ordinary people. Every family is employed that way, both great and small; and here you may buy the smallest-sized stockings for children for 1s. and 6d. the dozen pair, sometimes less. This trade extends itself into Westmoreland, or rather from Westmoreland, hither; for, at Kendal, Kirkby Stephen, and such other places in that county as border upon Yorkshire, the chief manufacture of yarn

stockings is carried on, which is indeed a very considerable one, and of late greatly increased, as also that of knit caps.

*EXPLANATION of the VIEW.*

1 The castle.—2 River Swale.—3 Trinity church.—4 St. Mary's church.—5 Friars' steeple.—6 Free school.—7 The vicarage.—8 Cling wood, where this drawing was taken.

*A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of PARLIAMENT. Continued from p. 424.*

**H**AVING now given an account of the most remarkable bills that were last session passed into laws, we shall next give an account of the most important bills which were brought in but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was a bill to render the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, more useful; which bill was moved for by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 2, and leave being accordingly given, Mr. Sydenham, lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mr. Townshend, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 27, when it was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. March 8, it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, but upon the question's being put it passed in the negative, without either debate or division; and we may prophesy, that no such bill can ever be contrived, unless our nobility, gentry, freeholders, citizens, and burgesses, would submit to such regulations as should oblige them to lift themselves of the militia, and to arm and train themselves so as to be fit for the purpose; for whilst they are allowed to employ servants and hire fellows to serve for them, no militia can be safe, or any other way useful than to serve for breeding recruits for our standing army.

F  
lea  
pa  
bil  
an  
rec  
bel  
Ri  
pri  
wa  
the  
lor  
no  
a'l  
'l  
be'

be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, the printed acts of assembly passed in the island of Jamaica from 1681, to 1737, inclusive. The 23d Mr. John Pitt, (from the commissioners of trade and plantations) presented to the house, pursuant to their address to his majesty of March 24, 1752, a report prepared by the said commissioners, in pursuance of the said address, relating to the present state of the island of Jamaica, and also copies of several accounts relating to the trade of the said island, and of several late acts passed there, for encouraging white people to come over and settle in that island, &c. as an appendix to the said report; and also at the same time he presented to the house the printed acts addressed for as above. All which were ordered to lie upon the table. The 27th the said report, &c. were referred to a committee of the whole house; and Mr. alderman Beckford moved for an address to his majesty, that he would give directions for laying before the house, a copy of the address to his majesty, from the council and assembly of the island of Jamaica, representing to his majesty the state of the said island; in which motion he was seconded by Sir Francis Dashwood, but the same being objected to by the lord Dupplin, Charles Townshend, Esq; Sir William Yonge, Robert Nugent, Esq; Edward Elliot, Esq; and Henry Pelham, Esq; the question was carried in the negative. March 8, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and next day the resolutions of the same being reported by Mr. John Pitt, and agreed to by the house, were as follow, 1. That the peopling the island of Jamaica with white inhabitants, and cultivating the lands thereof, is the most proper measure for the security of that island, and for increasing the trade and navigation between that island and Great-Britain, as well as to and from other parts of his majesty's dominions. 2. That the endeavours hitherto used by the legislative of the island of Jamaica, to encrease the number of white inhabitants, and to enforce the cultivation of lands, in the manner which may conduce best to the security and defence of that island, have not been effectual for these purposes. These resolutions being thus agreed to, Mr. Pitt, by direction from the committee, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better peopling the island of Jamaica with white inhabitants, for encouraging the cultivation of lands at present uncultivated in that island, and for making a proper distribution of such lands; which being agreed to, the said Mr. John Pitt,

October, 1753.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Townshend, M. Oswald, and the lord Dupplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented by the lord Dupplin, May 9, when it was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed; but was carried no farther during last session.

A Feb. 23, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen, of the city of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed; alledging, that the act passed in the 18th year of his majesty's reign, for prohibiting the wear and importation of cambricks and French lawns, and further explained and enforced by a subsequent law, had by long experience, been found ineffectual, to the great detriment of his majesty's revenue, and the loss of this branch of trade to the fair merchants and dealers, and putting it into the hands of smugglers and unfair traders; therefore praying the house to do therein as to them should seem meet. This petition was referred to a committee of the whole house; and several accounts relating to the importation and exportation of cambricks being called for and referred to the said committee, the house resolved itself into the same, March 23, and directed Sir William Calvert, their chairman, to move for leave to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks and French lawns, which he did the 27th, when it was granted, and Sir William Yonge, Mr. alderman Baker, and he, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, which was the more surprising, as it had from experience been found to be impossible to prevent the importation of cambricks and French lawns from other countries under different names, and still more impossible to prevent the consumption. However, a bill was prepared as ordered, and presented by Sir William Yonge, April 17, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. F The 19th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Wednesday se'nnight following. But by this time the linen-draper, having seen the bill, had taken the alarm, therefore on that day there was presented to the house and read a petition of the merchants and dealers in linen of the cities of London and Westminster, and borough of Southwark, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and all other the merchants and dealers in linen within Great-Britain; alledging, that should the said bill be passed into a law,

N n n

it

it would lay very great hardships and difficulties upon the fair trader, without restraining the infamous practice of smuggling, or the several other illicit means, by which the acts for prohibiting the importation and wear of cambricks and French lawns had been hitherto eluded; therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against the said bill; and it was ordered, that they should be heard by themselves or counsel upon the report; after which the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, as they did also the next day, when the report was ordered to be received upon that day se'nnight. In the mean time petitions to the same effect with the last, were presented against the bill, from the merchants and dealers in linen of Bristol, Reading, Preston, and York; and when the report came to be received, May 17, such strong reasons were given by the petitioners counsel and witnesses against the bill, that it was re-committed for that day month, and so dropt.

March 27, a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill for taking and registering an annual account of the total number of people, and of the total number of marriages, births, and deaths, and also of the total number of poor receiving alms from every parish, and extraparochial place in Great-Britain; and it was ordered, that Mr. Potter, Mr. Grenville, the lord Strange, the lord Hillsborough, the lord Barrington, the lord Dupplin, Mr. Charles Yorke, the lord advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Oswald, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Potter, March 30, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and a motion was then made, that the said bill be now printed; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative. April 2, it was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole house for the Friday following, which order being put off till next day, the house then resolved itself into the said committee; and Sir William Calvert, the chairman, reported the bill with the amendments, when it was ordered, that the report should be taken into consideration upon the Monday se'nnight following, and that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of that house. Accordingly on Monday April 16, the said report was taken into consideration, as it was also on the 18th and 19th, during which time several debates ensued, and great opposition was made to this bill, but at last

the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingrossed. May 1, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on the Friday following, which order was put off until May 8, when the order of the day being read, a motion was made, that the bill be now read a third time, which being opposed, a long debate ensued, wherein lieut. gen. Oglethorpe, Mat. Ridley, Esq; Thomas Pitt, Esq; William Thornton, Esq; Thomas Whichcot, Esq; Robert Vyner, Esq; col. Haldane, and Humphry Sydenham, Esq; spoke against the motion; and Thomas Potter, Esq; the lord Barrington, George Grenville, Esq; Charles Yorke, Esq; and the lord Hillsborough, for agreeing to it. At last the question was put and carried in the affirmative by 57 to 17; whereupon the bill was read a third time, a clause added by way of rider, and several amendments made to the bill, after which the question was put and agreed to for its passing, and Mr. Potter was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships did not think fit to grant, and consequently the bill was lost.

We come now, according to our usual method, to give some account of the most remarkable affairs of last session, in which some bill seemed designed, but none actually brought in; the first of which was a motion made, Feb. 1, for an instruction to the committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, that they should have power to consider of the act of the first year of his majesty's reign, for prohibiting the importation of wine in flasks, bottles, or small casks, so far as the said act relates to the prohibiting the importation of certain wines in flasks or bottles. The design of this motion was to have given liberty to import Burgundy and Champaign wines in flasks or bottles, as they are apt to be spoiled when imported in large casks; but as it would have been a loss to our own glass manufactures, which now pay a heavy duty, the question after some debate was carried in the negative, by 141 to 76; and the principal speakers were lord Hillsborough and Henry Fox, Esq; for the motion; and Robert Nugent, Esq; the lord Luxborough, and Charles Cocks, Esq; against it; Henry Pelham, Esq; who likewise spoke, having declared himself entirely indifferent.

Feb. 15, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several persons employed in the business of framework knitting in the town of Nottingham,

in behalf of themselves, and all other persons employed in the said trade; setting forth, that the company of frame-work knitters of the city of London had made certain by-laws, by which, against all reason, and contrary to the liberty of the subjects of Great-Britain, they invested themselves with a power of laying such taxes upon themselves as might greatly assist them in carrying into execution their pernicious schemes of extending their jurisdiction over the whole kingdom, and establishing in themselves, a power of searching all places belonging to the members of the said society, or any using the said mystery, and moreover endeavouring to monopolize the lending of frames for hire; and alledging, that these, and other oppressions, under which the manufacture laboured, from this company, it was feared, would greatly affect the trade of this kingdom, unless the poor manufacturers meet with the protection and assistance of the house; and therefore praying the house to take these matters into consideration, and grant the petitioners, and the said trade in general, such relief as to the house should seem meet. At the same time there was another petition to the same effect presented from the inhabitants of Guildford, Godalmin, and places adjacent, and a third from these and several other places in the county of Surrey; all which were referred to the consideration of a committee, at which all that came were to have voices. The 20th, another petition to the same effect with the former was presented from Nottingham, and referred to the same committee; and the same day, there was presented a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and society of frame-work knitters, and also of divers hosiers, dealers, and manufacturers in the said trade, living and residing in and about the city of London, taking notice of the said petitions, and setting forth, that the petitioners were incorporated by a charter of king Charles II. by virtue whereof they had from time to time made such orders and by-laws, as to them appeared best calculated to advance and improve the said manufactory, and (as they hoped to make appear to the house) without such intentions or effects as were alledged in the said petitions; and alledging, that the said manufacture is of the utmost importance to the trade of this kingdom, and that some further regulations were necessary to be made therein, for restoring the credit thereof, which had of late years very much decreased in the most valuable and essential branch; and therefore praying, that such of the petitioners as were members of the said company, might be heard by them-

selves or counsel, in order to exculpate themselves from the charge contained in the said petitions, and that the house would be pleased to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for regulating the said trade, in such manner as to the house should seem meet. This petition was likewise referred to the said committee, and the petitioners to be heard by their counsel, if they thought fit; as were also the other petitioners, if they thought fit; after this several other petitions were presented, some in favour of, and others against the company, and all referred to the said committee, whose report was made by Mr. Thornton, April 13, and taken into consideration by the house the 19th, when the following resolutions of the committee were agreed to, viz. 1. That the by-laws of the company of the frame-work knitters, incorporated by a charter, bearing date, August 19, in the 15th year of the reign of king Charles II. are injurious and vexatious to the manufacturers, and tend to the discouragement of industry, and to the decay of the said manufacture. 2. That the powers granted by the said charter, are hurtful to the trade, and tend to a monopoly. 3. That the carrying on vexatious prosecutions against any person, male or female, for exercising the art and mystery of frame-work knitting, is hurtful to the manufacture, and destructive to the trade of this kingdom. Thus this affair ended for last session; and it was certainly a very ticklish affair; for in all countries that have been famous for manufactures, they have laid their manufacturers under some certain regulations, and subjected their manufactures to a review before they were allowed to be exposed to sale; but the great difficulty is to prevent an oppressive or corrupt use being made of the power by those who are intrusted with the making of this review, or establishing or altering those regulations. In this country we have no proper court for this purpose; therefore the power of reviewing or regulating any manufacture will always, we fear, be made a bad use of; and yet it is of the most dangerous consequence to the credit of a manufacture, to leave every manufacturer at full liberty to work up his manufacture after what manner he pleases.

March 7, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the several brewers, distillers, dyers, woolstaplers, sellmongers, tanners, harkmakers, and other manufacturers, residing within the borough of Southwark; whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants

N n a

of

of the said borough; setting forth, that the petitioners were frequently obliged to receive in payment from their correspondents and chapmen large quantities of halfpence, and that the petitioners had lately met with great losses and inconveniences, by means of an extraordinary circulation of base metal, made in the form of halfpence, of which the petitioners had then in their hands to a considerable amount; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into their consideration, that the making of the said base metal into the form of halfpence, and their currency, might be prevented for the future; and that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet. This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and not taken up again during the session; tho' there seems to be at present no proper law against counterfeiting copper money; for the penalty is but 5*l.* and seems not to be recoverable unless it can be proved, that the defendant has coined at least a pound weight; nor is there any penalty upon the person that utters the same, knowing it to be counterfeited; therefore we cannot wonder at such quantities of counterfeited copper money being issued, considering the profit that may be got thereby.

March 20, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the sugar refiners, grocers, and other dealers in sugar, in the cities of London and Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, whose names were thereunto subscribed, setting forth as follows, viz. That the price of Muscovada sugar is become excessively high, owing to a deficient importation from our sugar colonies in America, notwithstanding the assurances given by the planters, in the year 1739, of a much greater supply, when the legislature indulged them the liberty of sending their sugars directly to any foreign port south of Cape Finisferre; and that ever since Lady-day 1749, the sugar planters have received for their sugars a much higher price than what they did for many years before the commencement of the late war; and notwithstanding these encouragements, instead of increasing their plantations, and sending home a larger produce, they have decreased in their importation ever since the year 1739, upon an average, very considerably; and that the planters are greater gainers by a small importation than a large one, but the navigation, the revenue, the petitioners, and the consumers of sugar, are great sufferers; and that the foreign markets are supplied with sugar from the French at less than half the price it is here sold for, exclusive of all duties paid here;

and the price of sugars at the British sugar colonies is more than double the price of what it is at the French sugar colonies; and that the excessive gain of the British planters, by a deficient importation (all foreign sugars being excluded by duties, which amount to a prohibition) may be a temptation to them to forbear breaking up more land for sugar plantations, especially in the island of Jamaica, where the petitioners are informed large tracts of land, fit for that purpose do remain uncultivated; and that the common people of England are deprived of one of the conveniences of life, by the present high price of sugars, and the petitioners of the benefit of supplying them therewith, and those who can afford it, are obliged to pay double the price which the rest of Europe do for the same commodity; and that there is no possibility of exporting either Muscovada sugar, or refined, to any port in Europe, not even to Ireland, the prices here being much higher than in any other part of the world, for which reason the traders in Ireland have made use of the liberty they have of importing sugar from Portugal; and that the very great disparity of the price of sugar here, and in France, Flanders, and Holland, is a strong temptation to smuggle sugar from thence, to the great injury of the government, and of the fair trader; and the petitioners are credibly informed, that large quantities of refined sugars are smuggled into Scotland, and that in other parts of the kingdom French sugar loaves are sold at a much lower price than they can be afforded by our own refiners; and that the deficient importation of sugar is of great detriment to the manufacture of refining sugar, wherein a great number of families, in almost every part of the kingdom, are now concerned, and a great number of hands employed, and which gives employment and maintenance to many other manufacturers, and pays considerable taxes to the government; for by the present scarcity they are deprived of sugar to refine (nor can the common people afford to pay for refining a commodity already so dear) to their great loss, being obliged to very large expences, even when they have no employment, and to the loss of all those who depend on their manufacture, and by the present immoderate price, can have no hope of exporting any part of their produce, which when they were enabled to do, their labour and expence was repaid them by foreigners, and defeats the wise intentions of the legislature in granting a bounty upon the export of sugar refined in Great-Britain; and that the

the inhabitants and proprietors of Jamaica, tho' they have many hundred thousand acres of land fit for sugar plantations, which, as they have publickly declared, are sufficient to supply all Europe with sugar, and are exempt from the tax of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to which our other sugar islands are subject, have notwithstanding forbore to cultivate them, but instead thereof, have practised the trade of refining sugar there, and in order to encourage it, have imposed a duty of no less than 6d. per pound on all refined sugar imported from Great-Britain, to the great detriment of the navigation and revenue of this kingdom, as well as of the petitioners; and that in some of the other British sugar islands refineries are likewise set up, which practice is injurious to the navigation and revenue, by diminishing the quantity of Muscovada sugar which would otherwise be imported, and interferes with the manufacture of refining sugar here; and therefore praying the house will take the premises into their consideration, and make it the interest of the British sugar colonies to produce and send home a large quantity of sugar to Great-Britain, in order to become more useful to their mother country, its trade, navigation, and revenue, or to grant any other relief, as to the house should seem meet.

As this petition contained so many important and alarming facts, it was immediately referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house; and on the 23d a petition of much the same purport was presented from the same sort of traders in Bristol; which was referred to the same committee. Upon this occasion a great number of accounts relating to the importation and exportation of sugars were by order laid before the house; and several persons having been ordered to attend the committee, the house resolved itself into the same, April 13, as it did likewise the 17th, after which the committee was adjourned from time to time, till after the end of the session, without doing any thing for the relief of the petitioners; but what they seemed to aim at was, that a law should be made for giving them leave to import sugars from any other place, when that from our plantations sold above such a price here in England, on paying for all sugars so imported by them, near double the duty which is paid upon the same sort of sugars imported from our own sugar colonies. This may convince us of the neglect we were guilty of during the last war, in not taking that opportunity to possess ourselves of the neutral islands in the West-Indies; but what we neglected to

do during the war, the French, it seems, are resolved to do during the peace.

As to those affairs of last session wherein no bill seemed to be designed, the only one we think necessary to take any notice of, was that relating to the King's Bench prison, which had been brought before the preceding session \*, and in this last session a committee was appointed, Jan. 29, to enquire into the state of the King's Bench prison, and of the office of marshal of the court of King's Bench, and to report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house. March 16, the report was made, and with the appendix, delivered to the house, by Sir William Calvert, their chairman; when it was referred to a committee of the whole house, and April 12, the house resolved itself into the said committee, when they came to the following resolutions, which were by Mr. Cocks, the chairman, reported, and agreed to by the house the next day, viz. 1. That the prison of the Marshalsea of the King's Bench, is in its present condition, unsafe for the custody, and dangerous to the health, of the prisoners, which inconveniences cannot be remedied, unless the prison be rebuilt. 2. That the office of marshal of the said Marshalsea, is an office of great trust and importance. 3. That the granting in fee by king James I. and the subsequent mortgaging of the said office, by persons claiming title under the crown, has been a very great obstruction to the due and proper exercise of the said office, highly detrimental to the authority and jurisdiction of the said court, and to the safety of the prisoners committed to the said prison. And, 4. That the sum of 10,500l. will be a full and sufficient compensation to the mortgagees of the said office, for their estate and interest in the same. After which Mr. Cocks moved, by direction from the committee, and it was resolved to address his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that some proper and convenient place should be found for the reception of the prisoners of the said prison, till such time as the prison should be repaired or rebuilt; and that estimates might be laid before the house, in the next session, of the charge of repairing or rebuilding the said prison. But no attempt was made, nor does it seem that there was any design to bring in a bill for lessening the number of prisoners in that or any other prison, the number of which is a reproach to this nation, and a strong argument against the wisdom and humanity of our laws; for it is ridiculous to inflict imprisonment by way of punishment upon any offender.

when



whatsoever, and much more so to inflict it upon any one for not doing what this very imprisonment renders it impossible for him to do; because it is generally too severe upon a poor wretch who cannot support himself, and scarcely any punishment at all upon the rich, who may purchase almost any indulgence they please from the keeper of the prison.

We shall now therefore conclude this Summary with observing, that June 7, his majesty came to the house of peers, and after giving the royal assent to all the bills that were ready, he put an end to the session, by a most gracious speech from the throne, which our readers may see in our Magazine for that month, p. 232.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting the following question in your next Magazine, you will much oblige

Your humble servant,

E. JOHNSON,

Teacher of the Mathematicks at Hull.

### QUESTION.

IT is required to find how many different ways it is possible to pay 100l. with a hundred separate pieces of coin; consisting of crowns, moidores, and eighteen-shillings pieces, only?

I shall here give you my SOLUTION.

PUT  $x = N^{\circ}$  of moidores;  $y = N^{\circ}$  of 18s. pieces, and  $z = N^{\circ}$  of crowns. Then, by the question,  $x + y + z = 100$ ; and  $27x + 18y + 5z = 2000$ ; from the first equat.  $x = 100 - y - z$ , and from the second

$$x = \frac{2000 - 18y - 5z}{27}; \therefore 100 - y - z =$$

$$\frac{2000 - 18y - 5z}{27}; \text{whence } y = \frac{700 - 22z}{9} =$$

$$77 - 2z + \frac{7 - 4z}{9}; \text{ now } \frac{7 - 4z}{9}, \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{4z - 7}{9} \text{ must be a whole number,}$$

therefore the least value of  $z$  must be  $= 4$ ; to which add the denominator 9, and we get 13 for the second value of  $z$ ;  $13 + 9 = 22$  for a third value, and  $22 + 9 = 31$  for a fourth. And by writing these numbers one by one for  $z$  in the expression  $\frac{700 - 22z}{9}$ , we thence get the four following answers; which are all the question will admit of.

$x = 28$	41	54	67
$y = 68$	46	24	2
$z = 4$	13	22	31

A Method of obtaining natural FLOWERS in Winter, fresh blown any Day you please.

CHOOSE some of the most perfect buds of the flowers you would preserve, such as are latest in blowing, and ready to open; cut them off with a pair of scissors, leaving to each, if possible, a piece of the stem about 3 inches long; cover the end of the stem immediately with Spanish wax, and when the buds are a little shrunk and wrinkled, wrap each of them up separately in a piece of paper perfectly clean and dry, and lock them up in a dry box or drawer, and they will keep without corrupting.

In winter, or any other time, when you would have the flowers blow, take the buds over-night, and cut off the end of the stem sealed with Spanish wax, and put the buds into water, wherein a little nitre or salt has been infused, and the next day you will have the pleasure of seeing the buds open and expand themselves, and the flowers display their most lively colours and breathe their agreeable odours.

The MONITOR. No. 60.

From the LONDON-DAILY-ADVERTISER.

Read in the face of heaven, and in the stars,  
The God impress'd in glowing characters.

DRYDEN.

A GREEK of eminence discoursing upon the dignity of the human mind, says, that nature did not regard man as a creature of low and mean condition; but gave him life, and threw him upon this vicious world, as into a vast and spacious amphitheatre, to view and examine all before him: She entered him spectator at once and actor in the scene; a candidate for fame and immortality; who should not condescend to admire except what was magnificent; and who should breathe nothing but glory. It was therefore she implanted in his soul a strong and an invincible passion for every thing that was great and divine; together with a noble disdain of meanness in himself, and contempt of it in all things. Hence it is, that the whole earth is not capacious enough for the extensive contemplations of the human mind; and that our thoughts soar above the heavens, and penetrate beyond those boundaries which terminate the universe.

Disdaining to be limited by the narrow powers of our senses, we open the field to our imagination; and as if the earth on which we tread, were too mean for our considering, we examine worlds that revolve at immense distances about

ous

our fun, and fancy millions more revolving in the same unaltered course about the several stars.

We distinguish behind and beyond all of these, our unassisted sight discovers others not less in magnitude, but seeming so because more distant; and that genius we receive from heaven, extensive as the infinite space which it contemplates, and in which it is as it were at length mingled, swallowed up and lost, persuades itself of multitudes beyond the most remote; and knows no more bounds than that infinity of space it would examine, or than the Power itself, which it supposes to have furnished that infinity with worlds innumerable.

It was on a view like this the divine Iyrick, shrunk up into himself, and saw the insignificance of his condition; wondering that man, or that the whole race of man, could seem of enough import to claim one thought from the Creator: On such a view, the divine Socrates, the martyr to that God, to that one God who formed the earth and heavens, exhorted man to blush, when he supposed himself possessed of ought more than virtue and humility; and bad him look upon the little worm, his brother reptile, blind and ignorant, who fancied the foot square of earth, which he inhabited, all that existed, and that made for him: On such a view (pride and importance lost) the noble Roman beheld the seat of that extensive empire, which called itself the greatest of the world, and which his hand had helped to raise into that eminence, a speck of dirt, which from the superior seat he then possessed, he hardly could distinguish.

Thus human reason acts when right directed; and thus a sovereign pride grows on confessed humility, as knowledge upon conscious ignorance. He who fancies himself great, distinguished by his powers, his faculties, and talents; who seeing some things less, supposes himself superior to all, glories in what is little more than nothing; but when we have the modesty to know ourselves so low; and with that modesty the boldness to extend our contemplations farther than the senses carry us; when despising these as creatures of the body, we at once distinguish the soul to be something superior, and shew its separate nature by exerting its independent faculties; when, enlarging our views, we take in the whole scale of being, and add to what we see, what we suppose from reason: We raise upon the structure of that humility, a noble and a reasonable pride; we glory, and with cause, to find

ourselves the creatures of a Power capable to have formed such wonders; we become great while we admire his magnificence; and at the same time we see ourselves little and inconsiderable in comparison with those things which so astonish our imaginations; we feel a portion of divinity within us, we discover that to entertain a sense of these his operations, is to enjoy, though at unmeasurable distance, something of his own nature; some emanation of himself, communicated from himself, and therefore too great for mortality.

It is not every mind that dares, perhaps it is not every mind that can exert this glorious faculty: But he who has the courage and power, feels within himself conviction of the true dignity and real superiority in his nature above that of other creatures. He now believes he has proof of the soul's immortality, while he contemplates heaven and earth, the sea and air, and those innumerable worlds formed like to this, and doubtless peopled like it; he glows with pride that he is the creature, the son of that great Power who formed them; he feels a noble pleasure while he admires the works of his Creator, as if himself had some share in producing them; and conscious that can never die which has capacity to entertain thoughts so exalted, seeing at once that he is to live for ever at the disposal of this Power, and that he owes to him reverence with attention, he will understand his duty and perform it. He will see the intent of his Creator so far as it regards himself in the disposition of things about him; and conforming his actions with love and with obedience to that design, he will exert every virtue.

This was the design with which nature, as the heathen phrases, but God as it becomes us to speak, conferred this dignity, and bestowed these powers upon the human mind. This is the consequence of exerting and employing them; and this being the consequence, it is virtue so to employ them; and with the ignominy there is some tincture of a crime in suffering them to be unexerted.

*An Essay upon, and a Method proposed for preventing DUELS.*

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

THE Extract of Mr. Barbó's trial, which you gave us in your Magazine for last month, excited my curiosity to purchase and read the trial at large, and upon the whole I must observe, that

some of the facts sworn to seem to me altogether irreconcilable. It is evident, I think, that Mr. Mills and Mr. Barbot met at such a jonesome place as Frigate's-bay, at five o'clock on Sunday morning, by express appointment to fight a duel; and from what Mr. Mills's negro said to Mr. M'Kenley, and his being mounted on his master's horse, it is also evident, that they had engaged, or were preparing to engage, for some time before Mr. Mills was killed. How is this reconcilable with Mr. Mills's being found just expired, with his great coat and his gloves on, his pistols in the holsters on the horse which the negro had rode away with, and his sword at some distance from him in the scabbard, with the belt wrapt round the hilt? Or is it possible to suppose, that Mr. Mills would go to fight a duel, for what he knew with sword and pistol, and yet go to the place appointed, single and alone, with a pair of pistols that had no powder in them, and without any powder in his pocket to charge them with?

These are facts that seem to me very inconsistent; but as my design is not to examine this trial, I shall make no farther remarks upon it, especially as the verdict returned by the jury was, I think, right, according to our law as it stands at present. My design is to examine, whether our law relating to duels might be so amended, as in a great measure to prevent any such for the future. Whether the practice of duelling be consistent with our religion is a question which I shall leave to be determined by our divines. If the words of our Saviour, Matt. ch. v, v. 39, &c. were to be strictly interpreted according to the letter, it is certain that fighting a duel, even upon the highest provocation, would be inconsistent with Christianity; but revenge was the darling passion of the Jews, to whom that sermon was addressed, and it is probable that those precepts were aimed chiefly against that national failing. We ought not to return a blow, or to defend our property, merely for the sake of revenge, because revenge belongeth to God alone, or to his viceregents upon earth, the magistrates of the society to which we belong; but when self-preservation renders it necessary, we not only may, but ought to return the blow, or to defend out property, against whosoever shall violently and unjustly attack us; for unless we admit of this, no Christian could have a coat to be taken, much less a cloak to give, nor would any Christian society be able to support itself a moment.

Upon this principle it is, that a man who killeth another in self-defence is justified by the laws of all Christian societies,

and every man is allowed to kill a highwayman who attacks him upon the road, or a thief who breaks in, or is breaking into his house in the night-time; and a man's honour ought, surely, to be deemed as sacred as any part of his property, or even as his life itself; therefore whilst the opinion prevails, that a man's honour is forfeited and lost, if he does not fight one who has affronted him, it is hard, I think, to punish him for endeavouring to vindicate, or to preserve his honour. Whether this opinion be right or no, I shall not pretend to determine; but I must observe, that laws have always failed of success when, in a direct manner, they attempted to alter or govern the opinions of mankind; and from experience it must be allowed, that the practice of duelling has made gentlemen treat one another with more complaisance and good manners than they used to do, that assassinations are not so frequent in those countries where this practice prevails as in those where it has in a great measure ceased, and that it lays gentlemen under a necessity to learn at least those military exercises which are proper for self-preservation.

However, I shall not propose that our present laws relating to duels should be altered, but as the king has a power to pardon a man condemned for murder in a duel, I think such an use might be made of this power, as would in a great measure prevent duels. At present a pardon is granted or refused without any proper inquiry into the cause of the duel; but if a court were established, and proper judges appointed, who should always be some of the oldest generals of our army, to make this inquiry, in the presence of both parties, and in the most publick manner, and these rules laid down with respect to the granting or refusing a pardon, viz. that if the man killed was he who gave the first affront, without offering any proper satisfaction, and the affront such as no gentleman could consistently with his honour put up with, the condemned survivor should certainly be pardoned. On the other hand, if the condemned survivor refused to accept of a proper satisfaction, or was the man who first gave such an affront, and refused to make any proper satisfaction, no pardon, nor reprieve should be granted, let his quality or merit be never so great; but tho' he was the first who gave such an affront, yet if he afterwards offered a proper satisfaction, and such a one as any gentleman might consistently with his honour have accepted of, he should then certainly be pardoned.

I say, if such a court were established, and these rules religiously observed, I am persuaded, it would soon put an end to duelling. An accidental rencounter might sometimes happen, but duels by appointment very rarely, if ever; and even as to accidental rencounters, when one of the parties happens to be killed, our juries should inquire a little farther than they usually do, into the cause of the quarrel; for a man who by his rudeness or ill language provokes another to fight, and so kills him, deserves a more severe punishment than is by our law inflicted upon man-slaughter.

I shall conclude this essay upon duels with observing, that a practice was introduced in the trial of Barbot, which, I hope, will never be made a precedent in this or any other part of the world, when a man comes to be tried for killing another in a duel. I mean that of calling the prisoner's most intimate companions, and asking them, *did you never bear the prisoner mention any thing of satisfaction or ill-treatment?* Or any such question as might oblige them either to perjure themselves, or to confess their having been privy to the duel. Such questions, I find, you doubted if a witness was obliged to answer. In a trial for treason, he certainly would not, because his answer might render him guilty of misprision; and, I hope, in trials for murder in a duel, no such questions will ever be allowed; because such a practice would render duels more frequent and more fatal; for no man could then ever ask the advice of a friend, or his assistance as a second. By the former, duels are often prevented, by the latter they are as often prevented from being fatal to either of the parties engaged. But if a man's friends must either perjure themselves or become his accusers, will any gentleman ever involve his friend in such a dilemma? Must not the consequence be, that the death of one of, perhaps both the parties, will be the result of every the most trivial affront? Therefore, I hope, some of our learned lawyers will publish their opinion, that such a practice is illegal, and not to be suffered in any regular court of justice; for this, I think, is now become necessary, that every gentleman, who hereafter happens to receive an affront, may know, that he may ask the advice of a friend, or may ask a friend to be his second, without involving that friend in such a dilemma as I have mentioned; and if such a court, and such rules, as I have proposed, were to be established, the preventing of this practice would become still more necessary, that when the cause of the duel

October, 1753.

\* See the question in our Magazine for August, p. 368; and A. T. Page's answer, in that for Sept. p. 416.

came to be inquired into, the prisoner might not be deprived of his most material witnesses; especially as in such a case, every killing in a duel would probably be brought in, murder, by the jury upon the trial, because they would of course consider, that the prisoner had still an opportunity to avoid the punishment, by shewing that it was in self-defence, that is to say, in defence of his honour, which could not be preserved, in the opinion of mankind, but by running the risk of killing, or being killed by the man who had grossly affronted him, and obstinately refused to give him any other satisfaction.

Sept. 24, 1753. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

MR. Page's answer to my question is wrong; his solution being founded on wrong principles: He supposes the 20,000 l. (which is found deficient in the stock, after the term is elapsed) at compound interest, for 4 years, must amount to  $48 \times 639.63125 (= 30702.3)$  i. e. the whole sum drawn out of the fund; which is inconsistent with the tenor of my proposition.—My question supposes 100,000l. at compound interest, but as soon as 1 month is past 639.63125 l. is drawn out of the stock, and the excess is a new principal at interest the 2d month; and when that's elapsed 639.63125 l. is again taken out, and the remainder is a new principal at interest the 3d month, and so on, till 48 months are elapsed; at which time, by question, there is but 80,000l. remaining: Therefore, it is plain, there is an interest of 10702.3 l. which is the produce of the 48 new principals, each at interest one month.

I am,

S I R,

West-Smithfield, Yours, &c.

Oct. 16, 1753. T. TODD.

P. S. As truth is infinitely preferable to falsehood, I do not doubt but you will give the above remark a place in your next, which may excite Mr. Page (or some other ingenious correspondent) to give a more accurate solution to my arithmetical question, whose true answer is greatly different from that given as above.

To the Hon. M<sup>r</sup>. HENRY BATHURST and JOHN COXE, Esq; Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Cirencester.

Gentlemen,

AN act, passed in the last session of parliament, to grant some new indulgences

indulgences to the Jews, having very much alarm'd the nation ; it is become the general wish, that the matter may be reconsidered : And we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, electors of this antient borough, think it our duty, in an affair which we apprehend to be of the utmost consequence, to make you acquainted with the sentiments of those who have the honour to be your constituents ; to which, we cannot but be convinced, you have had, and will have, the highest regard.

Influenced, therefore, by a sincere love of our country, and a dutiful veneration for our holy religion, we hereby make it our earnest request, that you will, to the best of your power, assist in procuring a repeal of the said law, and that for the following reasons :

We cannot conceive how they, who must consider another country as their own, as their home, can have that affection for ours which we could wish them to have before they are truted with power or influence in it : Nor can we help thinking, but that English constitutional principles must be utterly inconsistent with sincerity in those persuasions which distinguish them from the rest of mankind.

It is to us the clearest demonstration, that the privileges proposed to be allowed them have a tendency to hurt our constitution, to which they cannot be hearty friends ; and much more so our religion, to which they are the natural professed enemies.

The possession of the lands, manors, and jurisdictions of the kingdom is what gives to our nobility and gentry their weight and interest in the state : We cannot think it prudent any part of that weight and interest should be trusted in an enemy's hand. It is impossible in the nature of things, that our religion should not suffer, where the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and lords of the manors, were Jews, revilers of our faith and Saviour.

Neither are we by any means convinced, by all the arguments that have been used, that granting such privileges is not fighting against God : He has dispersed them ; it is not for us to attempt their resettlement : He has destroyed the temple ; let not us endanger our own safety by vain endeavours to rebuild it. There cannot, surely, be any doubt which is the safer side ; and the experiment seems by much too dangerous to be tried.

Very far are we from desiring that they, or any part of our fellow creatures, should be treated with hardships, or be excluded from being objects of our Christian benevolence ; and we hope we shall always

be as far from desiring to see them made lords over our poor brethren. Besides, the motives of compassion are on our side : For while their great men enjoy unpopular privileges, the resentment of the people will fall heavy, for some time, upon the poorer sort, who must unreasonably be the sufferers for what they cannot help. Experience has already shewn us this evil.

The voice of the people has fully declared itself ; that voice which is in some sense the voice of God : It never, surely, was louder, or stronger, or more unanimous.

It is with the greatest pleasure and zeal that we have joined it. Your regard, gentlemen, to it, or to us, we cannot doubt of, or of your cheerful compliance with our request.

*Addresses of the same nature have been made to their representatives from Warwickshire, Essex, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Reading, and several other places.*

From the ADVENTURER, Oct. 16.

IT has always been the practice of mankind, to judge of actions by the event. The same attempts, conducted in the same manner, but terminated by different success, produce different judgments : They who attain their wishes, never want celebrators of their wisdom and their virtue ; and they that miscarry are quickly discovered to have been defective not only in mental but in moral qualities. The world will never be long without some good reason to hate the unhappy ; their real faults are immediately detected, and if those are not sufficient to sink them into infamy, an additional weight of calumny will be superadded : He that fails in his endeavours after wealth or power will not long retain either honesty or courage.

By this unreasonable distribution of praise and blame, none have suffered oftener than projectors, whose rapidity of imagination, and vastness of design raise such envy in their fellow mortals, that every eye watches for their fall, and every heart exults at their distresses : Yet even a projector may gain favour by success ; and the tongue that was prepared to hiss, then endeavours to excel others in loudness of applause.

When Coriolanus, in Shakespear, deserted to Aufidius, the Volscian servants at first insulted him, even while he stood under the protection of the household gods : But when they saw that the project took effect, and the stranger was seated at the head of the table, one of them very judiciously observes, " that he always

ways thought there was more in him than he could think."

• Machiavel has justly animadverted on the different notice taken by all succeeding times, of the two great projectors Catiline and Cæsar. Both formed the same project, and intended to raise themselves to power by subverting the commonwealth: They pursued their design, perhaps, with equal abilities, and with equal virtue; but Catiline perished in the field, and Cæsar returned from Pharsalia with unlimited authority: And from that time, every monarch of the earth has thought himself honoured by a comparison with Cæsar; and Catiline has been never mentioned, but that his name might be applied to traitors and incendiaries.

• After mentioning several other projectors of this sort, he proceeds thus: I am far from intending to vindicate the sanguinary projects of heroes and conquerors, and would wish rather to diminish the reputation of their success, than the infamy of their miscarriages; for I cannot conceive, why he that has burnt cities, and wasted nations, and filled the world with horror and desolation, should be more kindly regarded by mankind, than he that died in the rudiments of wickedness; why he that accomplished mischief should be glorious, and he that only endeavoured it should be criminal: I could with Cæsar and Catiline, Xerxes and Alexander, Charles and Peter, huddled together in obscurity or detestation.

But there is another species of projectors, to whom I would willingly conciliate mankind; whose ends are generally laudable, and whose labours are innocent; who are searching out new powers of nature, or contriving new works of art; but who are yet persecuted with incessant obloquy, and whom the universal contempt with which they are treated, often debars from that success which their industry would obtain, if it were permitted to act without opposition.

They who find themselves inclined to censure new undertakings, only because they are new, should consider, that the folly of projection is very seldom the folly of a fool; it is commonly the ebullition of a capacious mind, crowded with variety of knowledge, and heated with intenseness of thought; it proceeds often from the consciousness of uncommon powers, from the confidence of those, who having already done much, are easily persuaded that they can do more: When Rowley had completed the Orrery, he attempted the perpetual motion; when Boyle had exhausted the secrets of vulgar chemistry, he turned his thoughts to the work of transmutation.

A projector generally unites those qualities which have the fairest claim to veneration, extent of knowledge and greatness of design: It was said of Catiline, *immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta semper cupiebat*: Projectors of all kinds agree in their intellects, tho' they differ in their morals; they all fail by attempting things beyond their power, by despising vulgar attainments, and aspiring to performances to which, perhaps, nature has not proportioned the force of man: When they fail, therefore, they fail not by idleness or timidity, but by rash adventure and fruitless diligence.

That the attempts of such men will often miscarry, we may reasonably expect; yet from such men, and such only, are we to hope for the cultivation of those parts of nature which lie yet waste, and the invention of those arts which are yet wanting to the felicity of life. If they are, therefore, universally discouraged, art and discovery can make no advances. Whatever is attempted without previous certainty of success, may be considered as a project, and amongst narrow minds may, therefore, expose its author to censure and contempt; and if the liberty of laughing be once indulged, every man will laugh at what he does not understand, every project will be considered as madness, and every great or new design will be censured as a project. Men, unaccustomed to reason and researches, think every enterprise impracticable, which is extended beyond common effects, or comprises many intermediate operations. Many that presume to laugh at projectors, would consider a flight thro' the air in a winged chariot, and the movement of a mighty engine by the steam of water, as equally the dreams of mechanick lunacy; and would hear, with equal negligence, of the union of the Thames and Severn by a canal, and the scheme of Albuquerque the viceroy of the Indies, who in the rage of hostility had contrived to make Egypt a barren desert, by turning the Nile into the Red Sea.

Those who have attempted much, have seldom failed to perform more than those who never deviate from the common roads of action: Many valuable preparations of chemistry, are supposed to have risen from unsuccessful enquiries after the grand elixir: It is, therefore, just to encourage those, who endeavour to enlarge the power of art, since they often succeed beyond expectation; and when they fail, may sometimes benefit the world even by their miscarriages.

*The PLEASURE of a SINGLE LIFE.**A NEW SONG.**Set by Mr. HUDSON.*

As Daphne sat beneath the shade, To keep her  
sheep from straying, It is a pleasing thing, she  
said, To live with-out o—beying.

2.  
How pleasant is a single life!  
It's far beyond expression;  
But she that is become a wife,  
Needs pity and compassion.

3.  
She bids adieu to all her joy,  
When matrimony binds her  
To one who does his thoughts employ,  
In striving to confine her.

4.  
How pleasant then is liberty,  
When none can e'er molest them!  
And they are fools who don't live free,  
When fortune so has blest them.

*A New COUNTRY DANCE.**LAMB SKINNET.*

The DIAMOND.

A FABLE.

**L**ONG on Golconda's shore a diamond lay  
[clay:  
Neglected, rough, conceal'd in common  
By every passenger despis'd and scorn'd,  
The latent jewel thus in secret mourn'd,  
"Why am I thus to fordid earth confin'd,  
"Why scorn'd and trod upon by every  
hind? [terrifying hue,  
"Were these bright qualities, this glit-  
"And dazzling lustre, never meant for  
view?  
"Wrapt in eternal shade if I remain,  
"These shining virtues were bestow'd in  
vain."  
As thus the long-neglected gem display'd  
its worth and wrongs, a skilful artist stray'd  
By chance that way, and saw with curious  
eye, [sure lie.  
Tho' much obscur'd, th' unvalu'd trea-  
He ground with care, he polish'd it with  
art, [part;  
And call'd forth all its rays from every  
And now young Delia's neck ordain'd to  
grace, [face.  
It adds new charms to beauty's fairest  
The mind of man neglected and untaught,  
Is this rough diamond in the mine un-  
wrought.  
Till Education lend her art, unknown  
The brightest talents lie, a common stone;  
By her fair hand when fashion'd, the new  
mind  
Rises with lustre, polish'd and refin'd.

VERSES from an ANTIQUARY in  
Town, to a Brother ANTIQUARY in  
the Country.

From the MONITOR.

**W**E read, dear friend, in antient  
time, [rhyme:  
The Greeks, (you know 'em) wrote in  
A merry and a sprightly nation  
Could not hold common conversation;  
Not even a vulgar tale rehearse,  
Or laws, prayers, history, but in verse.  
So that the learned all agree,  
Hence sprung their fam'd mythology.  
The figures which the poets use,  
Made of some woman their fam'd Muse:  
The vulgar readily could swallow,  
For gods, Mars, Jupiter, Apollo:  
And rhyming thus became, we see,  
The language of antiquity.  
Wonder not then, my style I vary,  
Writing to brother antiquary:  
Reason sufficient I should do it,  
Tho' I profess myself no poet;  
Nor will the verses I here send,  
Be censur'd from a city friend;

Tho' not conceiv'd so bright and clear,  
When we breathe smoak instead of air.  
Smoak of the pipe too let me mention,  
A modern, but sublime invention;  
Of present bards it warms the brain,  
As formerly did Hippocrene;  
While aromatick fumes ascend,  
To contemplation still the friend!  
And envy'd pleasure oft 'tis we taste,  
(The studies of the day o'erpast)  
When to the evening pipe sat down,  
We quit the hurry of the town;  
From men retired but least alone.  
The mind then takes its boldest flight,  
And brings all nature into sight:  
Thro' ev'ry empire, kingdom, ranges,  
Recals their periods, and their changes;  
At once surveys the sum of years,  
And traverses the heavenly spheres.

Thus pass away our transit days,  
In learned, tho' inglorious ease.  
Now books our leisure hours employ,  
Now we societies enjoy,  
Here offer'd to us voluntary.  
The royal or the antiquary.  
What here the spacious globe supplies  
Of natural curiosities,  
From earth, air, seas, or heav'nly height,  
The curious bring to open light.

Now leads the walk agreeable,  
To Pancras-lawns, or Hampstead-hill;  
To grove minute of Kentish-town,  
Or winding walks of Marybon.

Now well-stor'd cabinets excite  
Our equal wonder and delight:  
Shells, corals, gems, fair nature's pride,  
Laid in nice order, side by side.  
Nor the diluvian stores forgot,  
Metals and minerals, and what not?  
The pride of Pond's and Parson's skill,  
D'Acosta, Baker, Millan, H—  
With greedy eyes we next run o'er,  
The rich medallick noble store,  
Of Mead and Sadler, Giffard, Ayre,  
Booth and Stukeley's studious care.

The day we thus in town amuse,  
In matters curious, or of use;  
And to the ev'ning's calm retreat,  
Sacred to contemplation sweet;  
While you, my friend, in country vill;  
Reposing by the murmuring rill,  
Study immortal Maro's page;  
Or Homer's or high Pindar's rage:  
Horace's wit, or Ovid's flame,  
Or Milton's majesty supreme.

Now wand'ring by some Druid's cell,  
Under the oak's full fragrant smell,  
You scan the deep archives of fate,  
The fortunes of the wife and great;  
And full of chronologic skill,  
The secrets of old time reveal.

Ere day-spring may we see you trace  
A Roman road with eager pace;

Thrice



Thrice happy in the lucky gain,  
If an old coin reward your pain,  
Or store your rich repository  
With great Carausius, Britain's glory:  
Too oft are you in study found  
With Polyglots encompass'd round,  
Schindler, or Buxtorf, or Pagnine,  
Reading the antient text divine:  
When on the approaching sacred day,  
Full of the God you preach and pray;  
Thunder in Tillotsonian sense,  
Or win with Herring's eloquence.

We two engag'd in the same station,  
Tho' fixed in different situation;  
On a like business both intent,  
Make life of use and innocent.

Winter approaches, haste away,  
And with your presence lengthen day;  
In Cordial friendship, love sincere,  
Drown to our thoughts the sick'ning  
year;  
Winter shall then a spring appear.

The two following Lines were written by  
an *English* Gentleman of Distinction,  
now at the Court of VIENNA.

**O** REGINA! Orbis prima, et pulcherrima  
ridens  
*Et Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.*

TRANSLATED.

**O** EMPRESS! first and fairest! speak,  
smile, move; [of love.  
Thou seem'st the queen of heav'n, of wit,

PARAPHRASED.

**O** EMPRESS! first and fairest of  
the earth! [worth:  
Three goddesses but match thy single  
Smiling, the queen of love thou seem'st  
to be,

In all her beauty rising from the sea:  
In thy majestic motion best is seen  
The dignity of Jove's immortal queen:  
And speaking, from thy lip such wisdom  
flows,

As Pallas, only Pallas, can disclose.

**HYMN to CONTENTMENT**, in Imitation of Mr. Gray's Hymn to Adversity, inserted in *Mag.* for July last, p. 332. By a Youth not yet 19.

**C**ONTENTMENT! sweet propitious pow'r,  
Thou sester of the human woe,  
Dear partner of the adverse hour,  
Whom happiness is bound to know:  
Charm'd by thy soft persuasive tongue,  
The tortur'd soul takes comfort long,  
And poverty is taught to find  
New treasures, hid before, to sooth her  
suff'ring mind.

When infant Virtue first, from heav'n,  
Jove to Adversity consign'd,  
Thou, as a constant mate, wast giv'n,  
And bad to ease her burden'd mind.

Soft pleasing friend! thy sweetening care  
Taught her the rigid scourge to bear;  
In thee a part'ner of her grief she found,  
Whence healing comfort flow'd, like balm  
to ev'ry wound.

From thy sweet smiles, abash'd retire  
Self-tor'tring envy, and despair,  
Fierce hopes, and covetous desire,  
And leave us calm midst crowds of  
care.

Quick they depart, and with them fly  
False-pleasure, and deluding joy;  
By wild ambition cherish'd still,  
And seem awhile obedient to her tow'ring  
will.

Patience slow moving, and sedate,  
With piercing eye that views from  
far,

And hope, with future joys elate,  
That gently drives her steady carr,  
In all thy labours acquiesce:  
Humility, that Christian grace,  
Still conscious of her own defects,  
And faith, believing maid, whom charity  
protects.

Fair goddess, with benignant smiles,  
Thy modest votary assist,  
If virtue recompence my toils,  
'Tis impious dulness to desist.  
For me thy kindest beams prepare,  
That I each harmless joy may share,  
And able wisely to discern,  
View providential care in every changing  
turn.

Bright power! retrieve my sinking  
breast,

Descend and dwell sole regent there,  
Far hence be anxious thought distress'd,  
Green jealousy, and mute despair;  
Teach me, with comfort, to enjoy  
Life's competent benignity,  
Not pamper'd with luxurious ease  
To covet more and more, but thank kind  
heav'n for these.

*An EPISTLE to the Right Hon. and  
Right Worlhy MAGISTRATE; occasion'd  
by a late Verdict obtained in favour of the  
Abbotsbury Witnesses. (See p. 437.)*

—Nec lex est justior ulla  
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.

OVID.

**O**F ev'ry patriot gift possess'd,  
From high to higher fame aspire;  
The city now has long confess'd,  
Let senates next thy worth admire,  
There warm in freedom's noble cause,  
Each cloud that shades her brow dispel;  
With wisdom planning out those laws,  
Your courage executes so well.

To practice ev'ry impious art,  
Let fraud and insulence combine;  
But to unveil the perjurd heart,  
That glorious task and toil be thine.

3

Tha'

Tho' deep in midnight gloom conceal'd,  
The dark and hell bred scheme may lie;  
Dragg'd out to light, it stands reveal'd,  
And open to thy searching eye.

This breaks the vizard, melts the paint,  
That strives to cover guilt and sin;  
Convinc'd by thee, an outward saint,  
Too often hides a jilt within!

By thy own native pity prest,  
Live the kind friend of justice still;  
And lance the shaft against the breast,  
That strove, but strove in vain to kill.

Tho' the fair prospect be the same,  
That animates the good and brave;  
To triumph is the hero's fame,  
The patriot's to protect and save.

'Tis thy ambition's noblest height,  
From greatness nobly to descend?  
To borrow nought from pomp and state,  
But the blest pow'r to be a friend.

To view weak innocence oppress'd,  
And guilt the guiltless wretch arraign;  
Wak'd in thy pitying gen'rous breast,  
That love which freed her from a chain.

A zeal which lawless rage disarms,  
And stops the suppliant's bursting sigh,  
With transports each kind bosom warms,  
When fame disgusts, and titles die.

Be it thy boast, with woes distress'd,  
To dry the pensive pris'ner's tear;  
To fix the dart in falsehood's breast,  
And shake the guilty soul with fear.

Envy the fairest wreaths may rend,  
Her censures on the upright fall;  
But he who makes his heart a friend,  
Or turns aside, or blunts them all.

When malice strives to give thee pain,  
And does her weakly spite renew;  
Nobly to scorn and to disdain  
Unjust reproach, is to subdue.

From thy own heart to steal a joy,  
With thy own acts thyself to please;  
Is gaining raptures for a toy,  
And slighting pomp, to purchase ease.

Tho' thirst of fame each bosom draws,  
The proud, ambitious, and the vain;  
'Tis nobler to deserve applause,  
Than, wanting merit, to obtain.

# WESTON - MUSES.

## A SONG.

O SIRS! what wondrous nymphs, at  
Weston\*,  
Their welcome visits fondly pay!  
And, with each well-perform'd, fine  
lesson,  
Devoutly list'ning lovers stay!

Dear, cruel creatures!—ah! how can ye  
Make such sad havock of our hearts?  
Why thus demolish ev'ry man ye  
With your divine, harmonious arts?

\* Near H wks-ne, in Shr-psh-re. † Mr. Christopher Jones. ‡ The above-mention-  
ed ingenious Mr. Christopher Jones; a kind of rival, methinks, to the quondam Inigo Jones.

Your songs, sonata's, airs, and graces,  
Enchant the audience with delight:  
And warbling throats, and fair, sweet  
faces, [sight.

Charm both our hearing, and our  
Such taper, white, bewitching fingers,  
There's no withstanding,—I'll besworn:  
Such lively, lovely fyren-fingers  
Ulysses over-board had borne.

They do strict justice, I can tell ye,  
In manner superfine and clever,  
To Handel, Felton, Arne, Corelli,  
And each composer pure whatever.

And yet no mercy, (heaven defend us!)  
These matchless virgins have on those,  
That shut not, Sirs, a brace of windows,  
Nor their two ears resolve to close.

Melodious harpichord!—thy merit,  
In verse well suited to thy sound,  
I would declare, with all my spirit;  
And Kirkman shou'd be fitly crown'd

Yet thee, in sad, ill-fated hour,  
Friend Christopher † has surely bought;  
The ladies shew in thee such pow'r,  
When by some skilful master taught.

Thou then prodigious pangs impartest  
Surprizing instrument!—thou then,  
With sweet vibrations, strongly darrest  
At us poor, deeply-wounded men.

And yet, to murd'r us quite unwilling,  
We find, methinks, the dear Miss J-nes;  
Since, for her harmony to killing,  
Her hospitality atones.

This, we'll allow, extremely kind is:—  
But, Sirs, a fig for meat and drink!  
Such heav'nly musick, in my mind, is  
Better by far, than food,—I think.

Sweet, little, neat, harmonious Weston!  
Well fraught with ev'ry lovely grace!  
Thou art by ev'ry one's confession,  
A most delightful charming place.

What lofty, handsome rooms there seen are!  
How all things elegant appear!  
And fit for either king or queen are!  
O!—might one but, at length, come  
there!

How grand the gardens seem, tho' small,  
Sirs! [close!

What walks,—what grass-plats they dis-  
How vastly neat!—Nor is this all, Sirs:  
Behold!—the beauteous--pr-v-te-house!  
Ev'n that, you'll find too, a sweet place is;  
(Fear not the little cell t'inspect:)  
Nice flow'ry paper th' inside graces;  
Th' outside's with fragrant shrubs be-  
deck'd.

All, Sirs, in short is wond'rous pretty:—  
Yet wonder at it pray who can?  
That any shou'd, 'twould be great pity,  
Since courteous Kit ‡ contriv'd the plan.  
Among

Among the neighb'ring rocks, moreover,  
If you'll but look about with care,  
Perhaps, Parnassus you'll discover,—  
From whence arriv'd the forefaid fair.

Muses, for certain, Sirs,—(if any  
Be still subsisting in these times,)  
They are that come to see Miss Nanny,  
Who musick loves, and tuneful rhymes.

But, ah!—I've hardly ever tasted  
The pure Aganippæan spring:  
Why then should precious time be wasted?—  
Or, why poor I pretend to sing?

But, who (the deuce!) can help descanting  
On females so divinely fair,  
That, tho' some folks may call it ranting,  
Would almost make a dead man stare?

Fair Fl-tch-r, I both seen, and heard have;  
And N-gr-r-ve too,—(those muses twain:  
Both whom, fine things might be avert'd  
of;)

And penetrating P-rce would fain.  
This virgin, I came short of seeing,  
By, Sirs, a day or two, at most;  
But, as good folks, have been agreeing,  
This happiness e'er long may boast.

Honorio too \*, a friend of mine, Sirs,  
Kind Kit, and Anna sweet invite,  
(Tho' th' offspring of a dull divine, Sirs!)  
To share with them the dear delight.

But, if confin'd in homely hut, Sirs,  
Sweet Weston-court, I can't attend,  
'Twill vex me to the very guts, Sirs!—  
And so,—my sonnet here shall end.

Sept. 24, 1753. PHILOMUSUS.

London, Oct. 13, 1753.

S I R,

THE following lines owe their origin  
to a custom, which prevails abroad,  
of ladies of fashion visiting in the char-  
acters of beggars for convents, &c.  
The writer of them having received a  
visit of this nature from a very beautiful  
young lady, address'd them to her in  
French and English: A copy of the latter  
is here sent you in order to be inserted, if  
approved of, in your next Magazine, which  
will oblige,

Your former correspondent,  
and humble servant.

To a LADY paying a Visit in Character of a  
Quêteuse for a Convent at Angers in  
France.

FAIR nymph, who thus canst quit the  
ranks of fame,  
For pious ends assume the beggar's name,  
Oh! blest with ev'ry merit ev'ry charm,  
To win the judgment or the heart to warm;  
Say shall thy care assuage religion's woes,  
Heedless of that, which from thy beauty  
flows?

How kind and yet how cruel the employ,  
Where while thy lips relieve, thy looks  
destroy?

Thy voice may well the rudest temper  
But all our pity is th' effect of love:  
Some merit else our charity might boast,  
But virtue here with liberty is lost:

Can'st thou invoke a pity you disown,  
And sue to virtues to yourself unknown?  
A form so fair was made next to implore,  
'Tis yours to rule, 'tis mankind's to adore:  
Ah! quit the suppliant, resume command,  
But deal the power with a gracious hand;  
Hear the soft vow, attend the stealing sigh,  
Th' expressive silence, and the pleading  
eye;

Let him that merits most thy mercy  
And know all charity's compriz'd in loves:  
Oh! view each object with impartial eye,  
Nor bid the convent smile, the lover die.

J. B.

To the Author of The Receipt for Modern  
Dress, p. 396.

SINCE, Sir, you have made it your  
study to vex,  
And audaciously laugh at the dress of our  
Pray don't be so blind to the faults of  
your own,

But let them, I beg, in your next lines  
Instead of small caps, you must then add  
small wigs

The tails of which mostly resemble a  
Put a hat upon that, before point it up  
high,

As if 'twas an arrow aim'd just at the  
At the corner of which I pray don't forget  
A tassel of silver to make it complete;

Let the stock be well plaited in various  
forms

Whilst a fine diamond heart his shirt bo-  
Let his sword hilt be cover'd with ribbon  
good store,

Left the roughness without make his tem-  
Tho' there's no need of that, for they'll  
take care to fly

The place where they think any danger  
His coat is to be but a foot from his waist,  
And fix'd there as tight as if it was lac'd:  
In his pocket a housewife and pincushion  
place,

Not forgetting a glass to admire his face;  
With stockings of silk, nothing less can  
such please,

Bind his legs round with silver an inch  
Hang a tassel to that, or else it won't do,  
Which generally reaches half way to his  
shoe;

His buckles of stones, of five-guineas price,  
To adorn his sweet feet and make him  
quite nice:

Thus dress'd and equipp'd, 'tis too plain  
He's not one jot better than Monsieur  
Pantion.

*Answer*

*Monsieur A. LA-MODE. By a LADY.  
In Answer to The Receipt for Modern  
Dress.*

TAKE a creature that nature has  
form'd without brains,  
Whose skull nought but nonsense and son-  
nets contains ; [ally'd,  
With a mind where conceit with folly's  
Set off by assurance and unmeaning pride ;  
With common place jests for to tickle the  
ear [appear ;  
With mirth, where no wisdom could ever  
That to the defenceless can strut and look  
brave, [slave :  
Although he to cowardice shews he's a  
And now for to dress up my beau with a  
grace, [face ;  
Let a well frizzled wig be set off from his  
With a bag quite in taste, from Paris just  
come, [Frison ;  
That was made and ty'd up by Monsieur  
With powder quite grey, then his head is  
complete ; [wit ;  
If dress'd in the fashion, no matter for  
With a pretty black beaver tuck'd under  
his arm, [warm ;  
If plac'd on his head, it might keep it too  
Then a black solitaire his neck to adorn,  
Like those of Versailles by the courtiers  
there worn ; [sels lace,  
His hands must be cover'd with fine Brus-  
With a sparkling brilliant his finger to  
grace ; [ers come,  
Next a coat of embroidery from foreign-  
T'wou'd be quite unpolite to have one  
wrought at home ; [besriend,  
With cobweb silk stockings his legs to  
Two pair underneath his lank calves to  
amend ; [to freeze,  
With breeches in winter would cause one  
To add to his height, must not cover his  
knees ; [leather,  
A pair of smart pumps made up of grain'd  
So thin he can't venture to tread on a fea-  
ther ; [shine,  
His buckles like diamonds must glitter and  
Should they cost fifty pounds they wou'd  
not be too fine ; [reveals,  
A repeater by Graham, which the hours  
Almost over-balance'd with knick-knacks  
and seals ;  
A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer,  
Though he scents the whole room, that  
no soul can come near ;  
A gold-hilted sword with jewels inlaid,  
So the scabbard's but cane, no matter for  
blade ; [dress,  
A sword-knot of ribband to answer his  
Most completely ty'd up with tassels of  
lace :  
Thus fully equipp'd and attir'd for show,  
Observe, pray ye belles, that sam'd thing  
call'd a beau.

October, 1753.

On DISCONTENT.  
To STELLA.

SAY, dearest Stella, why this pensive  
air ?  
Tell me, O tell thy sorrows and thy care ;  
Why thy lips tremble, and thy cheeks are  
pale ? [gale ?  
Why heaves thy bosom with a mournful  
Let not thy eyes for distant evils flow,  
Nor rack thy bosom with prophetick woe :  
Imagin'd ills deceive our aking eyes,  
As lengthen'd shades appear of mon- }  
strous size, [skies, }  
When setting Phoebeus gilds the ev'ning  
Tho' pictur'd joy deludes our panting  
souls, [rolls ;  
When round the heart its smiling phantom  
The gay impostor mocks our reaching arms ;  
Yet while it lasts the pleasing vision charms :  
Not so distrust her gloomy forehead fears ;  
She brings cold anguish and a crowd of fears :  
Ah lovely Stella ! as you prize your rest,  
Expel this fury from your guiltless breast.  
The wife and mighty guardian of man-  
kind,  
To each individual has their draught assign'd ;  
And tho' no pearls shou'd in our potion fall,  
Let us be cheerful while he spares the gall :  
Unmeaning transports for a moment please,  
Yet peace alone can bless your equal days.  
But coldly view'd, or quickly thrown  
aside,  
See cringing merit at the gates of pride ;  
See wit and wisdom (that our fathers priz'd)  
In youth neglected, as in age despis'd :  
Behold (the scorn, as late the dread of all)  
The politician from his glory fall :  
He whose fly genius cou'd by a kingdom rule,  
Shall have his exit hiss'd by ev'ry fool :  
With aking bosom and a streaming eye  
The hoary soldier sees his honour fly ;  
Who in his age must to oppression bow,  
And yield his laurels to a younger brow :  
Those laurels shall the proud successor wear  
A while ; then strip and leave them to  
his heir.  
If these are wretched, let us not repine,  
Whose meaner talents ne'er were made  
to shine :  
Our good and ill, our vice and virtue falls  
Within the compass of domestick walls :  
To those small limits be thy views confin'd,  
And bless thy cottage with a humble mind.  
Look not at joys that dazzle from afar,  
Nor envy Glaro on his gilded car ;  
For all degrees their days of anguish know,  
And the most happy have a taste of woe.  
Then calmly take what providence ordains,  
He swells the load who murmurs and  
complains :  
For all things vary : And who sits to day  
Half-drown'd in tears ; to-morrow may  
be gay.

P P P

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

*Copy of a Treaty concluded at Cape-Coast-Castle, between England and the Fantee Nation, on Feb. 6, 1753.*



WE the Brasse and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do declare, that our fathers, under the conduct of their Brasse Imorah, were brought by the English from the country now Arcania, and by them furnished with arms, ammunition, and money, not only to take possession of the land now inhabited by us, but likewise to conquer all those states around us, at present subject to our dominion.

And whereas we are certainly informed, that within these ten years past several subjects of the French king have been endeavouring by bribes of various kinds not only to dissolve that close connection between the English and Fantee nation which we look upon as our greatest security, but likewise to procure to themselves some of that ground which was conquered at the English expence; which, besides the natural injustice of the thing, can have no other tendency than to introduce jarring interests and divisions amongst us, and thereby deliver us up an easy prey to our enemies:

For these reasons, and to recognize the rights of the English nation in the most solemn and authentick manner, and to cut off all claims and pretensions of any other nation whatsoever: We, the whole people of Fantee, did on the 26th of October last, assembled at Munnin, and there unanimously passed the following law, which we hereby declare to be constitutional; and publicly, according to her wonted form of our ancestors, denounce a curse upon ourselves, or any of our posterity, who shall attempt, either directly or indirectly, to break through it. Which law is as follows: "Be it known to all the people of Fantee, and to all under their obedience, that we the Brasses and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, do enact and ordain, That no subject of the French king shall be ever permitted to settle any where, either by building forts, or otherwise, between queen Anne's point and James fort, Accra; and that whoever attempts to harbour them in his house shall, on the

proof of the fact, be adjudged guilty of treason against his country, and punished accordingly."

And as a farther proof and testimony of the reality of our intentions, and to secure, as far as in us lies, the English interest in this country, and to engage them, by our candid behaviour, to continue to us that protection which by long experience we have found so beneficial, we the aforesaid Brasse and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee have adjudged it proper and necessary to send the following persons (Imorah son of Aduasor, &c. &c.) duly and fully authorized, to Cape-Coast-Castle, and there in presence of the president and council, to swear allegiance and fealty to the English nation, and to deliver the following hostages, viz. Cudjoe Annooma, sister's son to the Brasse of Fantee, from the said Brasse and Curranteers; likewise Quabino Sahi, Quacoo and Coffee, into their hands, to remain as pledges of our punctual observance of the above law.

We the aforesaid persons, deputies from the Brasse and Curranteers, the priests and people of Fantee, being duly and fully authorized, have, according to the custom of our country and the form prescribed by our religion, as likewise according to the custom of the English and the form prescribed by their religion, sworn to the due performance of the aforesaid law, and have in consequence set our marks to two originals of this recognition, being first read and interpreted to us, in the presence of the said president and council, on Feb. 6, 1753, according to the white mens manner of computation in Europe.

The above recognition was executed at Cape-Coast-Castle, by the persons therein mentioned, the day and year above written. George Cockburne, captain of his majesty's ship the Glory; Thomas Melvin, governor; Joseph Harmer, accountant; Matthew Mackaill, surgeon; Christopher Whytells, secretary; John Williams, lieutenant of the Glory; William Lille, surgeon of ditto.

By an order of privy council, on Sept. 26, his majesty, by and with their advice, requires and commands, that William Cutbertson, William Steedman, William Baird, Adam Lillie, James Masson, James Lillie, and William Lennox, all boatmen at Aber-

don

dour in Scotland (charged upon oath with having been guilty, upon the 8th of July last, of being together with divers other persons, assembled at Dalgety in the county of Fife; and there having surrounded four soldiers who were employed to defend a seizure, made by a custom-house officer, of 29 anchors of run brandy, wrested and took from them their arms, and deposed the said custom-house officer, and taken away the brandy) do surrender themselves, within the space of 40 days, to any of the lords justiciary, or to any one of his majesty's justices of the peace in Scotland.

On the 28th, about 9 at night, a fire broke out in Twisters-alley, Bunhill-row, by which several old houses were burnt, and the back part of the school-house belonging to the haberdashers company.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

John Harris and Philip Wilfon for a burglary, Hannah Wilfon for stripping and robbing an infant in Whitechapel road, and Edward Johnson for a burglary, were executed at Tyburn.—Mary Rimes, aged 13, another of the condemned malefactors, was ordered to be transported for 7 years. (See p. 437.)

John Stanley, a soldier of Sir Robert Rich's dragoons, was executed at Dorchester, for the murder of Stephen Wareham, near Blandford.

MONDAY, 8.

Sir Walter Blackett, bart. one of the aldermen and representatives in parliament for Newcastle upon Tyne, having informed the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the intention of Thomas Davidson, of Ferryhill, Esq; and his sisters, to found an hospital for the maintaining six poor maiden women, the expence of which would be 1200l. at the same time Sir Walter offer'd the like sum to maintain six poor men: Upon which the corporation came to a resolution to be at the charge of building, and to apply the interest of the above sums for the maintenance of the 12 poor persons above-mentioned.

TUESDAY, 9.

The parliament of Ireland met, when his grace the duke of Dorset, lord lieutenant, made the following speech to both houses.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**M**Y experience of your loyalty and zeal for the king's service, the signal instances upon every occasion of his majesty's paternal goodness, and a consciousness of my just regard to the honour of his crown, and of my sincere wishes for the prosperity of this kingdom, give me the surest grounds to expect, that the business of this session will be carried on

with that candour, temper, and unanimity, which will add dignity to your proceedings, most effectually advance the publick service, and afford the most acceptable proof of your grateful and affectionate duty to the best of princes.

A due care of the protestant charter schools cannot be too often or too earnestly recommended to your consideration; and the benefits already experienced call upon you to cultivate every method of promoting to the utmost the success of that wise and useful institution.

The flourishing state of your linen manufacture gives me the highest pleasure. I will most cheerfully assist your endeavours for the further advancement of that valuable and important branch of your trade; and in providing for its support and encouragement, you may securely depend upon his majesty's most gracious favour and protection.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates, and have nothing to ask in the king's name, but the usual and necessary supplies for the support of his majesty's government.

I am commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, that he will graciously consent and recommends to you, that so much of the money remaining in his treasury, as shall be necessary, be applied to the discharge of the national debt, or of such part thereof as you shall think expedient.

His majesty, in his great wisdom, judging a time of general tranquillity to be the fittest season for providing against future dangers, will direct an inquiry to be made into the condition of several fortifications, that the kingdom may be put into a proper state of defence. An estimate of the expence, which will attend that necessary service, shall in due time be laid before you; and his majesty is persuaded, that this instance of his attention to the security of his people, will be highly agreeable to his faithful commons.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

I have not failed to embrace every opportunity, (and it was a part of my duty most pleasing to me) to represent to the king, in the fullest and strongest terms, the loyalty and good affection of his subjects of Ireland; and I have it in command to declare to you, that his majesty relies with an entire confidence on their inviolable attachment to his sacred person, royal family and government.

It is unnecessary for me, at this day, to make professions of my zeal for the  
P p p a welfare

welfare and prosperity of this kingdom : Let the true interest of Ireland be ever your great object : My conduct shall demonstrate, that it is unalterably mine.

Whitehall, Oct. 12. His majesty has promised his most gracious pardon, and Mr. Hale Wortham, jun. of Royston in Cambridgeshire, a reward of 50l. for discovering the persons concerned in writing and sending an incendiary letter, sent, on the 16th of Sept. last, by the post, from London, to the said Mr. Hale, requiring him to lay 100l. at the outside of his gate, on the Monday following, by two in the morning, and threatening in case of failure, to murder him, or fire his house; and also, a second incendiary letter on the 7th instant, by the post from London, threatening him with death if he did not lay the said sum of 100l. in the highway, by one o'clock on the Monday morning, following, and that if he set any body to watch, his whole family should be murdered.

MONDAY, 29.

The 11 following malefactors were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. Job Horneblow, for a robbery near Pancras; Mark Shields and George Hailey, for a street-robbery; Isaac Clark and James Jackson, for a highway-robbery; George French, for robbing Mr. Ripping, in Moorfields, of his hat; James Hayler, for the murder of John Proby, by beating him on the head with a hammer; William Edgell, otherwise Ellford, for horse-stealing; James Gallaker, an oyster-man for the murder of Eneas Turner; James Fairbrother for burglary, and Martin Sullivan for returning from transportation.

James Hayler and James Gallaker, the two murderers, who received sentence separately on Friday and Saturday, were this day executed at Tyburn. And the next day the rest were condemned.

*A Memento written on a Tavern Window.*

**H**OW weak the spark must be who trusts a lass,

That robs him of his nose before his face:  
But 'tis the common custom of a wench,  
To borrow English coin, and pay in French.

*An Occasional PROLOGUE. Written by Mr. GARRICK, and spoken by Mr. FOOTE, at the Theatre-Royal, in Drury Lane.*

From the Grays-Inn Journal, Sept. 27.

**T**HE many various objects that amuse  
These busy curious times, by way  
of news, [flows;  
Are, plays, elections, murders, lott'ries,

\* The person here intended, is M<sup>rs</sup>. Cervetti, who has been a standing joke with the upper-gallery, for a long time past, on account of the largith of his nose; but, as I am informed, that no feature of his mind is out of proportion, unless it be that his good qualities are extraordinary, I take this opportunity to mention that it is cruel to render him uneasy in the business, in which he eminent and by which he must get a livelihood.

All these compounded fly throughout the nation, [tion!  
And set the whole in one great fermenta-  
True British hearts the same high spirit show,

Be they to damn a farce, or fight a foe.  
One day for liberty the Briton fires,  
The next he flames—for Canning, or for Squires.

In like extremes your laughing humour  
Have ye not rear'd from pit to upper rows, [flows;  
And all the jest was,—what?—a fiddler's nose\*.

Pursue your mirth; each night the joke grows stronger, [longer.

For as you fret the man, his nose looks  
Among the trifles which occasion prate,  
Even I sometimes, am matter for debate.  
Whene'er my faults, or follies are the ques- tion, [tion.

Each draws his wit out, and begins dis-  
Sir PETER PRIMROSE, smirking o'er his tea,  
Sinks from himself, and politicks to me.  
Papers boy.—here Sir! *Tam* what news to-day?

FOOTE, Sir, is advertis'd—what—run away.  
No, Sir, he acts this week at *Drury Lane*;  
How's that (cries FEEBLE GRUB) FOOTE come again! [dance;

I thought that fool had done his devil's  
Was not he hang'd some months ago in France? [harangue'd;

Up starts MACMORNE, and thus the room  
'Tis true, his friends gave out that he was hang'd,

But to be sure, 'twas all a bun, because  
I have seen him since, and after such disgrace [face.

No gentleman would dare to show his  
To him reply'd a sneering bonny Scot;  
Yow raftin reet, my frynd, haung'd he was not, [he'll gaung to pot.

But neither you nor I can tell how soon  
Thus each, as fancy drives, his wit dis- plays,

Such is the tax each son of folly pays.  
On this my scheme they many names bestow, [poet's low.

'Tis fame, 'tis pride, nay worse—the  
I own I've pride, ambition, vanity,  
And what's more strange, perhaps, you'll see [deity.

Tho' not so great a portion of it—mo-  
For you I'll curb each self sufficient thought, [taunt.

And kiss the rod, whene'er you point:  
Many my passions are, tho' one my view,  
They all concenter, in the pleasing you.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**M**R. Hans Sloane, surgeon at Roch-  
ster, to Miss Johnson, of Graveland.  
Sept.

Sept. 24. Frederick Stanton, Esq; to Miss Lequesne, of Harrow on the hill, a £5,000. fortune.

29. Nathaniel Williams, Esq; of Low-Layton, to Miss Sally Wright, of Jernyn street.

Rev. Roger Mostyn, M. A. rector of Christlington near Chester. brother to Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. to Mrs. Anne Thewal, a 20,000l. fortune.

Oct. 2. Grey Cooper, Esq; counsellor at law, at North Shields, to Miss Grey, daughter of the late Sir Henry Grey, of Howick, bart.

4. Archibald Edmonstone, Esq; to Miss Harene, of Albemarle street.

William Bowler, Esq; of a plentiful fortune in Essex, to Miss Sarah Armistead, of Red lion-street, Holborn.

6. Rich. Abdey, Esq; of Essex, to Miss Cosby, a relation of the earl of Thanet.

8. William Stanley, Esq; a near relation of the earl of Derby, to Miss Cockburne, an heiress, of 20,000l. fortune.

10. Simon Fanshawe, Esq; member of parliament for Old Sarum, to Miss Fanshawe, of Bedford-row.

11. James More Molyneux, Esq; of Loseby in Surrey, to Miss Margaret Sherard, of Bloomsbury.

Hon. William Howe, Esq; to Miss Blake, of Epping.

12. Ezra Turner, Esq; of a plentiful estate in Hertfordshire, to Miss Sawbridge.

17. — Reynolds, Esq; of Weybridge, to Miss Peggy Hughes of Greenwich.

18. Peregrine Bertie, Esq; member for Westbury, to Miss Backwell, of Great Billing in Northamptonshire.

Martin Haws, Esq; of Illford, to Miss Grevill, of Stratford.

23. Capt. Maynard, of the Spence sloop of war, to Miss Shephard, of Deptford.

Sept. 21. Lady Athurhy, delivered of a son and heir, in Ireland.

Oct. 8. The queen of Sweden, of a princefs.

11. The queen of Denmark, of a prince.

12. The lady of Sir Charles Weston, of a son and heir.

17. The lady of Sir William Burton, bart. of a son and heir.

23. The lady of — Barker, Esq; and sister to the countess of Marchmont, of a son.

24. The lady of Sir James Stapleton, bart. of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

**D**R. John Whetcombe, archbishop of Cathels in Ireland.

Henry Lafcelles, Esq; a very great Barbadoes merchant, and sometime member of parliament for Northallerton.

Sept. 22. Rev. Dr. Andrew Hamilton, archdeacon of Raphoe, in Ireland.

29. John Collins, Esq; one of the fix clerks in chancery.

30. Mr. John Clothier, master drum-major, and head court drummer of England. Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, in Fifeshire, bart.

Oct. 3. Stephen Phillips, Esq; at his seat near Ongar in Essex, formerly a Spanish merchant.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd, rector of Stapleford Tawny, and vicar of Epping in Essex.

Thomas Greville, of Coomb near Salisbury, who was acquitted, with the two Abbotbury men, last sessions, on an indictment of perjury, at the trial of the gypsey in the affair of Elizabeth Canning. (See p. 437.)

11. Thomas Roycroft, Esq; at Kensington, possessed of a considerable fortune, and formerly a merchant.

13. Rt. Hon. the countess of Halifax, lady of the present earl.

Lady Woollaston, relict of Sir Isaac Woollaston, Bart.

14. Miss Henrietta Charlotte Maria Damer, of Pall-Mall, a young lady of a very large fortune.

Evan Pierce, a poor labouring man, at Dolgelly in North Wales, aged upwards of 120.

Francis Pearson, Esq; formerly lieutenant-colonel of general Otway's reg. of foot.

17 Richard Kent, Esq; an eminent fishmonger at Temple-bar, who fined for sheriff of London in 1751.

John Mitford, Esq; an eminent Turkey merchant.

18 Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, Esq; second son to earl Gower, and member of parliament for Litchfield.

#### ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**M**R. William Gale, of St. John's College, Cambridge, presented to the rectory of Braceburgh, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Leach, by George Trenchard, Esq; to the rectory of Litchet Maltravers, in Dorsetshire.—Cornelius Clarke, B. D. to the living of Budbury, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Francis Millbank to the rectory of Crofts, in Yorkshire.—Mr. James Dawson, by earl Brooke, to the vicarage of Monson cum Ealing, in Suffolk.—Tho. Harwood, B. A. by Reynell Spiller, Esq; to the rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex.—Paulett, M. A. by the duke of Rutland, to the rectory of St. Lawrence, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Hyborne, by the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, to the living of All-Saints, in South Carolina.—Samuel Dyer, M. A. to the vicarage of Ryton, in Devonshire.—Richard Porter, M. A. to the rectory of Chaley, in Suffex.

[Promotions and Eankrupts in our next.]



**T**OWARDS the end of August last, the states of Holland and West-Friesland issued a placart for the encouragement of their silk and woollen manufactures, by which it was ordained, that the nobility, burgo-masters and magistrates of the respective cities, the members of the assembly of their noble and great mightinesses, and all those who had publick employments or offices in that province, should begin on the 1st of May, 1754, they, their wives, children, and domesticks, to make use of no other woollen or silk manufactures for cloathing, but such as had been, or should be made in that province. And it is thought, that a like regulation will be made in every one of the other United Provinces.

The parliament of Rouen, whose jurisdiction extends over Normandy and Picardy, having followed the example of the parliament of Paris, by prosecuting some priests, who refused to administer the sacraments to dying persons, because they would not accept, or shew a certificate of their having accepted of the bull *Unigenitus*, (see p. 395.) and the arrets of that parliament upon this occasion having been annulled by the king's council of state, the parliament prepared a long remonstrance against thus annulling their arrets, &c. which was sent up to court last August, and after the same was sent up, the chambers met on the 27th of that month, in order to issue their orders for seizing the body of the bishop of Evreux, who had refused to appear before them to be examined, in relation to the directions he had given to the priests within his diocese, not to administer the sacraments to any that had not, or would not accept of the said bull. But as soon as they had met, they received a letter de cachet from the king, ordering them to send up their first president, two vice presidents, three counsellors of the grand-chamber, and one of each chamber of inquests and requests, together with the attorneys and solicitors general, to be with his majesty on the 2d of next month by ten in the morning. Accordingly these deputies attended his majesty that day, when he told them, he had sent for them to let them know his pleasure, which his chancellor would intimate to them; whereupon the chancellor made them a long speech, which he began by saying, his majesty was surprised to find, that their remonstrances tended to lessen the authority which the constitution *Unigenitus* had received both under the late king, and since his majesty's accession, by his edicts in 1720, and 1730; and concluded with orders for them not to intermeddle in any disputes relating to the refusal of the sacraments,

or to proceed in any they had begun, particularly that relating to the bishop of Evreux. When he had finished, his majesty said: "What my chancellor has said to you is my will. I desire it may be executed, and registered in your books." And when they returned, the parliament appointed 18 of their number to consider this answer. Accordingly these 18 met on the 6th ult. but their deliberations were interrupted by letters patent sent from the king, forbidding them to break up before they had registered the king's answer given by his chancellor; whereupon all the chambers met the next day, when it was carried by a great majority, not to register but to present new remonstrances. However, they agreed to register the letters patents, so far as they regarded the prolongation of their sittings, and the service of the chamber of vacations. In the debates upon this subject, M. de Franqueville, counsellor of the grand-chamber, had, it seems, spoke too freely, or at least, what he said had been misrepresented at court, therefore, on the 15th he was arrested by a party of dragoons, and carried prisoner to the castle of Dourlens, at which the people shewed so much resentment that they began to insult even the clergy in the streets, which was, perhaps, the chief cause of his being very soon released; but he lived not long to enjoy his liberty, for he died the 9th Inst. leaving the parliament he belonged to very busy in drawing up their new remonstrance.

In the mean time some copies of their last remonstrance are handed about in manuscript, and it is highly commended, particularly what they say upon the 9th proposition condemned by the bull *Unigenitus*, the purport of which proposition is, that *the fear of an unjust excommunication ought not to deter us from doing our duty*. And, indeed, it is not possible to imagine, that any king of common sense would allow, much less authorize the condemning of such a proposition; because it is really and effectually as far as opinion will go, a subjecting of the crown to the mitre, and enabling the church to deprive their sovereign both of his authority and power.

A dispute has just happened between the regency of Hanover and the city of Bremen, which is a free imperial city; and as execution seems to be the first step in law suits within the empire, the former have sequestered all the revenues in Stade and Ferden, which belong to Bremen, till that city shall satisfy the claims of the regency on some *hankwits* situated in its territories.

A 70

ARTS, SCIENCES, and LAW.

1. \* **T**HE British Carpenter, or a Treatise on Carpentry: Containing the most concise and authentick Rules of that Art, in a more Useful and Extensive Method, than has been made Publick. To which is added, a Supplement, containing the celebrated Andrea Palladio's Orders of Architecture, with the Ornaments of Doors and Windows, proportioned and adjusted by Divisions on Scales; together with the accurate Curves of their Mouldings, and their Application to Use. By Francis Price. The 3d Edition, pr. 7s. 6d. bound. Printed by C. and J. Ackers, for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, and R. Baldwin.

2. A Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary, in 2 Vols folio. pr. 4l. 10s. Longman.

3. Notes and Observations on the fundamental Laws of England; with some Account of their Origin and present Establishment. By G. Horfman, Esq; pr. 2s. bound. Baldwin.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

4. An Explanation of some Prophecies contain'd in the Book of Daniel, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

5. Pious Memorials. By R. Burnham, pr. 5s. Buckland.

6. An Answer to Mr. Kennicott's Dissertation. By F. Comings, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Rivington.

7. A Letter to a Friend on his Entrance into the Ministerial Office. By J. Mason, A. M. pr. 6d. Noon.

8. An earnest Exhortation to the Jews, pr. 6d. Whithers.

9. Collects upon the principal Articles of the Christian Faith, pr. 2s. sewed. Birt.

10. The Credibility of the Gospel History, Vol. X. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 5s. Noon.

11. The Ancientness of the Christian Religion. By B. Regis, D. D. pr. 1s. Oliver.

12. Human Reason a fallible Guide, in Answer to the free Enquirers of the present Age, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

13. The Kentish Candidates, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

14. The Female Rambler, pr. 2s. Reeve.

15. \* The posthumous Works of Mr. Samuel Butler (Author of Hudibras) compleat in one pocket Volume, with Cuts, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

16. \* The London Spy compleat, in 18 Parts. The Fourth Edition revised and corrected. In which Youth may see the Vices of the Town, without the Danger of keeping vicious Company, and learn

to avoid those Snares and Subtilties which trepan many to their Ruin, pr. 3s. bound. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. Proceedings at the Old Baily, pr. 8d. Cooper.

18. The Merits of Whig and Tory weighed and balanced, pr. 6d. Payne.

19. Remarks on the Life of Archbishop Tillotson, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

20. A Description of two Methods by which the Irregularities in the Motion of a Clock may be prevented. By J. Ellicot, F. R. S. pr. 1s. 6d. Wilcock.

21. The Trial, &c. of W. Smith, at York, for poisoning 4 Persons, pr. 6d. Cooper.

22. The Court and Country Interest United, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

23. An historical Description of Westminster-Abbey, pr. 1s. Newbery.

24. Some Hints to prevent the Choice of improper Persons to serve in Parliament, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

25. The Discoveries of J. Poulter, a Highwayman, pr. 6d. Owen. (See p. 429.)

26. The Battle of the Fiddles, pr. 6d. Owen.

27. An historical Description of St. Paul's Cathedral, pr. 6d. Newbery.

28. New Church Melody: Being a Set of Anthems, Psalms, Hymns, &c. in 4 Parts. By W. Knapp, pr. 3s. 6d. Baldwin.

29. The Life of Pontius Pilate, pr. 1s. Cooper.

30. \* The Age of Lewis XIV. in 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Dodsley.

31. A second Address to the Freeholders of Oxford, pr. 6d. Bouquet.

32. A Letter on the Jews Bill, pr. 6d. Corbett.

33. A Letter from Lord Viscount Gage to the Voters of Tewkesbury, pr. 6d. Barnes.

34. A Treatise on Cyder-making. By H. Stafford, Esq; pr. 2s.

35. An earnest Address to the Freeholders and Electors of Great-Britain on Occasion of the Naturalization of the Jews, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

36. Considerations on the Act to naturalize the Jews, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

37. A Collection of Pieces in Defence of the Jews, pr. 1s. Griffith.

38. The Jews Advocate, pr. 1s. Cooper.

39. A Looking-Glass for the Jews, pr. 1s. Dickinson.

40. A Collection of the best Pieces against the Jews, pr. 1s. Cooper.

41. A candid Examination of the Act for naturalizing the Jews, pr. 6d. Wright.

42. A Memorial by the Earl of K—l—e to his M—y, pr. 6d.

PAICKE.

# PRICES of STOCKS in OCTOBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank India South Sea Stock	South Sea 3 and 1/2 p. Cent. S. S. An. 3 p. Cent. Ind. Bonds B. Cir. p. 1751.	Ann. new C. B. Annu. 1751.	Ind. Ana.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from	
							Sept. 25. to Oct. 23.	Chrif. 1159
1	120	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W. S. W.	fair	Males 569	
2	192 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W. S. W.	rain	Femal. 590	
3	191 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W. S. W.	fair	Males 816	1630
4	120	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. W.	fair clou.	Femal. 814	
5	191 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W. S. W.	rain.	Died under 2 Years old	786
6	191 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. E.	fair	Between 2 and 5	109
7 Sunday		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. E.	fair clou.	5 and 10	23
8	191 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	E.	foggy fair	10 and 20	39
9	192 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. by W.	foggy fair	20 and 30	119
10		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. W.	rain.	30 and 40	157
11	192	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. W.	clou. wa.	40 and 50	111
12		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. W.	clou. wa.	50 and 60	218
13		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W.	fultry.	60 and 70	79
14 Sunday		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S. S. W.	rain.	70 and 80	59
15		106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	S.	cloudy	80 and 90	26
16		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. W.	fair rain	90 and 100	4
17	191	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W. N. W.	cloudy	Within the Walls 1630 Without the Walls 135 In Mid. and Surrey 741 City & Sub. West. 361	
18	191	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	W.	rain		
19	191	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. W.	fair		
20		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. W.	fair cold		
21 Sunday		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. E.	clou. cold	Weekly Oct. 2 --- 1630 9 --- 424 16 --- 398 23 --- 441 30 --- 367	
22		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. N. E.	cloudy		
23	191 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. by E.	mifing		
24		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	E. by N.	rain		
25		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. N. E.	mifing	Wheaten Peck Loaf 18. 11d. Peale 22s. to 25s. per Quar. Tares 20s. to 26s. per Quar.	
26		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N.	cloudy		
27	192 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. E.	fair cold		
28		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N.	cloudy		
29 Sunday		105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	E. N. E.	fair cold	Oxford. 81. 9s. to 101. 9s. p. l. 164. to 178. p. q. 128. 6d. to 158. 4d. 188. 6d. to 198. 6d. p. q.	
30	191 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	N. E.	fair cold		
31	191 1/2	106	104 1/2	104 1/2	N.	clou. cold		
							Abingdon. 81. 9s. to 101. 9s. p. l. 164. to 178. p. q. 128. 6d. to 158. 4d. 188. 6d. to 198. 6d. p. q.	

---

# The LONDON MAGAZINE.

---

FOR NOVEMBER, 1753.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

---

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>I. The State of Britain in Boadicia's Time, for the better understanding of the new Tragedy.</p> <p>II. A remarkable old Record, being a Patent for a universal Medicine and the Philosophers Stone.</p> <p>III. The Art of not knowing People.</p> <p>IV. The Life of Spencer, the famous Poet.</p> <p>V. Picture of a jealous Husband.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political Club, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of L. Trebonius Asper and L. Virginus, on the Bill for preventing clandestine Marriages.</p> <p>VII. The King's Speech at the Opening of the Session.</p> <p>VIII. The Lords Address.</p> <p>IX. The Commons Address.</p> <p>X. Of the Etymology of the Name of the Druids.</p> <p>XI. Question in Navigation solved.</p> <p>II. Dr. Stebbing's Letter to Dr. Shuckford.</p> <p>III. An Act of Henry III. and another of Edward I. in relation to the Jews.</p> <p>IV. Of the City and University of Oxford.</p> <p>V. Of the new Exchange at Bristol.</p> <p>VI. Opinions of Lawyers about the Jews purchasing Lands.</p> | <p>XVII. Remarks on the same.</p> <p>XVIII. State of the Jews under our antient Kings.</p> <p>XIX. French King establishes a new Court of Justice.</p> <p>XX. An Apology for Poets.</p> <p>XXI. Of Difference in Opinions.</p> <p>XXII. A useful Observation relating to mad Dogs.</p> <p>XXIII. POETRY: A new Prologue spoken by Mr. Barry; Epistle to a Friend at Bath; Birth-Day Ode; on the late Rev. Dr. Foster; the Free Masons Anthem; on the Death of Lord Coke; Flavia; a new Song set to Musick, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Lord-Mayor's Death, and a new one elected; Thanks to the late Lord-Mayor; Shipwreck; Fire, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXVI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVIII. Explanation of the Stationers Almanack.</p> <p>XXIX. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
|---|---|

With a beautiful HEAD of SPENSER, a neat-VIEW of the City of OXFORD, and of the new EXCHANGE at BRISTOL; all curiously engraved.

---

MULTUM IN PARVO.

---

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month so compleat Sets.

---

# C O N T E N T S.

THE art of not hearing people, or not knowing them ; from the WORLD	491, 492
Substance of his majesty's speech	492 G,
The lords address, with the king's answer	493
The commons address, with his majesty's answer	493, G, 494
State of Britain in Boadicia's time, on occasion of the new tragedy	494
The life of Spenser	494-496
Stories concerning him, and specimens of his poetry	495
Different accounts of his death, and character of him and his writings	496
THE JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	497-508
SPEECH of L. Trebonius Asper against the marriage bill	497-505
SPEECH of L. Virginius in favour of it	505-508
Picture of a jealous husband	508
A remarkable old record, being a patent of K. Henry VI. for a universal medicine and the Philosophers-stone	509
Solution of a question in navigation	511
A discourse on the etymology of the name of the <i>Druids</i>	511, 512
References to our large descriptions of the city and university of Oxford, with an explanation of the VEXW annexed	512
Dr. Stebbing's letter to Dr. Shuckford	513, 514
Act of Henry III. against the Jews purchasing or holding any land estates	515
Act of Edward I. in relation to the Jews	516
Remarks on these acts	517
An apology for poets	517, 518
Of difference in opinions	519
Different views of human life, from Poesidippus and Metrodorus	519, 520
An account of the new Exchange at Bristol	520 G, 521
Some other particulars relating to the city	521
When a person has been bitten by a dog, how to know whether the dog was mad	ibid. B.
Opinions of lawyers on the question whether a Jew born here could purchase	

and hold lands to him and his heirs	ibid. D, and 523
A letter, containing remarks on the same, and several other things relating to the Jews	523-525
Of naturalization, denization, &c.	523
State of the Jews under our ancient kings	524
POETRY. The free masons anthem, at laying the foundation of the new exchange at Edinburgh	525
A new song, sung by Mr. Beard, set to musick	526
A country dance	527
Ode for his majesty's birth-day	ibid.
On the late Rev. Dr. James Foster	528
Epistle to Mr. C—r K—ck at Bath	ibid.
Flavia	529
A prologue spoken by Mr. Barry, in the character of Romeo, on Miss Noffiter's first appearing upon the stage	ibid.
On the death of lord viscount Coke	530
On travelling with a lady	ibid.
Extempore on capt. Clive's arrival	ibid.
THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	531
French king's declaration for establishing a royal chamber, in the room of the parliament of Paris	ibid.
A terrible shipwreck	532
A fire, in which three persons were burnt	ibid.
The new lord-mayor sworn in	ibid.
Opening of the seventh session of the present parliament	ibid.
Thanks of the court of common-council to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, knt. the late lord-mayor	ibid.
The Rt. Hon. Edward Ironside, Esq; the new lord mayor dies, and alderman Rawlinson elected in his room	533
Explanation of the stationers almanack	ibid.
Marriages and births	ibid.
Deaths	ibid.
Ecclesiastical preferments	534
Promotions civil and military	ibid.
Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
A catalogue of books	535
Prices of stocks and grain ; wind, weather	536
Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*We have received several mathematical questions, and other pieces in prose and verse, which shall be considered. Some account of the late Rev. Dr. Foster in our next.*

RECEIPTS for collecting the LAND TAX and WINDOW LIGHTS, are given Gratis by R. BALDWIN, Bookseller, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



# T H E

# L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

## N O V E M B E R , 1753.

*Two Letters from The WORLD, Nov. 15.*

*To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.*

S I R,

**W**HEN a rich man speaketh, says the son of Sir-rach, every man holdeth his tongue, and lo! what he sayeth is extolled to the clouds; but if a poor man speak, they say, what fellow is this? I had a mortifying opportunity yesterday of experiencing the truth of this observation.

It is not material, that I should tell you who or what I am; it will be enough to say, that tho' I dine every day, and always make my appearance abroad in a clean shirt, I have no thoughts of offering myself as a candidate for a borough at the next general election; nor am I quite so rich as a certain man of fashion, who took such a fancy to me this summer in the country, as hardly to be easy out of my company.

This great person came to town last week for the winter, whither I was called upon business soon after; and having received a general invitation to his table, I went yesterday to dine with him. Upon my being shewn into the parlour, I found him sitting with two young gentlemen, who, as I afterwards learnt, were persons of great quality, and who, before I was bid to sit down, entered into a short whisper with my friend, which concluded with a broad stare in my face, and the words, "I thought so," uttered with a careless contempt, and loud enough for me to hear.

I was a little disconcerted at this behaviour, but was in some measure relieved by a message a few minutes after, that dinner was upon the table. We were soon seated according to form; and as the conversation was upon general subjects, or rather upon no subject at all, and as the having something to say en-  
November, 1753.

ables a modest man to sit easter in his chair, I now and then attempted to put in a word, but found I had not the good fortune to make myself heard. The playhouses happening to be mentioned, I asked very respectfully if any thing new was to be exhibited this season? Upon which it was observed, "that the winter was come in upon us all at once, and that there had been ice in Hyde-park of near half an inch thick." Upon my friend's taking notice that there had been a very great court that morning, I took occasion to inquire how the king did? when it was immediately remarked, "that the opera this winter would certainly be a very grand one." As I was a proficient in musick, and a friend to the Italian opera, I hoped to be attended to, by saying something in favour of so elegant an entertainment; but before I had proceeded thro' half a sentence, the conversation took another turn, and it was unanimously agreed, "that my lord C somebody's Greenland dog was the finest of the kind ever seen in England." It was now high time for me to have done; I therefore contented myself with playing the dumb man till the cloth was removed, and then took my leave.

At my return to my lodgings, I could not help thinking that it was not absolutely impossible for great men to be very ill bred; but however that matter may be, I shall eat my dinner at the chop-house to-day, notwithstanding I have just received a card from my friend to tell me, "that he dines alone, and shall be quite unhappy without me."

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

F. B.

Bath, Oct. 29, 1753.

MR. FITZ-ADAM,

**A**MONG the many inventions of this wise and polite age, I look upon the art of not knowing people, to be one of  
Qq q 2

of the greatest. But for fear the term should be a little too technical for many of your readers, I shall explain it at large. What I mean is, that persons of distinction shall meet their inferiors in publick places, and either walk, sit, or stand close at their elbows, without having the least recollection of them; whom but a week or a day before, they have been particularly intimate with, and for whom they have professed the most affectionate regard. As you have taken no notice of this art, in all probability the professors of it have escaped you; but as I have lately been the subject of its fullest exertion, I beg leave to trouble you with a few words upon the occasion.

I am a clergyman of some fortune, tho' no preferment; and knowing that I had many friends at Bath this season, I came hither last week to enjoy the pleasure of their conversation. The morning after my arrival I took a walk to the pump-room, where I had the honour of seeing a noble lord, a baronet, and some ladies of quality, with whom I was very well acquainted; but to my great surprise, tho' I stood at the distance of only two or three yards from them, I did not perceive that any one of them knew me. I have dined several times with his lordship, have frequently drank tea with the ladies, and spent two months this summer with the baronet, and yet am throwing myself in their way every morning, am sitting next them in the rooms every evening, nay, playing at cards with them at the same table, without their having the least remembrance of me. There is also a very genteel family in the place, in which I have been so extremely intimate, that according to the song,

*I have drank with the father, have talk'd  
with the mother, with the brother,  
Have romp'd with the sister, have gam'd*

but, for what reason I know not, unless in imitation of the lord and ladies above-mentioned, with whom they happen to be acquainted, I do not find that any one of them has the least knowledge of me,

I have looked in the glass above a hundred times, from a suspicion that my face must have undergone some extraordinary change, to occasion this total want of recollection in my friends; but I have the satisfaction of finding that my eyes, nose and mouth are not only remaining, but that they stand, as near as I can guess, in the very individual places, as when my friends knew me; and that their forgetfulness is altogether owing to this new invented art, an art which it seems none but

persons of fashion, or a few very genteel people who have studied under them, can make themselves masters of. But it is an art that will undo me, if a living which my friend the noble lord has been so good as to assure me of, should happen to become void while I am in this place; for how can I suppose that his lordship will give that to an entire stranger, which he has long ago promised to an intimate acquaintance?

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

ABRAHAM ADAMS.

I have taken the first opportunity (says Mr. Fitz Adam) of publishing these letters, not from a conviction that the writers of them have any cause of complaint, but from a desire of removing false prejudices, and of doing justice to the characters of great people. As for the son of Sirach, whom the first of my correspondents has thought proper to quote, everybody knows that his writings are apocryphal; and as to the matter complained of, namely, 'that a private man cannot make himself heard among lords and great folks, it is a fault of nature, who it is well known has formed the ears of persons of quality only for hearing one another. My other correspondent, who is piqued at not being known, is equally unreasonable; for he cannot but have observed at the playhouses and other publick places, from the number of glasses used by people of fashion, that they are naturally short-sighted. It is from this visual defect, that a great man is apt to mistake fortune for honour, a service of plate for a good name, and his neighbour's wife for his own. His memory is in many instances as defective as his sight. Benefits, promises, and payment of debts, are things that he is extremely liable to forget. How then is it to be wondered at, that he should forget an acquaintance? But I have always observed that there is a propensity in little people to speak evil of dignities; and that where real errors are wanting (which is the case at present) they will throw out their invectives against natural defects, and quarrel with the deaf for not hearing them, and with the blind for not seeing them.

I could go near to write a whole paragraph in praise of great men, if I was not restrained by the consideration, that of all things in the world, they hate flattery.

ON Thursday, Nov. 15, the parliament met, when his majesty made a most gracious speech from the throne, in which he tells both houses, That he had called

called them together as early as their attendance upon their private affairs would admit; and he was confident, they were all met with the best dispositions, to give such application and dispatch to the business of this session, as may be most conducive to the publick utility: That the events of this year had not made it necessary for him to offer any thing in particular to their consideration, relating to foreign affairs: That the continuance of the publick tranquillity, and the general state of Europe, remained upon the same foot as when they last parted; and they might be assured of his steadiness in pursuing the most effectual measures to preserve to his people the blessings of peace.

Then his majesty acquaints the commons, that he had nothing to ask of them, but the necessary supplies for the ordinary services of the ensuing year; and such as had already been under their consideration: That he had ordered estimates to be laid before them; and from the experience he had had of their constant regard for his honour, and the security, as well as ease, of their fellow subjects, he entertained no doubt of their making the proper provisions for these purposes.

Then his majesty, speaking to both houses, concludes thus:—I am sorry to be obliged again to mention to you a subject, which reflects dishonour upon the nation, as well as creates great danger and mischief to my good subjects. It is with the utmost regret I observe, that the horrid crimes of robbery and murder are, of late, rather increased than diminished. I am sensible, that works of reformation are not to be effected at once; but every body should contribute their best endeavours: And let me earnestly recommend it to you, to continue your serious attention to this important object. Whatsoever shall be found expedient, either in this, or any other respect, for the welfare and happiness of my people shall meet with my hearty concurrence and support.

*The LORDS ADDRESS, presented on Friday,  
Nov. 16.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Every opportunity of approaching your sacred person furnishes us with new matter for acknowledging your majesty's constant and unwearied attention to the welfare of your kingdoms; which is in no

instance more conspicuous than in your vigilance to preserve to them the blessings of peace. Our just confidence in your majesty's pursuing the most effectual measures for this purpose is equal to those grateful sentiments with which our hearts are filled on this occasion. The honour and security of the nation, both at home and abroad, the maintenance of our religion and liberty, the protection and extension of our commerce, and every branch of the national happiness, are the objects of your royal care, wisely and steadily exerted for the common good of your people.

It gives us the utmost concern, that it should be necessary for your majesty again to take notice of the increase of those horrid crimes of robbery and murder, which are arrived at so great a height. We are duly sensible, that your majesty's justice is never wanting to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and it shall be our constant endeavour to enforce, and add vigour to, the laws for bringing such audacious and obstinate offenders to punishment. Your majesty, like a true father to your people, has often graciously recommended to us the salutary work of reformation; which, though it proceeds too slowly, we will not fail to promote to the utmost of our power.

Nothing shall be wanting on our part to answer your majesty's just expectations, that the publick utility shall be our rule in carrying on the business of this session. And we humbly entreat your majesty to accept our strongest assurances, that as the continuance of your precious life is the subject of our ardent wishes and prayers; so the support of your government, the glory of your auspicious reign, and the preservation of the Protestant succession in your royal family, are, and shall be, the invariable principles and aim of our conduct.

*His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.*

*My Lords,*

**N**OTHING can be more agreeable to me than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I thank you for it. And, as my great aim is your lasting prosperity, be assured, that the confidence you repose in me shall be made use of for the honour and true interest of the nation.

*The COMMONS ADDRESS, presented on Saturday, Nov. 17.*

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**W**E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the commons of Great-



Great-Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

And we assure your majesty, that we will not fail, on our parts, to give such application and dispatch to the business of this session, as may be most conducive to the publick utility.

The happy continuance of the general tranquillity calls upon us to express our gratitude to your majesty, for your constant attention to an object so essential to the interest of your people: And we have the utmost confidence in your majesty's wisdom and steadiness, that you will pursue the most effectual measures for preserving to this nation the inestimable blessings of peace.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that we will cheerfully raise such supplies, as shall be found necessary for the services of the ensuing year.

Nothing can be more pleasing to your faithful commons, than to receive fresh marks of your majesty's gracious approbation of our past zeal and regard for your honour, as well as for the security and ease of our fellow subjects.

We lament, with the deepest concern, that the methods hitherto attempted to repress and prevent the horrid crimes of robbery and murder, so grievous, as well as dishonourable to this nation, have proved ineffectual; but we assure your majesty, that however difficult the task may be, to reform, or even restrain, the desperate and abandoned, we will nevertheless persevere in our serious endeavours to provide, if it be possible, a more adequate remedy against such enormities, being fully persuaded, from an uninterrupted experience of your majesty's goodness, that we shall be assisted by your majesty's concurrence and support in every measure that shall be found expedient in this or any other respect for the welfare and happiness of your people.

*His MAJESTY's most gracious ANSWER.*

*Gentlemen,*

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address.

You may firmly rely on my best endeavours, to promote, on all occasions, the true interests and happiness of my people.

*As the new Tragedy of BOADICIA is founded on an ancient British Story; it may not be amiss to say something of the State of this Island at that Time.*

JULIUS Cæsar was the first of the Romans that landed here in a hostile man-

ner; but his affairs at home hindered him from making a conquest, which was nearly brought about under the emperor Claudius. The country was divided into several kingdoms or districts, as that of the Iceniens, of the Trinobantians, of the Brigantians, &c. which were governed respectively by kings or chiefs. The natives were reckoned brave, and fought from chariots armed with long sythes, which were terrible to the Romans. They performed their religious worship in groves of oaks; their priests, called Druids, taught the transmigration of the soul, and often sacrificed their captives at the altars of the goddesses Andate, a principal deity amongst them, as being the patroness of war.

It was in the time of Nero, that Prasutagus, king of the Iceniens, at his death, left part of his dominions to the emperor, hoping thereby to secure a protection for his queen Boadicia and his daughters. But the Roman procurator, Catus Decianus, not content with seizing the whole, commanded the queen to be dishonoured with stripes, and her daughters to be ravished. The Britons enraged at these insults rose, and, led by the injured Boadicia, destroy 70,000 of the Romans, and burn many of their settlements. To suppress these disorders, which threaten'd the loss of the island, Paulinus Suetonius, the proprietor, marches with an army against the insulting foe, and by his prudent conduct, taking advantage of Boadicia's rashness and obstinacy, gains a complete victory.

The whole action of the play passes in the British camp, beginning just before this memorable battle that determined the fate of Britain, which henceforward, tho' not without many struggles for liberty, continued under the Roman government; till the Goths, Franks and Saxons rend the western parts of Europe from the Empire.

*The LIFE of SPENSER, with his HAZARDously engraved.*

EDmund Spenser was born at London, and educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. The accounts of his birth and family are but obscure and imperfect, and at his first setting out into the world, his fortune and interest seem to have been very inconsiderable.

After he had continued for some time at the college, he stood for a fellowship, in competition with Mr. Andrews, a gentleman in holy orders, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, in which he was unsuccessful. This, joined with the narrowness of his circumstances, obliged him to leave the university; and we find him

next

*Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Press in Water-Street New 1753.*



next residing at the house of a friend in the North, where he fell in love with his Rosalind, whom he finely celebrates in his pastoral poems, and of whose cruelty he has written such pathetic complaints.

Spenser's genius, about this time, very probably, began first to distinguish itself; for the Shepherd's Calendar, which is so full of his unsuccessful passion for Rosalind, was amongst the first of his works of note. He address'd it, by a short dedication, to the Mæcenas of that age, the immortal Sir Philip Sidney. A story is told of this gentleman, which serves to illustrate his great worth and penetration, as well as the excellent genius of Spenser. It is said that our poet was a stranger to him, when he began to write his Fairy Queen, and that he took occasion to go to Leicester house, and introduce himself by sending in to Sir Philip, a copy of the 9th canto of the 1st book of that poem. Sidney was much surpris'd with the description of despair in that canto, and is said to have shewn an unusual kind of transport on the discovery of so new and uncommon a genius. After he had read some stanza's, he turned to his steward, and bid him give the person who brought those verses 50l. but upon reading the next stanza, he ordered the sum to be doubled. The steward was no less surpris'd than his master, and thought it his duty to make some delay in executing so sudden and lavish a bounty; but upon reading one stanza more, Mr. Sidney rais'd the gratuity to 200l. and commanded the steward to give it immediately, lest as he read farther he might be tempted to give away his whole estate. From this time he admitted the author to his acquaintance and conversation, and prepared the way for his being known and received at court.

Tho' this seem'd a promising omen, he did not immediately reap any advantage from it. He was indeed made poet laureat to Q. Elizabeth, but for some time he possess'd only the place without the pension. Lord treasurer Burleigh, under whose displeasure Spenser laboured, took care to intercept the queen's favours to this unhappy great man. Such discouragements greatly sunk his spirit, and accordingly we find him pouring out complaints at so injurious and undeserv'd a treatment; which, probably, would have been less unfortunate to him, if his noble patron Sir Philip Sidney had not been so much absent from court, as by his employments abroad, and the share he had in the Low-Country wars, he was oblig'd to be. In a poem, call'd The ruins of time, written some time after Sidney's death, our author

seems to allude to the discouragements above mentioned, in the following stanza.

O grief of griefs, O gall of all good hearts!

To see that virtue should despis'd be  
Of such as first were rais'd for virtue's parts,

A And now broad-spredding like an aged  
Let none shoot up that nigh them  
planted be!

[tree,  
{corn'd,  
O let not these, of whom the muse is  
Alive or dead be by the muse adorn'd,

These lines are certainly meant to reflect on Burleigh for neglecting him, and the lord treasurer afterwards conceived a hatred towards him for the satire he apprehended was levelled at him in Mother Hubbard's tale, in which are the following remarkable lines.

Full little knowest thou, that hast not try'd,

What hell it is in swing long to bide,  
To close good days, that nights be better spent,

C To waste long nights in pensive discontent;  
To speed to day, to be put back to-morrow,  
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;

To have thy prince's grace, yet want her  
To have thy asking, yet wait many years;  
To fret thy soul with crosses, and with care,

D To eat thy heart, thro' comfortless despair;  
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run,

To spend, to give, to want, to be undone.

There is a little story, which seems founded on the above grievance. It is said, that upon our author's presenting some poems to the queen, she ordered him a gratuity of 200l, but the lord treasurer Burleigh objecting to it, said with some scorn of the poet, What! all this for a song? The queen replied, Then give him what is reason. Spenser waited for some time, but had the mortification to find himself disappointed. Upon this he took a proper opportunity to present a paper to Q. Elizabeth in the manner of a petition, in which he reminded her of the order she had given, in the following lines.

I was promis'd on a time

To have reason for my rhyme;

From that time unto this season,

I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

G Hereupon the queen, after sharply reproving the treasurer, immediately directed the payment of the 200l. she had first ordered.

In 1579, Spenser was sent abroad by the

the earl of Leicester, but in what service he was employed is uncertain. When the lord Grey of Wilton was made deputy of Ireland, our author was recommended to him as secretary. This drew him over to another kingdom, and settled him in a scene of life very different from what he had formerly known; and that he understood, and discharged his office with skill and capacity, appears by his discourse on the state of Ireland. He was now freed from the difficulties under which he had hitherto struggled, and his services to the crown received a reward of a grant from Q. Elizabeth, of 3000 acres of land in the county of Cork. His house was in Kilcolman, and the river Mulla, which he has more than once so finely introduced in his poems, ran thro' his grounds. About this time he contracted an intimate friendship with the great Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then a captain under the lord Grey. The poem of Spenser's, called *Calin Clouts come home again*, in which Sir Walter is described under the name of the shepherd of the ocean, is a beautiful memorial of this friendship. Sir Walter afterwards promoted him in Q. Elizabeth's esteem, thro' whose recommendation he read his writings. In his pleasant easy situation in Ireland, our poet finished his celebrated poem of the Fairy Queen, which had been begun and continued at different times. But tho' he passed his life very serenely here awhile, yet a train of misfortunes still pursued him, and in the rebellion of the earl of Desmond he was plundered and deprived of his estate. This distress forced him to return to England, where for want of his noble patron Sir Philip Sidney, who died of the wounds he received at Zutphen, he was plunged into new calamities. Mr. Hughes, the editor of Spenser's works, says, that he survived his patron about 22 years, and died the same year with his powerful enemy the lord Burleigh, 1598; that he was buried in Westminster Abbey, near the famous Chaucer \*, as he desired; and that his monument was erected at the charge of Robert Devereux, the unfortunate earl of Essex. But Mr. Cibber gives a different account of his death, from the ingenious Mr. Drummond, who says "that Ben Johnson told him, that Spenser's goods were robbed by the Irish in Desmond's rebellion, his house, and a little child of his burnt, and he and his wife narrowly escaped; that he afterwards died in King-street, Dublin, by absolute want of bread, and that he refused 20 pieces, sent him by the earl of

Essex, then general of the English army in Ireland, and gave this answer to the person who brought them, that he was sure he had no time to spend them." In the inscription on his tomb in Westminster Abbey, it is said he was born in the year 1510, and died 1596; Camden says 1598. But Mr. Cibber gives several probable reasons to shew that the inscription, with regard to his birth, must be false, and that he was not born so early as 1510; which he therefore imputes either to the error of the carver, or to its being put on when the monument was repaired.

It is agreed on all hands, that the distresses of our author helped to shorten his days. It appears from different accounts, that he was of an amiable, sweet disposition, humane and generous in his nature. As a writer, none ever found a nearer way to the heart, and his verses have a peculiar happiness of recommending him to our friendship as well as raising our admiration; one cannot read him without fancying one's self transported into Fairy-land, and there conversing with the Graces, in that enchanted region: In elegance of thinking and fertility of imagination, few of our English authors have approached him, and no writers have such power as he to awake the spirit of poetry in others. Cowley owns, that he derived inspiration from him; and I have heard (says Mr. Cibber) the celebrated Mr. James Thomson, author of the Seasons, say, that he formed himself upon Spenser; and how closely he pursued the model, and how nobly he has imitated him; whoever reads his *Castle of Indolence* with taste, will readily confess.

Mr. Addison, in his characters of the English poets, thus speaks of Spenser:

Old Spenser next, warm'd with poetic rage,  
In antient tales amus'd a barbarous age;  
An age, that yet uncultivate and rude,  
Where e'er the poet's fancy led, pursu'd  
Thro' pathless fields, and unfrequented  
floods,  
To dens of dragons, and enchanted woods.  
But now the mystic tale, that pleas'd of  
yore,  
Can charm an understanding age no more;  
The long spun allegories fulsome grow,  
While the dull moral lies too plain below.  
We view well pleas'd at distance, all  
the sights, [and fights,  
Of arms, and paltries, battles, fields,  
And damsels in distress, and courteous  
knights.  
But when we look too near, the shades  
decay,  
And all the pleasing landscape fades away.

TOUR.

\* See his life in our Magazine for September, p. 398, with a curious print of his HEAR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES  
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 456.

*In the Debate, begun in your last, the next that spoke was L. Trebonius Asper, whose Speech was in Substance as follows, viz.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**A** S I have before given my opinion fully upon the bill now under consideration, I should not think it necessary to say any thing more upon the subject, but as so many alterations have been made that it can hardly be called the same bill, and as it may be imagined, that by these alterations I have been induced to consider it as a bill that may now be passed into a law, I think it incumbent upon me to endeavour to shew, why it is in its present dress as unfit to be received by us, as it was in the dress which it first appeared in; and indeed, were I of opinion, that the alterations had made it a bill fit to be passed into a law, yet nevertheless, I should be against the present question, because when the committee upon a bill, especially a bill from the other house, make such alterations as render it in a great measure a new bill, I think, the bill ought upon the report to be withdrawn, and a new bill brought in with those alterations in the body of it; for otherwise you depart from those forms which time and experience have shewn to be necessary for preventing surprise.

Sir, the objections against the bill, even as it now stands, are so many, and of such different kinds, that it is hardly possible to reduce one's thoughts into any method: However, I shall endeavour to do so as much as I can, and for this purpose shall consider the foundation, the design, and the consequences of the

C — T —

November, 1753.

bill as it now appears before us. The foundation is upon three grievances, which are now said to be severely felt, that is to say, the unhappy marriages clandestinely made, which bring shame and vexation upon private families, and want and misery upon the individuals that contract them: The difficulties that are often found to prove the marriage, or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children: And the frequency of polygamy, or bigamy, call it which you will, for our lawyers, I think, call it sometimes by one, and sometimes by the other name. Now, Sir, as to the foundation of this bill I shall make this general remark, that all dangerous or oppressive laws have been first introduced under the pretence of removing some felt grievance; for people are but too apt to run themselves into a greater danger or inconvenience, in order to prevent or get rid of a less, because dangers or inconveniences at a distance, like distant objects, always appear less than they really are, and but few men have patience or judgment enough to discover the fallacy of their appearance. As to the crime of polygamy, and the difficulty of proof with regard to marriage or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children, both these grievances might be easily removed, by a short bill for appointing a proper register of marriages, and for establishing it as a rule by statute, that the legitimacy of children should never be questioned, after the death of their parents who lived together as husband and wife, and were generally reputed to be so in the parish or place where they resided; for what makes the crime of polygamy now so frequent, is the great chance the criminal has to escape punishment, because of the difficulty of conviction: As the law

R r r

now stands, it is hardly possible to convict a man of polygamy, unless both his wives concur in the prosecution; and if one of them was married in the Fleet, or any such sort of place, it is often not possible, even with her concurrence, to prove her marriage to the satisfaction of a jury; and even when proved, the punishment is so light to a man who has no estate, goods, or chattels that can be laid hold of, that it is no terror to such men, and such those are generally who are guilty of this crime: Whereas, if a proper register of all marriages were appointed, and the benefit of clergy taken away from the guilty, every woman would insist upon having her marriage registered in the proper register, and it would be so easy to convict the offender, that no one, I believe, would venture to be guilty of the crime.

Then, Sir, with regard to marriage, or the legitimacy, or illegitimacy of children, we all know, that such disputes seldom happen until after the death of the father, and they are then occasioned either by a woman's laying claim to be the widow of the deceased, tho' in his life-time he never owned her as his wife, or by the heirs or next of kin to the deceased, pretending that tho' he lived with such a woman as his wife, yet they were never actually married. Does not every one see, that there could be no difficulty of proof in either of these cases, if a register of marriages were appointed and duly kept? For in the first case the woman could not but remember where she was married, and could bring a proof of her marriage from the register of that place: In the second case it would be the same if the mother were still alive; and if the mother were dead, the children would have nothing to do, supposing them ignorant of the place where their parents were married, but to prove, that their father and mother lived together as husband and wife,

and were generally reputed to be so in the place where they last resided, which might be easily done by the most creditable persons in the neighbourhood.

I now come, Sir, to the third foundation of this bill, which is the grievance said to be so severely felt by what we call a clandestine marriage, which is a marriage without licence or proclamation of banns; for as goods entered without a clearance from the proper civil officer, are said to be clandestinely entered, tho' often landed upon some parts of our coast in a very publick manner, so a marriage entered into without a clearance from the proper ecclesiastical officer, is said to be clandestine, tho', perhaps, solemnized in a much more publick manner, than many of those that are solemnized by licence. But as the publick reaps no greater benefit from those marriages that are solemnized in the most regular manner, than it does from those that are solemnized in the most clandestine manner, therefore clandestine marriages cannot properly in themselves be called a publick evil, and as they are of different kinds, they ought to have a different consideration.

I say, Sir, of different kinds; for a clandestine marriage may be equal both as to rank and fortune; or unequal as to rank, or fortune, or both; or such a one as is scandalous and infamous upon one side or the other. As to those clandestine marriages that are every way equal, surely they cannot be called a publick evil, because they are generally the most happy, and such as parents ought to approve of, and would approve of, if not governed by some whim or caprice; and shall we put it out of the power of parents to approve of such a marriage, which will be the effect of the bill now before us? As to those that are unequal with respect to fortune, they are so far from being a publick evil, that they are a publick benefit, because they serve

to disperse the wealth of the kingdom through the whole body of the people, and to prevent the accumulating and monopolizing it into a few hands ; which is an advantage to every society, especially a free and trading society. The same may be said A of clandestine marriages that are unequal both as to rank and fortune ; for if a lord of a good estate should marry a taylor's or a shoe-maker's daughter of good character, tho' not worth a groat, or if a lady of quality, intitled to a good estate, should B marry such a man's son, who was of a good character but no fortune, it would be no disadvantage, but rather a benefit to the publick, nor would there be any thing really scandalous or infamous in the marriage ; because if such a daughter or son were by C the industry of the father, or the gift of any relation, possessed of a plentiful fortune, neither parents nor relations would think the match dishonourable ; and surely riches can never make that honourable which D would otherwise be infamous, nor can poverty make that infamous, which would otherwise be no way dishonourable. Nay, I will go farther, I will say, that such marriages seldom, if ever, bring shame or misery upon the contracting parties. Indeed, when the gentleman or lady E of quality so marrying has no estate but what depends upon the good will of their parents, we know that parents are often by their pride and avarice rendered so cruel, as to leave their child to starve rather than seem to approve of such a marriage ; but F this does not ensue from the marriage's being clandestine, for the same consequence would ensue from a regular marriage by licence ; and the same consequence will more probably ensue from a lady of quality's elop- G ing with such a man, or a gentleman's cohabiting with such a woman, without any marriage at all, or after a marriage which you have declared to be void in law.

The only kind of clandestine marriages therefore, Sir, that can be said to be a publick evil, are those I have called scandalous and infamous ; and those alone, I think, such that are entered into between a gentleman of character and an abandoned prostitute, or a lady of character and a notorious rogue or common sharper : I mean, Sir, a sharper of low rank ; for we may, perhaps, have sharpeners amongst us, whose addresses would be approved of even by the parents of most ladies of quality in the kingdom. This kind of clandestine marriages is, I shall grant, a publick evil, which ought, if possible, to be prevented by a publick law, because it is the publick interest that such creatures should meet with no good fortune in this world, as their example might be an encouragement to others to follow the same profligate courses. But how rarely do such infamous marriages happen, especially with respect to those that are under age ? And as to those of full age, if they cannot marry clandestinely, there is nothing in this bill that can prevent their contracting such a marriage in a regular manner by licence ; for the ecclesiastical officer never does, nor indeed can refuse to grant a licence upon demand, if affidavit be made, that the parties are of full age, and that there is no legal objection to their being married, which the reputation of a man's being a rogue, or a woman's being a prostitute, is not. I cannot therefore think, that we ought to add to the size of our statute book, already too voluminous, by making a new law for preventing what can but very rarely happen ; and much less do I think, that we should for this purpose run the risk of introducing one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to society ; and that this will be the case I shall endeavour to demonstrate, when I come to consider the consequences of the bill now under our consideration ; but in pursuance of the



the method I have laid down, I must first consider the design of the bill.

As the foundation of the bill, Sir, is threefold, so the design must of course be threefold, that is to say, To prevent polygamy: To render the proof of marriage more certain and easy, in order to prevent disputes about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children: And to prevent clandestine marriages. As to the first, Sir, this bill will be so far from answering the design, that, in my opinion, it will render polygamy much more frequent than it is at present; for it prescribes so many formalities for rendering a marriage good and valid in law, that a cunning fellow will always take care to have some of them omitted, by which means he will prevent its being in the power of the law to convict him, or to subject him to any punishment; and as has been already observed, every rakish young fellow may marry several times before he comes of age, without being in the least danger of punishment, or of being made to suffer either in purse or person; for tho' a young woman might, perhaps, have an action and recover damages against a man of full age, who, under a promise of marriage, or under pretence of a sham marriage, debauched her, yet if he was under age when he did so, she could recover no damages, for he could certainly plead his non-age to any such action; and even supposing a man to be of full age when he was guilty of such a villainous imposition upon an ignorant love-sick maiden, as there can be no adequate recompence for the loss of a man's honour or a woman's virtue, an action of damages would be but an uncomfortable relief for a woman of any character; nay, if the affair had been kept but tolerably secret, she would rather submit patiently to the indignity, than seek for reparation in such a publick and mercenary way. This men will be but too apt to trust to, and therefore, I am persuaded, that a few years hence many a young woman will be debauched under the pretence of a sham marriage, or a written promise of marriage; for tho' those of the present generation may remember something of the law, and be a little cautious, yet the young women of the next will be as ignorant and as regardless of it, as they now are of our laws against wearing Cambricks.

Thus, Sir, it is evident, I think, that this bill will rather defeat than answer what I have stated as the first design of it, and which, in my opinion, is the most laudable design, the most desirable end. And as to the proof of marriage, how far the register by this bill to be established will answer this purpose, I shall not at present pretend to form any certain judgment; but this I am sure of, that so far as relates to this register, the bill is intirely a new bill; and I must be of opinion, that such an important regulation, a regulation upon which the legitimacy of all the children of the next generation will depend, ought not to be thus passed *per saltum*, as it will be if the present question be determined in the affirmative. I think, we ought to take a little more time to consider of it: Nay, I think, we ought to leave it for one summer at least to be considered of by our constituents; especially as we find, that some of the lawyers amongst us are in a doubt, whether this register, tho' kept in the most formal and regular manner, will be a full proof of the validity of any marriage therein entered. For my own part, as it is not declared in any part of the bill, that such register book shall be a proof, or even a presumption of the truth of every entry made therein, I am very much afraid, that our courts below will require some further proof, that all the solemnities required by this bill were duly observed; and if they do, it will render

der the proof of marriage more difficult and uncertain than it is by the present practice.

Even as to the register itself, Sir, I am afraid, that our incumbents will be often under great difficulties about making the entry, when the parties happen to live in parishes remote from each other, which is very often the case in the country ; for if they are married by proclamation of banns, how shall the incumbent of the church where they come to be married know, that the banns were regularly proclaimed in the church of the parish where the other party resides, and where he has not, perhaps, any friend or acquaintance ? They may bring him a false certificate ; and if he upon the faith of it enters the marriage in his register, he may afterwards find himself indicted, and must run the risk of being condemned to be hanged for having made a false entry in his register ; for what will not a lover do to obtain a beautiful young lady of a great fortune ? What will not a revengeful father do, when he finds, that his daughter was married at a church 100 miles off, and an entry made in the register, as if she had been married by proclamation of banns in his parish church, tho' none such were ever proclaimed ; Again, if the marriage is to be by licence, the incumbent may know, that the party who resides in his parish is of age, or that the parents have consented ; but how shall he be certainly informed of this, as to the other party, who resides, perhaps, in a very distant parish ? In short, Sir, if I were an incumbent of a parish, I would not, after this bill takes place, perform the ceremony of marriage between any two persons whatever, unless I personally knew, not only both the parties, but the relations of both the parties ; and what an inconvenience this may be I leave to gentlemen to consider.

Now, Sir, with regard to the third design of this bill, I shall grant

that, I believe, it will be effectual for preventing any future marriage without a proclamation of banns or a licence ; but if a proper register of marriages were established, I can see no necessity either for a licence, or a proclamation of banns ; and as it now seems to be the unanimous opinion of this house, that such a register ought to be appointed, there is not so much as a shadow of reason for carrying this third design into execution, but a great many strong reasons against it. Clandestine marriages, or what I shall now call, marriages without the consent of parents or relations, may affect the pride or the avarice of the rich ; but I have shewn that every kind of such marriages, except one, are rather a publick benefit than a publick evil ; therefore in so far, they ought not to be prevented by a publick law ; and as to the only one that can any way be called a publick evil, those of this sort so rarely happen, that they do not deserve to be taken any notice of by the legislature, especially as they generally proceed from some neglect or wrong conduct in the parents, with regard to the care and education of their children. But even supposing that such marriages happened much oftener than they do, is it possible by laws to prevent all the misfortunes that are brought upon individuals by misconduct ? Would you prevent such misfortunes by bringing a misfortune upon the society itself ? Because some men waste their substance and ruin their families by their extravagance, would you therefore put it out of the power of any man to dispose of his estate ? Because some men make very whimsical, and really very unjust wills, would you therefore put it out of the power of any man to dispose of his property by will ? And because some people rashly contract infamous marriages ; will you therefore put marriage under such regulations as will in a great measure prevent

ment it, amongst the most numerous and most useful part of your people?

This, Sir, leads me to the last head I proposed, which was to consider the consequences of the bill now under our consideration; and upon this subject I must say, I was surprised to hear the Hon. gentleman who spoke last draw any argument in favour of this bill from the laws of Holland; for the people of this country are so very different from the people in the United Provinces, in their disposition, their temper, and their humour, that a regulation which in Holland has been found to contribute to the publick good, may in this country be productive of the most fatal consequences; and besides, the form of government in the two countries, as well as the religion, is so very different, that no regulation in the one can ever be made a precedent for the other. In Holland not only every province but every town is a sort of sovereignty within itself; and their religion, especially with regard to marriage, is much the same it was in this country in the days of Oliver Cromwell, when neither the marriage contract, nor the ceremony was supposed to have any sanctity or religion in its nature; which is a doctrine that, I hope, will never be propagated among the vulgar, especially the women of this country; for the vows of wedlock, like the vows of virginity, I am afraid, are too often broke, tho' in churches made. The Dutch, Sir, are naturally a cool, patient people, and not given to sudden changes, either in their tempers or passions; therefore the rendering a proclamation of banns necessary may do very well in that country; but in this where the people are naturally sanguine, impatient, and as apt to change as the air they breathe, I am convinced, that such a regulation would be the cause of numberless mischiefs; yet even the Dutch have never ventured to go so far in this respect, as is proposed by this bill; for

the banns may there be proclaimed on a holiday, as well as a Sunday; and consequently the proclamation may be finished, and the parties married in a week or ten days time.

Then, Sir, with regard to licences, whatever may be the strictness of law in Holland, I have been informed that the practice is different; for the parties may have a licence, upon the first application, from the magistrates of the town where they reside, or from the court of Holland; and tho' I have not been certainly informed, yet I have reason to believe, that a licence there does not cost so many pence, as it here costs shillings; therefore the poor may easily, and for a very small expence, be married in Holland without proclamation of banns; whereas, if this bill passes into a law, the expence of such a marriage will very soon amount to 40s. or two guineas; for a licence cannot be now had under four or five and twenty shillings, besides the fees to the parson, &c. and after licences are made so necessary, the fees of both will certainly be increased.

But what makes the most material difference, Sir, between the laws of Holland, (for upon this occasion I have inquired a little into them) and what is proposed by this bill, is in what relates to promises of marriage, and the marriage of persons under age. In Holland, a promise of marriage is so sacred, that the parties must perform, if they were of age when the promise was made, and the same can be proved by the oath of the party, by writing, or by a sufficient number of witnesses; otherwise the judge will imprison the party refusing, or determine, that the parties shall in every respect be deemed as if they were married; for they think that the breach of such a promise is ineflimable, and cannot be compensated by any sum of money, unless the plaintiff agrees to accept of it. For this reason espousals, or

a mutual engagement to marry, are very frequent in Holland, and often entered into before the magistrates in the townhouse, after which it is very common for the parties to cohabit together as if they were married: Nay, if a gentleman gives a lady what they call a *trouw-brief*, that is a promise in writing to marry her, she makes no scruple to admit him to her bed; which is a very convenient custom for the ladies; because if after that, she does not like him for a husband, she throws her *trouw-brief* into the fire, and is under no obligation to marry him.

Thus, Sir, we see how favourable the laws of Holland are for the fair sex; but with regard to them this bill will be a most cruel law. It is impossible to prevent an innocent credulous young creature's trusting to the solemn promises of the man she loves, and every man may find twenty reasons for convincing a young woman who loves him, of the danger of their marrying at that time. It would therefore be vain to imagine that such promises will not hereafter be made, and still more vain to imagine that they will not be too often trusted to: He must be a man very ignorant of the world who can imagine the former, and I must think him a very unfortunate man who can imagine the latter, because it is plain he never enjoyed the pleasure of having the good graces of any young woman whatsoever. As the law now stands, if a treacherous young fellow should refuse to perform such a promise, the young woman who trusted to it may sue him in the ecclesiastical court, where she may put him to his oath, and if he confesses the promise, or she can otherwise prove it, he must either marry her, or be imprisoned upon the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*. But if this bill passes into a law, she can have no relief: The statute of frauds and perjuries will be a bar to her action at common law, unless she has been so cautious as to take a

promise in writing: Even then, if he was under age, his nonage will be a bar to her action; and supposing him of age, she must submit to have a price put upon her honour and virtue by a jury of tradesmen, few of whom are much accustomed to deal in that commodity; for even suppose she had taken a bond, I doubt much if our courts of law would give her any greater share of the penalty, than the jury should find by their verdict. From all which I must conclude, that this bill, if passed into a law, and not soon repealed, will be the cause of numberless villainies among the men, and of the ruin of a multitude of young women.

Now, Sir, with regard to the marriage of persons under age, I shall grant that in Holland, where marriage is considered only as a civil contract, it is void, if contracted against the declared will of the parents; but if they do not declare their dissent, nor any fraud used for preventing their knowledge of it, the marriage is good, if the husband be above 14, and the wife above 12; and even when the parents declare their dissent, the magistrate may interpose, and if they cannot give a sufficient reason for such dissent, the magistrate may authorize the marriage whether they will or no. But by this bill we are to go a great deal farther; for the express consent of the parents must be had, otherwise the marriage, if by licence, is to be void, and let the father's dissent be never so selfish, capricious, or cruel, no magistrate, no power whatsoever can authorize a marriage either by licence or proclamation of banns. This is really establishing such a tyrannical power in the father, as will, I am persuaded, be the ruin of many children, especially such as may have a father under the government or influence of a cruel stepmother. Then, Sir, with regard to the consent of guardians, in the province of Holland, their consent is so far from

from being necessary, that marriage even without their consent puts an end to their power; for from that moment the ward is deemed to be of full age, and may act as such; and the reason given for this regulation, which, indeed, is peculiar to the province of Holland, is, because it is for the benefit of commerce. But by this bill, if the marriage be by licence, the express consent of the guardian, or a decree of the court of chancery, must be had, let the person under age be never so poor; and if such a person has no guardian appointed by the will of the father, their marriage by licence seems to be absolutely prohibited, without previously incurring the expence of having a guardian appointed by the court of chancery.

Let us consider, Sir, that the flower of youth, the highest bloom of a woman's beauty, is, from 16 to 21: It is then that a young woman of little or no fortune has the best chance for disposing of herself to advantage in marriage; shall we make it impossible for her to do so, without the consent of an indigent and mercenary father? Shall we render it next to impossible for her to do so, even tho' she has neither father nor mother alive? For a gentleman's marrying a beautiful young girl of little or no fortune, is generally so much laughed at by his companions, that no man would chuse to have it made publick before-hand, by a proclamation of banns, or an application to the court of chancery for appointing her a guardian; and the necessity of his doing so may very probably prevent his making her happy, or induce him to render her miserable by debauching her. Sir, I must look upon this bill as one of the most cruel enterprises against the fair sex that ever entered into the heart of man, and if I were concerned in promoting it, I should expect to have my eyes tore out by the young women of the first country town I passed through; for against

such an enemy I could not surely hope for the protection of the gentlemen of our army.

But, Sir, of all the consequences that must ensue from the passing of this bill into a law, that of preventing marriage and promoting fornication among our industrious poor will be the most pernicious. We know how averse our people are to marriage by proclamation of banns, even now when they may be compleated in a week or ten days: How much more averse will they be, when they cannot be compleated under a month? Those who do not think this too long a time for a loving couple to wait for the completion of their wishes, must either have never felt the passion of love, or must be so old as to have entirely forgot the passions of their youth, so as to be now callous to all passions but that of avarice, which is too often the domineering passion of old age. What then must our poor do? A licence they cannot pay for: Sir, they will certainly begin to cohabit together, as soon as they have given notice to the parson to proclaim the banns; and the man, especially, may be so cloyed with enjoyment before they are finished, as to refuse being married: Thus both being initiated in fornication, may probably go on in the same way, and never think of marriage more; for the first barrier of virtue is to all men, and especially to women, the most difficult to surmount.

It is impossible to imagine, Sir, that any set of men would think of subjecting their country to so many inconveniences, for the sake of preventing that sort of clandestine marriages which happen so rarely, and which may more effectually be prevented by a due care and a proper education of children. There must be some latent design, and that can only be a design to secure all the heiresses of the kingdom to the eldest sons of noble and rich families, in order thereby

thereby to establish that sort of aristocratical government which, from the conquest to the reign of Henry VII. was the plague of this country, and so often involved us in bloody civil wars; for I look upon this bill only as the prelude to another bill for restoring the old law of entails, as a much stronger argument may be drawn for the latter, from the misfortunes of families by the extravagance of an ancestor, than ever can be drawn for the former, from the misfortunes of families by the clandestine marriage of a son or daughter. Sir, if this bill could any way contribute to secure all our rich heiresses to the eldest sons of noble reduced families, the argument might have some weight; but as a rich noble lord is as fond of having his eldest son married to a rich heiress as any poor lord can be, and as an avaricious father always will, and the court of Chancery, or a guardian always must prefer the former, the bill will have a quite contrary effect. The poor nobility will become, as they are in Poland, attendants only upon the rich, and will serve to increase their power to transgress the laws and disturb the peace of their country.

I hope no gentleman will from any thing I have said suppose, that I am for encouraging children to be undutiful to their parents. I think children are in duty bound to consult their parents upon all occasions of importance, especially in that of their marriage, and even to curb their inclinations, if possible, when they find them disagreeable to their parents. But the duty is reciprocal: There is a duty owing by parents to their children, as well as by children to their parents; and an exact and affectionate performance of that duty on the side of the parent is the best way to secure it on the part of the child. If you establish a tyrannical power in the father, as you propose to do by this bill, you will make many fathers forget that duty they

November, 1753.

owe to their children, and the consequence will be a neglect of duty on the other side, as soon as it is in their power. Therefore, to the many arguments I have before used, I must add this, that for preserving the duty of children to their parents, I must be against passing this bill into a law, and consequently must give my negative to the question.

*The next that spoke was L. Virginius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

I AM very sensible of the danger I am in, when I rise up to speak after the Hon. gentleman who spoke last: His manner of speaking is so engaging, there is such musick in his voice, that it pleases the ear, tho' it does not inform the understanding: At the same time he expresses his sentiments in such beautiful terms, is so ingenious in finding out arguments for supporting his opinion, and states those arguments in so strong a light, that he is always most deservedly heard with attention, and even with a sort of prejudice in favour of every thing he says. But yet I am so fully convinced of his having upon this occasion adopted the wrong side of the question, that, I think, I may venture to shew the impropriety of most of his arguments; and indeed, there was not, in my opinion, one argument he made use of against this bill, but what militates as strongly against every law now subsisting for preventing clandestine marriages; therefore, if I thought there was any weight in those arguments, I should move for leave to bring in a bill for repealing all the penal laws we have against such marriages, in order to leave every boy of 14, and every girl of 12, at full liberty to run to the next marriage shop, (for I suppose we should soon have one in

E— of H—.

S : s

every

every street) and be married when, and to whom any sudden start of fancy should direct them.

But, Sir, I have always thought marriage a very serious affair, therefore, I think, it ought to be gone about with discretion, with deliberation, and even with a religious awe and reverence. A mutual love between the two parties contracting marriage is, I shall grant, a very proper ingredient; but then it ought to be a sedate and fixt love, and not a sudden flash of passion which dazzles the understanding, but is in a moment extinguished: The happiness of a marriage founded upon such love can never be lasting, and accordingly we find from experience that it seldom proves so. Therefore our religion as well as our laws have very wisely provided, that no such marriages shall ever be contracted; and when the mutual love is fixt upon a solid foundation, that is to say, upon the beauties of the mind, as well as the charms of the person, a month's preparation can be no ways grievous to either of the parties, but is in a manner necessary for convincing the world, as well as the parties themselves, that their choice of each other is founded upon judgment and discretion. This time for deliberation is, I think, necessary for all ranks of people: As to those of the better sort who can conveniently pay for a licence, it is to be supposed, that they have taken time enough to consider what they are about, before they apply for a licence; but as to the poor servants and labourers amongst us, it is fit they should be obliged to take so much time, because when left entirely to themselves, they are but too apt to run into matrimony, before they have considered how they are to support either themselves or the children they may probably have after marriage; and the opportunity they have of doing so by means of the marriage shops at May fair and the Fleet, is certainly the cause of our having so many rogues and beggars in and about this great city; for the prosperity and happiness of a country does not depend upon having a great number of children born, but upon having always a great number well brought up, and inured from their infancy to labour and industry.

No publick mischief can therefore ensue from any thing to be established by this bill relating to the proclamation of banns, and I am surpris'd, Sir, to hear any gentleman who thinks there is any thing sacred in the marriage ceremony, or that such an opinion ought to be propagated amongst the vulgar: I say, I am

surpris'd to hear such a gentleman argue for the expediency of clandestine marriages, for this is in effect the tendency of all the arguments made use of against this bill. Does he think that the vulgar can believe, that there is any thing sacred in a ceremony performed in a little room of an alehouse in the Fleet, and by a profligate clergyman whom they see all in rags, swearing like a trooper and higgling about what he is to have for his trouble, and half drunk perhaps at the very time he is performing the ceremony? Surely, no gentleman can think that a practice which brings not only the religious ceremony of marriage, but even our religion itself, into such contempt, ought not to be put an end to; and experience may convince us, that there is no way of putting an end to it, but by declaring all such marriages void by law.

Then, Sir, with regard to the marriage of persons under age, one would really think from gentlemen's way of arguing against this bill, that we have now no laws against infants being married without the consent of their parents or guardians, and without proclamation of banns; yet we have now subsisting laws both of our church and state against it, and we have had such laws subsisting, ever since we had either law or religion among us. Therefore if it be a hardship that a beautiful young girl of 16 or 17, must either have the consent of an indigent or mercenary father, or be disappointed of a most advantageous marriage, the hardship is not to be introduced by this bill, because by the laws now in being she must either have the father's consent, or she could not possibly be married in a legal way. And in the same manner it would be easy to shew, that every inconvenience which has been mentioned as the consequence of this bill, should it be pass'd into a law, is an inconvenience that is now established, and has for many ages been established, by the laws both of our church and state; so that we have not only the wisdom of our ancestors, but the experience of many ages, to convince us, that these inconveniences must be submitted to, rather than to allow such a licentiousness with respect to marriage as has been of late years introduced into this kingdom, and too long suffered, by marrying in a clandestine and unlawful manner. Therefore, all that the Hon. gentleman has said upon this subject, can signify nothing against our passing this bill into a law; for tho' at first hearing it sounded very prettily, yet upon a close examination it appears to be *vix et fraterne nihil*.

Will any gentleman say, Sir, that clandestine marriages, in the manner they are now practised, ought to be suffered? I think, I have not heard any gentleman say so in direct terms; and I was glad to hear the Hon. gentleman own, that this bill, if passed into a law, will be effectual for putting a stop to the infamous practice, for so far it must be allowed to be a good bill. This alone is therefore a great point gained; and as the Hon. gentleman was likewise pleased to own, that a register of marriages ought to be appointed, I shall shew, that unless you alter the laws now in being, no such register can be appointed, but what would be attended in some degree with every inconvenience said to be attending this bill; for unless you made all marriages void that were not registered in the proper register, your register would signify nothing. Would you trust a Fleet-parson, or any such parson as the parson of May-fair, with keeping a register? No one can suppose you would. The keeping of a register could be trusted to none but the incumbents of our regular parish churches or chapels, and they to register none but such as were solemnized by themselves at that parish church, or that chapel. But such incumbents neither could nor would solemnize any marriage without a regular licence or proclamation of banns; and if either of the parties were under age, no regular licence could be had without the consent of parents, guardians, or relations, nor could the proclamation of banns proceed, if a parent, or guardian, or the next relation, came and forbade them. Thus gentlemen must see, that no bill can be contrived for appointing a register of marriages, but what would be in effect the same with the bill now before us, and would be attended with the same inconveniences, except only as to the time for proclamation of banns; and even in this respect there could be no very great difference, for except at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, the parties must by the laws now in being wait three weeks, or at least a fortnight before the proclamation of banns can be finished, as the incumbent, unless he personally knows both the parties, must even now have some days to inquire, before he begins publishing the banns, lest he should be imposed on, and drawn in to publish the banns of marriage between two persons who never had any such purpose.

As to the rule, Sir, which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to lay down, that no bill ought to be passed, if it has received any material alteration in the committee, if it were to be established as a rule for our

proceedings, I believe, very few bills could be passed in the same session in which they were first brought in, which would render our sessions much longer than they are, and much longer than most gentlemen could bear to attend. Such a rule can never therefore be established, and there is less occasion for it with respect to this bill, than most others, because it was so often and so well considered in the committee: Tho' the clauses relating to a register be new, yet the regulation itself cannot be said to be new, because when the bill was first brought to this house, there was in it a clause appointing all proclamations of banns to be registered, and licences, we know, have always been registered in the proper office where they are granted. Besides, we know, that in most parishes a register of marriages solemnized at their parish-church has always been kept, tho' in most places not so regularly, nor so well preserved, as they ought to have been, which is the reason of their not being deemed so authentick as not to require some further proof even of the marriages there entered; but if this bill passes, those registers must be so regularly kept from henceforth, that I am convinced, every court in England will deem them authentick, and look upon them as a full proof of the marriage there entered, unless a strong proof be brought of the entry's being false or forged. This will of course put an end to all disputes about marriage, or the legitimacy or illegitimacy of children; and it will be, I hope, an effectual bar against polygamy; for there are no forms or rules prescribed by this bill, upon which the validity of the marriage depends, but what the parson who solemnizes the marriage must take care to see observed; therefore it will be in no man's power to neglect any of them, with a view to prevent his being prosecuted and convicted of polygamy; and if the punishment should hereafter appear not to be sufficiently severe, we may easily by a short bill deprive such criminals of the benefit of clergy.

This bill therefore, Sir, will answer all the ends that are really proposed by it; for as to that of its being designed to introduce an aristocratical government, the suggestion is so chimerical, that I cannot think any gentleman serious when he talks of it. The riches of the peerage can never enable them to establish such a government. It was not the riches but the military power of our ancient barons that made them so formidable: They had every one a great number of vassals or tenants by military tenure in their respective manors depending upon them: Tho' the



vassals and all their farmers, as well as the farmers of their lord, where all obliged to provide themselves with arms, to breed themselves up to military discipline, and to follow the lord, whenever he called, or in whatever cause he embarked. By this means every great baron was able to bring a considerable army of well armed, well disciplined soldiers into the field; and this it was that made them so formidable to an ambitious, aspiring monarch or favourite; but what use did they make of this military power? Never to oppress, but to preserve or restore the liberties of the people; as every gentleman must grant, who has read with attention our history from the conquest to the reign of Henry VII. therefore we have much more reason to be afraid of our liberties being brought into danger by the poverty, rather than by the riches of the peerage; for should they even get the old law of entails restored, it could not enable them, if they would, to oppress the liberties of the people, as the whole military power of the society is now lodged in the crown and the two houses of parliament, and there it must remain unless the commons should consent to the re-establishment of military tenures, which, I am sure, they never will.

For these reasons, Sir, I am fully convinced, that this bill will answer every good end, that it can answer no bad end, nor introduce any new inconvenience, and that it is the only method by which we can put an end to the present infamous abuse of the sacred ceremony of marriage; therefore I shall most heartily give my suffrage for its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

\*\*\*\*\*

From the INSPECTOR, Nov. 9.

To the AUTHOR.

I HAVE the misfortune, Sir, to be married: That I suppose would entitle me to your compassion: But I have a greater claim to it. I am very young, and my husband an old man: I expected he would be jealous; and I was resolved to conquer it, by a most cautious conduct. Alas, I was a fool! I should have remembered that jealousy *doth* make the food it feeds on; and that to be unworthy of a wife, and to be suspicious of her, are one thing. Thus far, indeed, I share the fate of thousands; but my story has in it something singular.

This husband, I am to tell you, is a schoolmaster. When I had dismissed all my real acquaintance, he grew jealous of

his biggest scholars; then of the lesser; and at last was thoroughly unhappy about a bluff chubby faced fellow of four years old, whose shock hair and flat forehead had made me call him *taureau*, my little bull.

Determined to avoid all occasions even of his most unreasonable uneasiness, I retired to my chamber. I immured myself for life, I mean for his life: Content to give a man ease to whom I was obliged, and to keep my reputation untainted, at the expence of an utter exile for those years from the world.

Alas! Nothing does: When jealousy has taken possession of an husband's head, it is fixed for ever. If the lover cannot scale the walls, fears will always storm his imagination. For the first four months he would run in upon me twenty times a day, look me full in the face, and then search the closets, table-drawers, and band-boxes: It was in vain that he found nothing to warrant his uneasiness. Determined to be so, he would not be set at rest: When there was no better reason for suspecting me, he contented his jealousy with the assurance, that no woman could be honest in my circumstances. How naturally does the weakness of others create suspicions of our constancy! But I did not intend to moralize: I will tell you the plain story.

I was alone in my chamber, cutting some food for a pretty robin that perched daily at my window, and repaid the entertainment with a song. Hark, says I, deary, as he entered, hark, to the little creature, (he was warbling out his thanks at that moment) he visits me every day; and I am preparing him his dinner. My husband started; he turned pale; he flew to the window in an outrageous anger, and happy for my visitor he had wings, without a figure: My good man eyed him as he went off, and muttering twenty imperfect execrations, A bird! said he; ycs, a pretty visitor indeed! Throw me the food into the fire: And do you hear, Madam, change your apartment; if ever I hear that robin again about you, I shall sing you a tune you little think of. I trembled, for I feared the man was going out of his wits: My fear was construed as a confession of my guilt. I was obliged, tho' trembling more, to tell him the occasion of it.

My pulse as yours *doth* temperately keep time,  
And makes as *healthful* music.

Thus he began, and sitting down coolly by me, told me we would reason the matter fairly together. Jupiter, Madam, says he, (I will shew you the account of it

it, here reach me the Pantheon) Jupiter transformed himself into a swan to debauch Leda : And one bird may serve such a wicked purpose as well as another. It was in vain I argued ; every thing I said was turned to his purpose. He told me he had at first suspected it was only an attempt ; but by my warmth in the matter he was afraid it had gone farther. He left me in a fullen ill humour, and ordered one of the biggest boys to keep a gun always charged, and shoot every flying thing that came near the window. The poor robin perished the next morning ; and it has been as fatal to any thing winged ever since, to come over our garden, as over a certain lake I have heard him speak of, but I cannot recollect the name of it.

From this time, Sir, I have been exposed to a species of jealousy that I believe never troubled any heart before : My husband is very much advanced in life ; he has taught school these fifty years, and he has read these stories till he believes them. Every day now furnishes some new cause of suspicion ; and unless I knew all his books by heart, it is impossible I should avoid the misery.

The boys next day brought him a crow they had killed ; he turned up his eyes devoutly, and gave thanks to heaven. It was the very bird in whose shape the same god ravished his own Juno, before they married one another. The town-bull must not be suffered to come under my window, for Europa was deluded in that form, and he would not have me carried over sea, as naughty as I am, for all the world : Nay, he thinks there was some mischief more than he at first suspected in the little shock-pated fellow I called my *taureau*.

When I receive money for the affairs of the house, tho' it be from his own hand, it must come all in silver. Danaë was dowered by a shower of gold ; and heaven forbid he should be the instrument of his own shame ! He suspected the physiognomy of a goat, which is kept by a neighbour of ours, because Antiope was ruined by a satyr ; and yesterday, no longer since, he sweat with rage and fear from head to feet, because there was an ant upon my apron : It was the animal in whose form Jupiter undid poor Clytoris, and this was the same deity in the same disguise, he'd stake his soul upon it. Thrice his jealousy prompted him to tread it to pieces, but reverence got the better even of the feelings of the husband ; and he at last opened the window and turned loose the ravisher.

Mercury had a son by his own sister Venus, Hermophreditus was the person ;

My brother for this reason must not come to see me. He will have no incest under his roof : Beside, he loves me too well, had as I may be, to let me become a breeder of monsters. The French person who resided lately near St. Paul's, he insists on it was the issue of such a mixture ; and he expects no better consequences from crimes that are against nature.

I should tire you to tell all, and appear perhaps romantick in the relation. In short, every kind of satisfaction is forbidden me, and almost food and drink. *Ægalea* was made with child by the sound of Triton's trumpet ; it is a sufficient reason why I must hear no musick ; and if I go too near the fire, I am told that this same terrible Jupiter was the destruction of *Ægina* in the shape of a flame. Bread may be dangerous, for Jason under the figure of an ear of corn corrupted *Seria*, and wine must not be allowed, for it was called *Barchus*, and there was not a greater rake than him in all the heavens.

Now, Sir, what think you of my situation ; what advice would you give me ? The women of my acquaintance say nothing is too bad for him ; and that if they must be suspected, it should not be for ants and robin red-breasts. But, Sir, I pity him. If you can cure him, you'll make an honest woman happy ; if not, his follies are no authority for crimes in me ; nor do they deserve so severe a punishment.

I am,

Your humble servant,  
E. RECLUSE.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following record, which I have translated for the benefit of the English reader, will shew the ridiculous folly and superstitious credulity of the prince and parliament from whom it received its authority. It is a patent granted by king Henry VI. in the 34th year of his reign, and by authority of parliament inrolled among our records, which made it of equal force with an act of parliament, as follows :

" To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Be it known to you, that whereas the learned and most famous philosophers of antiquity have in their books and writings recorded, and under figures and metaphors taught, that many notable and glorious medicines may be extracted from wine and precious stones, from oils, from animals, from metals, and from mineral compositions ; and especially

especially a certain most precious medicine, which some philosophers have called the mother and empris of medicines, others have named it the inestimable glory, others indeed have given it the name of the fifth essence, the philosophers stone, and the philosophers elixir; the virtue of which medicine appears to be so efficacious and wonderful, that by it all curable diseases may be easily cured, the life of man may be extended to its natural period, and to that period mankind may be wonderfully preserved in their health and natural strength, not only of body but of mind, in the vigour of their limbs, the distinctness of their memory, and the sprightliness of their fancy; likewise all curable wounds may without difficulty be cured by it; and moreover it would be the chief and best antidote against all kinds of poisons: Many other advantages might also be drawn from it, which would be of the greatest use to us and to the common-weal of our kingdom; such as the transmutation of metals into the purest gold and finest silver. Therefore, we have with deep thought often revolved in our mind, how delightful and even useful it would be to us and the common weal of our kingdom, if these precious medicines could, by the favour of divine providence, and the labours of learned men be procured; and also that for many years past to this very day, it has been granted to few or none, to arrive at the secret of making these glorious medicines; either because of the many incidental and arduous difficulties with which the composition of them is surrounded, or because many ingenious men well versed in the knowledge of nature, and very much inclined toward searching for and discovering those medicines, have been hitherto frightened, diverted, and restrained from the search and discovery of such important secrets, by the danger of incurring the penalties of a statute made and provided in the time of our grandfather Henry against the multipliers of gold and silver\*.

For this reason it seems to us to be fit and expedient, to find out, chuse, and appoint some ingenious men, sufficiently endued with all natural knowledge, who are willing and well disposed towards the searching for and discovering of the said medicines, who fear God, love the truth, and hate all deceitful operations and fallacious metallic counterfeits; and to provide fully, by virtue of our authority and royal prerogative, for their security, indemnity, and quiet, that neither they, nor any one of them, may be

any way disturbed, disquieted or damaged in their or any of their persons or goods, either whilst they are upon the search and discovery, or after the success of their diligence and labour, upon account of the use they may make of those medicines.

A We therefore, confiding in the fidelity, circumspection, profound learning, and benevolence of those eminent men John Fanceby, John Kirkeby, and John Rany, who are most deeply learned in all parts of natural philosophy, have selected, appointed, and licenced all and every one of them, and by virtue of our royal prerogative, authority and certain knowledge, do by these presents give and grant to them, and each of them, full power, authority, liberty, warrant, and special licence, jointly and severally to search for, investigate, perfect, and make a compleat discovery not only of all and singular the aforesaid medicines, according to their knowledge and discretion, and according to the writings and directions of the learned ancients, but also to make and practise transmutations of metals into pure gold and fine silver, the aforesaid statute, or any other penal statute made and provided against the multiplication of gold and silver, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Moreover, the said John, John, and John, and also all the servants they shall employ in or upon account of the said practice, and every one of them, we by these presents constitute and take into our safeguard, tuition, and special protection; hereby commanding all and singular our judges, justices, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, officers, servants, true liegemen, and subjects whatsoever, that neither they nor any of them shall, under pretence of the said statute, or under any other colour whatsoever, impose or lay, or allow to be imposed or laid, any grievance, impediment, or disturbance of

And farther we publish and declare it to be our royal intention, that these our letters patent shall be valid and sufficient to all and every one of them, and also to their servants, for securing, quieting, and indemnifying them against all vexations and molestations which can any way be brought upon them, under any sort of pretence of any statute made and provided against the multipliers of gold and silver. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness the king, at Westminster, May 31. By the king himself, and with the authority of parliament."

This patent was so far from being obtained by surprize, that the very next year he, by the same authority, granted

another patent of the same kind to several other persons, and had so much faith, that he therein told his people, that by means of these medicines he would be able in a few years to pay all his debts in sterling gold and silver; as any one may see who will look into our records, and those who have not an opportunity to do so, may see it in Dr. Tovey's *Anglia Judaica*, p. 253, &c. Therefore we cannot be surpris'd, that credit was given to all the ridiculous stories about *free masonry*, by a prince \*, and in an age, when such entire credit was given to every thing that had been said or written about the *philosophers stone*.

A SOLUTION to Mr. LIQUIER's Question in Navigation. See Mag. for Sept. last, p. 415.

LET A represent the situation of the first ship's station; B that of the second; and C that of the third: Then, after sailing, there will be given  $AD=50$  miles, the distance run by the first ship when she met the second:  $DB=27$ m, the distance run by the second ship at their meeting:  $BC=28$ m, the departure of the third ship from the second at their setting sail: As also the angle  $BCE=45^\circ$ , the position of the third ship's course, to find the *quærita* as per question.

The difference of lat. BE of the third ship, and the departure BC will be equal, and will form the right angle isosceles triangle EBC, whose side, by common trigonometry, will be found to be  $39.5979$  = the distance run by the third ship. — Then suppose the  $\angle ADB$  any number of degrees, &c. at pleasure, then you will have two sides and the supposed angle included to find the other two  $\angle$ s and the third side, which  $\angle$ , by two or three trials and error, I find to be  $108^\circ-15'-05''-42'''$ , from which all the other angles in the whole figure are easily known; and by common cases AB the distance from the place of departure of the first ship, to that of the second, will be found to be  $63m.8312$ ; and also the distance sailed by the first ship to the third after she had met the second to be  $19m.7039$ .

Chesham, Bucks,  
Oct. 5, 1753.

ABRAHAM STONE, Land-Surveyor.

In the Register of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, lately published, we find the following Discourse on the Etymology of the Name of the DRUIDS.

THE name of the Druids has, by the ancients, been derived from the Greek  $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa$ ; an oak, and doubtless it was this etymology which led Diodorus to give them the name of Saronides, from  $\Sigma\alpha\rho\eta$ , a synonymous term with  $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa$ . In the different dialects of the Celtick language, the words dar, derou, derouen, dair, darakk, darough, &c. signify an oak, doubtless on account of the hardness of its wood, from deour, fortis, robustus. Robur, from a similar reason,

became synonymous with quercus, in Latin; thus it is by accident that the Celtick word deour resembles the Greek  $\Delta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa$ . The Druids attributed transcendent virtues to mistletoe, and offered sacrifices only in forests of oak: So that at first we might seem to conclude, that the name of the tree is the radix of that of the Druids; Pliny, and several other writers, have been of this opinion.

M. Feret, however, is of different sentiments, and gives another etymology, which he founds on the following reasons. Britain was, as it were, the centre of the religion of the Druids; so that, according to Cæsar, those desirous of acquiring a profound knowledge of it travelled thither

\* Henry VI. it is said, got himself dubbed a free mason.

ther to compleat their studies. Whence it follows, that the true etymology and pronounciation of the name of the Druids is to be sought for in the British and Irish. The British poetry of the fifth and sixth centuries, that is, at a time when that religion was not totally obliterated, mentions these priests, who are there called *Derouyddn*, in the plural number, and *Dorouydd* in the singular; and upon this manner of writing the name, M. Feret is of opinion, is to be founded the etymology, which will discover its true signification. He apprehends the word *dorouydd* to be compounded of the two Celtick words, *de*, or *di*, God, and *rhoyudd*, or *rhaidd*, the participle of the Irish verb *rhaidhim*, or *rhoudhim*, to speak, say, converse. According to this etymology, the name of Druid is of the same signification with the Greek *Θεολογος*.

Monf. Feret, after observing that *Diodorus* of Sicily gives the name *Θεολογος* to the Druids, adds, that the word *de*, or *di*, is of great antiquity in the Celtick language. The Celti, as *Cæsar* observes, being extremely devout, had very early a word to denote the supreme being. *De*, or *di*, is a primitive word, and synonymous with *da*, which implies bounty, beneficence, good, well; the latter of which acceptations still remains in the French word *oui-da*; for which some writers use *oui-bien*, which signifies, yes, truly. It is not at all surprizing, that the idea of beneficence should have been consulted in the formation of the name of the deity. *Godt*, God, in the German language, is derived from the same root with gut, good.

The Druids had alone the privilege of speaking of the gods. Sole ministers of the sacrifices; sole interpreters of heaven: They were the only persons supposed to understand the divine nature; and these august prerogatives, it must be owned, justify Monf. Feret's conjecture on the origin of their name.

Christianity has rendered the name Druid as odious as before it had been venerable; it being now, both in the British and Irish language, applied only to forcerers and magicians. So early as the time of the Anglo-Saxons it was used in this opprobrious sense.

Monf. Feret distinguishes the Druids into three classes, adding, that the second were the bards, or poets, who composed the hymns and songs in honour of the gods and heroes. The word bards, of Celtick origin, he observes, is still in use in the British and Irish languages, as the function expressed by it also is in those

countries. The name of bards is then given to those whom our ancestors called *Trouveres* or *Troubadours*, a kind of poetical musicians, who visit the villages of the nobility and gentry, singing the praises of great men, dead or living, their voices being accompanied with an harp.

WE have here presented our reader with a beautiful Prospect of the city of OXFORD; but having formerly given a very large and particular description of this famous city and university, it will be sufficient to refer the reader to those passages where this description is to be found.

They are all contained in our Magazine for 1747. In that for September of that year, p. 418, 419, 420, is a particular account of its situation, dimensions, markets, streets, churches and other public buildings belonging to the city. In that for October of the same year, p. 442, 443, may be seen a description of the Bodleian library, the theatre, Radcliff's library, and the other public edifices belonging to the university, with the famous physick garden, &c. In the December of that year, p. 565, 566, our readers will see a very distinct account of the several colleges and halls, with the names of their founders and the dates of their foundations. Besides these particular descriptions, there is a general account of this city in our Magazine for January, 1749, where there is likewise a correct MAP, and a description of the whole county of Oxford.

#### EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

- 1 The road to Abington.—2 St. Thomas's church.—3 Friar Bacon's study.—4 The castle.—5 The castle hill.—6 The river Isis.—7 St. Peter's church.—8 St. Tole's church.—9 Great Tom's Tower.—10 Christ church hall.—11 Carfax church.—12 St. Martin's.—13 Christ church cathedral.—14 Christ church willow walk.—15 Christ church meadows.—16 All Saints church.—17 Corpus-Christi college.—18 Magdalen college.—19 St. Mary's church.—20 Radcliff's library.—21 The publick schools.—22 All souls college.—23 New college.—24 Queen's college.—25 St. Peter's church in the east.—26 The physick garden.—27 Magdalen college.—28 Magdalen college new building.—29 St. Clement's church.—30 Magdalen college water tower.—31 The London road.—32 The road to London.—33 The station.—This drawing was taken in 1747, and the Henley road.





Dr. STEBBING's Letter to Dr. SHUCKFORD.

S I R,

**I**N your discourse on the *creation and fall* of man lately published, I find a passage quoted from my *Boyle's* lecture, which you have greatly mistaken, and in which I beg leave to set you right.

I had introduced an objection of unbelievers against the credibility of the scripture history, viz. That God should lay so severe a penalty upon so *insignificant* a thing as eating the fruit of a forbidden tree; and my answer is, that *insignificant* as the thing may seem as to the matter of it; yet as God had laid the *subtle weight* of his authority upon their *not* eating; our first parents, in transgressing the command, were guilty of the *biggest* offence. And to illustrate this I give the following example.

"If a son offends his father in a trivial matter, who behaves dutifully in things of greater importance, it will be excused. But if you suppose a case so circumstanced, that the son's disobedience will infer (not simply a *neglect*, but) a *contempt* of the parent's authority, it will deserve the highest resentment. What the son thinks to be a trivial thing, and in common estimation passes as such, he may presume the father will think so too, without warning to the contrary; but if the father should say, *son, I expect your obedience in this point, or I will treat you as a rebel*, and the son should presumptuously offend, would you think it excusable?" *Boyle's* Lect. p. 44.

This example you report, and tell me that—it is *unaccountable ratiocination*; that—it *shocks you exceedingly*; and adds to the *stumbling-block* instead of *removing it*. You do not, indeed, mention my name, nor the book from whence you took the argument which gives you so much offence. This has some shew of tenderness; whether of *me* or of *yourself*, you best know, and it is not worth my while to think of. But though hundreds that read your book should not know whom you point at, I do; and *here* I am; ready to accept your challenge.

Thus then you proceed. "It is obvious that the unbeliever will readily reply, *Should a man build the most magnificent habitation in the world, and add to it in estate every desirable possession; but in some one room in his house should set up a piece of wood with this strict prohibition to his son: As a MARK of my AUTHORITY; as a TEST of your OBE- DIENCE to me your father, I command that this one piece of wood be never touched by you: For I have made it my will, that if ever you touch it, an absolute dispersion shall take place against you, and your posterity for ever.*

November, 1753.

Should the son now offend herein; I will not (says the *free-thinker*) ask so much as a question about the son. I give him up for a fool to receive the fruits of his trifling impertinence. But I must enquire concerning the father; what may posterity, considering such a ruin of a whole family unto all generations, think of him who made so trifling an injunction so peremptory and so penal."—You immediately subjoin:—"It will not be admitted that we write worthily of God, if we suppose him to have given *Adam* a commandment of no real moment, ONLY to make his neglect of it, if he should happen to neglect it, most terribly destructive. God is not man, that he should lay the stress of his authority, IN CAPRICE, upon a matter of NO MOMENT, &c." *Creation and Fall*, p. 101, &c.

Your meaning is plain. You think that the father was as great a fool as the son, in laying so much stress upon so trifling a matter as the *touching a piece of wood* which he is supposed to have capriciously forbidden, *merely* to shew his authority, and as a *test* of the son's obedience. And you think that I have given the same image of God in the command given to *Adam*. But if your *panic* had not taken off your attention to the reasoning by which my example is introduced, for eight or nine pages backward, you would have seen that, far from supposing that God gave the command to *Adam* in caprice, and only to make his neglect most terribly destructive (as you, shockingly enough, represent my meaning) I set out upon the very *contrary* principle, and lay it down as the foundation upon which I build that God in HIS WISDOM SAW IT FIT to bring the virtues of our first parents to the trial. That this command was a trial of the obedience of our first parents is incontestable. But I do not say that God tried them *merely* for trying sake, or (as your expression is, p. 105.) "*purely* for the sake of, and to lay a stress upon, his own authority;" but I say that he tried them in wisdom, that is for *wise reasons* moving him so to do. This supposed, I go on to shew (from p. 35, to p. 40.) that as matters then stood, it is scarce possible to be conceived, how the virtues of our first parents could have been brought to the trial, otherwise than by some such command as the history sets forth. Is this writing of God as if he acted in caprice? But thus, you see, I begin; with this I set out; and any man of common sense will understand, that a supposition laid down as the foundation of an argument must adhere to it in its whole course and progress.

T t t

But



But how then will my example suit the case? Does not the example suppose the father to act *capriciously* and *arbitrarily*? So you represent; and it stands entered in your example, that the father forbade the son to touch the piece of wood as a mark of his authority; as a *test* of the son's obedience, i. e. (for so you must be understood) *merely* as a mark, and *merely* as a test; *capriciously*, and *only* to make his neglect most terribly *destructive*. But nothing like this is so much as *bimted* at in my example; as your readers would have seen if you had transcribed the passage as you found it. But you have *corrupted* the passage, and in so doing have confounded the sense, which it is very plain you did not understand. The words, as they stand in my lecture, are these: "If the father should say, Son, I expect your obedience in this point or I will treat you as a rebel." In your quotation they stand thus: "Son; whatever else you may think to do to please, or shew regard to me, shall have no acceptance, unless in this one easy thing which I make and appoint to be the test of your duty, you carefully obey me, &c." Where these words, *which I make and appoint to be the test of your duty*, are a manifest interpolation, favouring the opinion you are willing to fasten upon me, and plainly representing God as giving the command to Adam *only* to try his obedience. Whether this was through inadvertency or design I do not take upon me to determine. But you of all men should be careful to avoid false quotations. Your province is *history*, and your credit as an *historian* stands upon your fidelity in reporting the authorities you make use of. But who will trust you with a passage from a *Greek* or *Latin* writer (which few have the abilities or the inclination to look into) who sees you playing foul in the face of every English reader?

The short of the matter is this. My example was intended to illustrate the heinousness of Adam's sin in disobeying God, AFTER he had laid the whole weight of his authority upon his not eating. Against this you have no exception. But your exception lies against the *wisdom* of the command; a point with which the example has nothing to do. For the *wisdom* of God in giving the command had been taken up before hand as an *established* point. It had been supposed that God made this trial of our first parents for *wise* reasons; and *justly* supposed it may be, though we cannot see those reasons. For who will pretend to measure the infinite wisdom of God, and say there could be no wise reasons why he should give such a command? This so far secures the point against unbelievers; and the only thing

remaining to be considered was, the *justice* of God in laying the *penalty*, which is the single point in which the comparison is concerned. (See Boyle's Lect. p. 42.) It is difficult, and may be impossible, to give an instance in common life where a father's laying so much stress upon a trivial matter will stand with *wisdom*; and therefore I did not pretend to give any. If you can find such an instance, take it and make your best of it. But as the present instance of a man's forbidding his son to touch a piece of wood is not offered as such, but intended to place the father in a ridiculous light, it is nothing to the purpose.

Some readers, perhaps, may smile to see two grave divines fighting (as they will say) about a piece of wood. And truly, if the value of a piece of wood were the matter in question, I should be much ashamed of what I am doing. But to see so silly an instance pompously introduced to exemplify the most solemn and awful transaction that ever happened in the world, God's condemnation of the *wicked* race of mankind for the sin of Adam, and myself represented as authorizing such instance, as it moved my indignation, so I think it must be offensive to every serious mind. God knows how much or how little good I have done by my endeavours to serve the common cause of Christianity. But I should be very sorry to have done any harm to it, which yet will be the case if I have written of God as acting in an *arbitrary*, *capricious* manner. I am as clear of this charge as you yourself are. We are both agreed that God never acts but upon the *wisest* reasons, and that he so acted in this case. The only difference between us is this. I do not pretend to know the reason why God so acted. You do. They who have a mind to see your reason may consult your book, and accept it, if they like it, without the least prejudice to any thing that I have said. We are both driving at the same general end, each of us in his own way. I shall therefore make no invidious reflections upon what you have written (I am persuaded with a good intention) but leave your performance open to all the respect it can challenge from the publick, as you should have left mine, unless you had better reasons to find fault.

I am, Sir,

Harlestone, Your very humble servant.  
Nov. 1, 1753. HENRY STEBBING.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON  
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Mr. Tovey in his *Anglia Judaica*, having given us an Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of Henry III. against the Jews for *blasphemy*.

*chasing or holding any Land Estates, which be copied from a very antient Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, 1 Cod. MS. N. E. A. 19. We shall, for the Benefit of those who do not understand Latin, give the same in English as follows:*

**H**ENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. To all our sheriffs, A bailiffs, and leige subjects, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that for the honour of God and the universal church, for the amendment and advantage of our kingdom, and for relieving christians from the damages and grievance which they have suffered by the freeholds which our Jews claimed to have in lands, tenements, fees, rents, and other tenures: And that no prejudice may hereafter happen to us, to the commonweal of our kingdom, or to the kingdom itself, we by the advice of our bishops, nobles, and great men who are of our council, have provided, ordained, and enacted, for us and our heirs, that no Jew shall from henceforth have a freehold in any manors, lands, tenements, fees, rents, or tenures whatsoever, either by charter, gift, feoffment, confirmation, or other grant, or by any other means whatever.

Provided nevertheless, that they may hereafter hold, as in times past they were accustomed to hold, those houses in our cities, boroughs and towns, which they themselves inhabit; and likewise that they may let those houses to lease, which they now hold for that purpose, to Jews only, but not to Christians.

Yet nevertheless it is here provided, that it should not be lawful for our Jews of London to purchase, or by any other method to acquire, more houses than they now have in our said city of London; by which the parochial churches of the said city, or their incumbents, may incur a loss. However, it shall be lawful for the said Jews of London at their pleasure to repair their houses, and even to rebuild, and restore to their former condition, such of their old houses as have fallen down or been demolished.

We likewise by and with the advice of our said council provide and enact, that with respect to the said houses so to be inhabited, or let to lease as aforesaid, no Jew shall sue or be sued by our original writs out of chancery, but before our justices appointed for taking care of the Jews; and by the writs of Judaism hitherto used and accustomed.

But with respect to those lands and tenures in which the Jews were before this Act seoffed, and which they now hold, our will is, that such seoffments and grants shall be absolutely annulled; and that the

said lands and tenements shall return to the Christians who granted the same; but upon condition that the said Christians shall make satisfaction to the Jews, without usury, for the money or consideration, contained in the charters and writings, which was paid by the Jews to the Christians, for the said seoffments or grants. And also upon condition, that if the said Christians cannot make immediate satisfaction for the same, it may be lawful for the said Jews, to make over the said tenements to other Christians, until the consideration paid by them, can without usury be raised out of the rents and profits of the said estate according to its true value by a reasonable assessment; saving however to such Christians their substance; and so as that Jew may from thence receive the money or consideration by the hands of some Christian and not of any Jew, as said is.

And if a Jew should hereafter happen to receive from any Christian a seoffment of any fee or tenement, contrary to this present act, the said Jew shall absolutely forfeit the said tenement or fee, and the same shall be taken into, and safely kept in our hands; and the Christians or their heirs may recover the said lands or tenements out of our hands; but upon condition that they pay to us the whole money which they received from the said Jews for such a seoffment. Or if they have not sufficient wherewithal to do this, they shall then pay yearly to us and our heirs at our Exchequer, the true yearly value of those tenements or fees, according to a just and reasonable assessment, until we have had full satisfaction of the said money or consideration.

Then with regard to the nurses of Jewish children, and the bakers, brewers, and cooks of the Jews, as they and the Christians are quite different in their faith and worship, we provide and enact, that no Christian man or woman shall presume to serve them in any of these capacities.

And because the Jews have long since been accustomed to receive, by the hands of Christians, certain rents something like fee-farm-rents, out of the lands and tenements of Christians, which likewise have been called fees, we will and ordain, that the statute relating to them heretofore by us made, shall remain in full force, nor shall any way be derogated from by this present act; therefore we command and strictly charge you, that you cause the said provision, ordinance, or statute, to be publickly proclaimed, and duly observed and obeyed, throughout your whole bailiwick.

In testimony whereof we have caused to be issued these our letters patent. Witness myself at Westminster, 24th day of July, and of our reign the 54th year.

Altho' this act be now lost from the rolls, yet it is evident that it was supposed to be in force, in the third year of Edward I. when the famous statute *de Judaismo* was passed, of which, as lord Coke has not in the second part of his Institutes given the whole, either in French or English, we shall give a copy at length in English as follows.

Whereas the king has observed that, in times past, many honest men have lost their inheritances, by the usury of the Jews; and that many sins have from thence arisen; altho' Judaism is and has been very profitable to him and his ancestors; yet nevertheless he ordains, and establishes, for the honour of God, and the common benefit of the people, that no Jew, hereafter, shall in any manner practise usury. And that no usurious contracts already made, since the feast of St. Edward, last past, shall stand good, excepting covenants relating to the principal sum. Provided also, that all those who are indebted to the Jews, upon pledges moveable, shall redeem them, before Easter next, under pain of forfeiture. And if any Jew shall practise usury against the intent of this statute, the king promises neither to give him assistance by himself, or officers, in recovering his debts, but on the contrary, will punish him for his trespass, and assist the Christians against him, in the recovery of their pledges.

And it is further enacted, that no distress for any Jews debt, shall hereafter be so grievous, as not to leave Christians the moiety of their lands and chattels, for subsistence. And that no distress shall be made by any such Jew, upon the heir of his debtor named in the bond, or any other person in possession of the debtor's lands, before such debt shall be proved in court. And if the sheriff, or other bailiff, is commanded by the king, to give seisin, or possession to any Jew, of lands or chattels, to the value of his debt, the chattels shall first be appraised by the oath of honest men, and delivered to the Jew or Jews, to the value of the debt. And if the chattels be not found sufficient to answer it, then the lands shall be extended, by the same oath, according to their separate values, before seisin is given of them to the Jew or Jews; to the intent, that when the debt is certainly known to be discharged, the Christian may have his lands again, saving to the Christian, nevertheless, the

moiety of his lands and chattels, and the chief house for his sustenance as is before expressed.

And if any thing stolen be found in the possession of a Jew, let him have his summons, if he regularly may have it: If not, he shall answer in such a manner as a Christian would be obliged to, without claiming any privilege.

Likewise all Jews shall be resident in such cities, and burroughs, as are the king's own; where the common chest of their indentures, is wont to be kept. And every one of them, that is past seven years of age, shall wear a badge, in form of two tables, of yellow taffety, six fingers long, and three fingers broad, upon his upper garment; and every one that is past twelve years, shall also pay annually, to the king at Easter, the sum of three pence both men and women.

And no Jew shall have power to alienate in fee, either to Jew, or Christian, any houses, rents, or tenements, which they have already purchased, or dispose of them in any manner, or acquit any Christian of his debt, without the king's special licence, till he hath otherwise ordained.

And because holy church wills and permits, that they should live, and be protected, the king takes them into his protection; and commands that they shall live guarded and defended, by his sheriffs, bailiffs, and other leige people. And that none shall do them harm, either in their persons, or goods, moveable or immoveable, or sue, implead, or challenge them in any courts but the king's courts, wherefoever they are.

And that none of them shall be obedient, respondent, or pay any rent, to any but the king, or his bailiffs, in his name, excepting for their houses which they now hold, rendring rent; saving, likewise the rights of the holy church.

And the king also grants, that they may practise merchandise, or live by their labour, and for those purposes, freely converse with Christians. Excepting that upon any pretence whatever, they shall not be levant, or couchant, amongst them: Nor on account of their merchandise, be in scots, lots, or tallage, with the other inhabitants of those cities, or burroughs, where they remain: Seeing they are talliable to the king as his own vassals, and not otherwise.

Moreover the king grants them free liberty to purchase houses, and curtilages, in the cities and burroughs where they reside: Provided they are held in chief of the king. Saving to the lords their due and accustomed services.

And further the king grants, that such as are unskilful in merchandise, and can't labour, may take lands to farm, for any term not exceeding ten years: Provided no homage, fealty, or any such kind of service, or advowson to holy church, be belonging to them. Provided also that this power to farm lands, shall continue in force for fifteen years, from the making of this act, and no longer.

Now as this statute of Edward's is so very careful that the Jews shall possess no lands in this kingdom, that it prohibits their taking a lease of lands to farm for above ten years, and restrains even their purchasing of houses in cities and boroughs, and yet does not prohibit them to purchase lands or tenements in fee, we must suppose, that the aforesaid act of Henry III. was then in force, and that therefore there was no occasion for prohibiting them by this new act to make any such purchase. Therefore it is probable that this act of Henry III. was stolen from the rolls by the Jews or some of their agents, before lord Coke's time, or that it was so mislaid, that neither he nor any one since could ever find it; and if there was any statute in the 18th of Edward I. for banishing all the Jews out of England, it has met with the same fate; but perhaps no statute was then thought necessary for that purpose, because they were looked on as the king's cattle, and that therefore he might banish them by proclamation, and by his own authority hang up any that dared to disobey: And indeed, from the writs that were upon that occasion issued to the sheriffs, &c. for protecting them in their passage, it would seem, that they were banished by proclamation only, in pursuance, tho', of a covenant with the parliament, who gave the king a valuable consideration for so doing.

The WORLD, Nov. 8.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

THERE is hardly a greater instance of ill-nature, or a more certain token of a cruel disposition, than the abuse of dumb creatures; especially of those who contribute to our advantage and convenience. The doing an ill office to one who has intended us no harm is a strong proof of inhumanity; but unkindness to a benefactor is both inhuman and ungrateful.

But it is not my intention at present to animadvert upon our barbarity to the animal creation; the business of this letter is only to vindicate from reproach a poor

inanimate being, vulgarly called a *post*, which everybody knows is held in the lowest contempt, yet whose services to mankind entitle it to a very high degree of regard and veneration.

"As stupid as a post," is a phrase perpetually made use of. If we want to characterize a fool, or a man absolutely without an idea, the expression is, "As stupid as a post." "As dull as a beetle," is a term I have no dislike to; nor have I any great objection to "As grave as a judge," which I have considered as a synonymous phrase ever since I saw an old gentleman in company extremely angry at being told he looked grave; when it was observed by a third person, that *grave* in the dictionary was *vide dull*. But tho' it is admitted, that the idea of dullness may be illustrated by a beetle, and the idea of gravity by a judge, I positively deny that stupidity and a post have any similitude whatsoever.

It is well known, that the ancients, and more especially the Egyptians, the wisest nation of them all, paid the greatest degree of veneration to several inanimate things. Almost all vegetables were considered as gods, and consequently worshipped as such. Leeks and onions were particularly esteemed; and there was hardly a garden to be seen that was not over-run with deities. Now I own that I have no such superstitious regard for a post as to recommend its deification; nor am I for making it minister of state, as Caligula did his horse; I only think, that when it is undeservedly branded into a proverb of contempt, common justice requires its vindication.

In former ages how much posts were esteemed appears from what Juvenal says of them:

*Ornentur postes, et grandi janna lauro:*

where we see that they were crowned with laurel. Virgil likewise, in describing the destruction of Troy, says, that the women in the height of despair,

*Amplexæque tenent postes, atque oscula frunt;*

without doubt to take an affectionate leave of them. And old Ennius, knowing that they were in some measure sacred, employs no less a person than the goddess Discord herself to demolish them:

*Discordia tetra*

*Belli ferratos postes, portasque refegit.*

But before I consider the service of posts to mankind in general, I shall take this opportunity of acknowledging the obligation which I have personally received from one of them, and which may very possibly bias me in favour of the whole fraternity.

I was travelling very lately, where I was entirely ignorant of the road, in a part of England too far from town for the common people to give that rational direction to a stranger which they do in and about London; and too near it, as I afterwards found, not to relish strongly of its vices. Coming at last to a place where the road branched out into different paths, I was quite at a stand, till seeing a country fellow passing by, I enquired the road to Bisley. "To Bisley!" says he, scratching his head, and looking up in my face—"Where did you come from, Sir?" I was nettled a good deal at the fellow's useless and impertinent question, especially as it began to grow dusk; however, that I might get what instruction from him I could, I satisfied him. He then, after having attentively looked round the country, and informed me I might have come a nearer way, gave me to understand, that he could not well tell, but that I was not above two miles from it. P—x take the fellow! says I, he is as stupid as a post, and rode on: But I had hardly gone a hundred yards before I discovered a post, which very good-naturedly held out its finger to shew me the road, and informed me in a few words, that I had still three miles to go. I followed the advice of this intelligent friend, and soon arrived at the end of my journey, ashamed and vexed at the ingratitude I had been guilty of in abusing so serviceable a guide.

If a man reflects seriously with himself, as I did then, he will find that posts are very far from being so stupid as they are imagined to be. I may safely venture to assert, that they have all negative wisdom. They neither ruin their fortunes by gaming, nor their constitutions by drinking. They keep no bad company; they never interfere either in matters of party or religion, and seem entirely unconcerned about who is in favour at court, or who out. Tho' I cannot say that their courage is great, they never suffer themselves to be affronted unrevenged; for they are always upon the defensive, tho' they seldom give the challenge. Drunkards they have a particular aversion to; nor is it uncommon for a man, tho' the fumes of wine may have made him insensible at night, to feel the effects of their resentment in the morning. In short, they seem devoted to the service of mankind; sleeping neither day nor night, nor ever deserting the station which is assigned them. One thing I own may be justly laid to their charge, which is, that they are often guilty of cruel behaviour to the blind; tho' I think they amply repay it, by lending support to the lame.

I could enumerate several sorts of posts which are of infinite service; such as the mill-post, the whipping-post, the sign-post, and many others: I shall at present content myself with making a few observations on the two last, the whipping-post, and the sign-post.

If to put in execution the laws of the land be of any service to the nation, which few I think will deny, the benefit of the whipping-post must be very apparent, as being a necessary instrument of such an execution. Indeed the service it does to a country place is inconceivable. I myself knew a man who had proceeded so far as to lay his hand upon a silver spoon with a design to make it his own; but upon looking round, and seeing a whipping-post in his way, he desisted from the theft. Whether he suspected that the post would impeach him or not, I will not pretend to determine; some folks were of opinion, that he was afraid of a *babas corpus*. It is likewise an infallible remedy for all lewd and disorderly behaviour, which the chairman at sessions generally employs it to restrain. Nor is it less beneficial to the honest part of mankind than the dishonest; for tho' it lies immediately in the high road to the gallows, it has stopped many an adventurous young man in his progress thither.

But of the whole family of posts, I know none more serviceable than a sign-post, which, like a bill of fare to an entertainment, always stands ready without the door to inform you of what you are to expect within. The intent of this has been very much perverted, and accordingly taken notice of by your predecessor the Spectator. He was for prohibiting the carpenter the use of any sign but his saw; and the shoemaker, but his boot; and with great propriety; for the proverb says, *ne futor ultra crepidam*. And indeed it is reasonable that every shop should have a sign that bears some affinity to the wares in which it deals; for otherwise a stranger may call for a yard of cloth at a bookseller's, or the last *World* at a linen-draper's. But when these things are adjusted, nothing can be of greater service than a sign-post; inasmuch as it instructs a man, provided he has money in his pocket, how he may supply all his wants; and often directs the hungry traveller to the agreeable perfumes of a savoury kitchen; from whence it is imagined that the common expression comes, of smelling a post.

Thus, Mr. Fitz-Adam, you see how much we are indebted to these serviceable things called posts; and I think it would be a great instance of your goodness to

endea-

endeavour to correct the world's ingratitude to them; since it is grown so very notorious, that I have known several, who owe all they have to a poor, industrious to undervalue its dignity, and make its character appear ridiculous.

ADVENTURER, Nov. 13.

IT has been sometimes asked by those, who find the appearance of wisdom more easily attained by questions than solutions, how it comes to pass, that the world is divided by such difference of opinion; and why men, equally reasonable, and equally lovers of truth, do not always think in the same manner.

With regard to simple propositions, where the terms are understood, and the whole subject is comprehended at once, there is such an uniformity of sentiment among all human beings, that, for many ages, a very numerous set of notions were supposed to be innate, or necessarily coexistent with the faculty of reason; it being imagined, that universal agreement could proceed only from the invariable dictates of the universal parent.

In questions diffuse and compounded, this similarity of determination is no longer to be expected. At our first fall into the intellectual world, we all march together along one strait and open road; but as we proceed further, and wider prospects open to our view, every eye fixes upon a different scene; we divide into various paths, and as we move forward, are still at a greater distance from each other. As a question becomes more complicated and involved, and extends to a greater number of relations, disagreement of opinion will always be multiplied, not because we are irrational, but because we are finite beings, furnished with different kinds of knowledge, exerting different degrees of attention, one discovering consequences which escape another, none taking in the whole concatenation of causes and effects, and most comprehending but a very small part; each comparing what he observes with a different criterion, and each referring it to a different purpose.

Where, then, is the wonder, that they, who see only a small part, should judge erroneously of the whole? or that they, who see different and dissimilar parts, should judge differently from each other?

Whatever has various respects, must have various appearances of good and evil, beauty or deformity: Thus, the gardener tears up as a weed, the plant which the physician gathers as a medicine; and "a general, says Sir Kenelm Digby, will look with pleasure over a

plain, as a fit place on which the fate of empires might be decided in battle, which the farmer will despise as bleak and barren, neither fruitful of pasturage, nor fit for tillage."

Two men examining the same question, proceed commonly like the physician and gardener in selecting herbs, or the farmer and hero looking on the plain; they bring minds impressed with different notions, and direct their inquiries to different ends; they form, therefore, contrary conclusions, and each wonders at the other's absurdity.

We have less reason to be surprised or offended when we find others differ from us in opinion, because we very often differ from ourselves: How often we alter our minds, we do not always remark; because the change is sometimes made imperceptibly and gradually, and the last conviction effaces all memory of the former; yet every man, accustomed from time to time to take a survey of his own notions, will by a slight retrospection be able to discover, that his mind has suffered many revolutions, that the same things have in the several parts of his life been condemned and approved, pursued and shunned; and that on many occasions, even when his practice has been steady, his mind has been wavering, and he has persisted in a scheme of action, rather because he feared the censure of inconstancy, than because he was always pleased with his own choice.

Of the different faces shewn by the same objects as they are viewed on opposite sides, and of the different inclinations which they must constantly raise in him that contemplates them, a more striking example cannot easily be found than two Greek epigrammatists will afford us in their accounts of human life, which I shall lay before the reader in English prose.

Posidippus, a comic poet, utters this complaint; "Thro' which of the paths of life is it eligible to pass? In public assemblies are debates and troublesome affairs; domestic privacies are haunted with anxieties; in the country is labour; on the sea is terror; in a foreign land, he that has money must live in fear, he that wants it must pine in distress; are you married? you are troubled with suspicions; are you single? you languish in solitude; children occasion toil, and a childless life is a state of destitution; the time of youth is a time of folly, and grey hairs are loaded with infirmity. This choice only, therefore, can be made, either never to receive being, or immediately to lose it."

Such

Such and so gloomy is the prospect, which Posidippus has laid before us. But we are not to acquiesce too hastily in his determination against the value of existence; for Metrodorus, a philosopher of Athens, has shewn, that life has pleasures as well as pains; and having exhibited the present state of man in brighter colours, draws, with equal appearance of reason, a contrary conclusion:

"You may pass well thro' any of the paths of life. In publick assemblies are honours, and transadions of wisdom; in domestick privacy is stilness and quiet; in the country are the beauties of nature; on the sea is the hope of gain; in a foreign land, he that is rich is honoured, he that is poor may keep his poverty secret; are you married, you have a chearful house; are you single, you are unincumbered; children are objects of affection; to be without children is to be without care; the time of youth is the time of vigour; and grey hairs are made venerable by piety. It will, therefore, never be a wise man's choice, either not to obtain existence, or to lose it; for every state of life has its felicity."

In these epigrams are included most of the questions, which have engaged the speculations of the enquirers after happiness; and tho' they will not much assist our determinations, they may, perhaps, equally promote our quiet, by shewing that no absolute determination ever can be formed.

Whether a publick station, or private life be desirable, has always been debated; we see here both the allurements and discouragements of civil employments; on one side there is trouble, on the other honour; the management of affairs is vexatious and difficult, but it is the only duty in which wisdom can be conspicuously displayed; it must then still be left to every man to chuse either ease or glory; nor can any general precept be given, since no man can be happy by the prescription of another.

Thus what is said of children by Posidippus, that they are occasions of fatigue, and by Metrodorus, that they are objects of affection, is equally certain; but whether they will give most pain or pleasure must depend on their future conduct and dispositions, on many causes upon which the parent can have little influence: There is, therefore, room for all the caprices of imagination, and desire must be proportioned to the hope or fear that shall happen to predominate.

Such is the uncertainty in which we are always likely to remain with regard to questions wherein we have most interest,

and which every day affords us fresh opportunity to examine: We may examine, indeed, but we never can decide, because our faculties are unequal to the subject: We see a little, and form an opinion; we see more, and change it.

This inconstancy and unsteadiness, to which we must so often find ourselves liable, ought certainly to teach us moderation and forbearance towards those who cannot accommodate themselves to our sentiments; if they are deceived, we have no right to attribute their mistake to obstinacy or negligence, because we likewise have been mistaken: We may, perhaps, again change our own opinion; and what excuse shall we be able to find for aversion and malignity conceived against him, whom we shall then find to have committed no fault, and who offended us only by refusing to follow us into error?

It may likewise contribute to soften that resentment which pride naturally raises against opposition, if we consider, that he who differs from us does not always contradict us; he has one view of an object, and we have another; each describes what he sees with equal fidelity, and each regulates his steps by his own eyes: One man, with Posidippus, looks on celibacy as a state of gloomy solitude, without a partner in joy or a comforter in sorrow; the other considers it, with Metrodorus, as a state free from incumbrances, in which a man is at liberty to chuse his own gratifications, to remove from place to place in quest of pleasure, and to think of nothing but merriment and diversion; full of these notions, one hastens to chuse a wife, and the other laughs at his rashness, or pities his ignorance; yet it is possible that each is right, but that each is right only for himself.

Life is not the object of science: We see a little, very little; and what is beyond we only can conjecture. If we enquire of those who have gone before us, we receive small satisfaction; some have travelled life without observation, and some willingly mislead us. The only thought, therefore, on which we can repose with comfort is that which presents to us the care of Providence, whose eye takes in the whole of things, and under whose direction all involuntary errors will terminate in happiness.

*An Account of the new EXCHANGE at BRISTOL, with a neat VIEW of the same.*

IN the year 1733, the citizens of Bristol obtained an act of parliament, and have now built a regular Exchange, with  
four

**The North Front of the Exchange at BRISTOL.**

*London May. 1753.*





four entrances into it, and rooms for shops over it like the Royal Exchange at London, and about two thirds as large: The old buildings, pulled down for that purpose, cost the chamber of the city above 20,000l. The first stone of it was laid by the mayor, the 10th of March, 1740-1, with several pieces of gold and silver coin under it, and this inscription upon it:

*Regnante GEORGIO II.  
Pie, Felici, Augusto, Libertatis, & Rei Mer-  
catorie Domi Fortisque Vindice,  
Primum Lapidem hujusce Edificii,  
Suffragio Civium,  
Et Aere publico extructi,  
Posuit HENRICUS COOMBE, Prætor.  
A. C. MDCCCL.*

In English thus:

In the Reign of GEORGE II.  
The Pious, Prosperous, August, Vindica-  
tor of Liberty and Commerce,  
Both at Home and Abroad,  
HENRY COOMBE, Mayor,  
A. D. 1740.

Placed the first Stone of this Edifice,  
Erected by the VOTE of the CITIZENS,  
And at the publick Expence.

This structure (which is all of free-  
stone, with two spacious apartments at  
the entrance, one for a tavern, and the  
other for a coffee-house) is the completest  
of its kind in Europe, and was opened  
with great pomp on the 21st of Septem-  
ber, 1743. Behind it also a large space  
of ground was laid out for the markets,  
which very much embarrassed High-street  
and Broad-street, where they were before  
kept; which markets are now finished,  
and are the completest of any in England.

In our Magazine for May, 1749, we  
gave a correct MAP of Somersetshire,  
with a description of that county, p. 202,  
in which our readers will find an account  
of the city of Bristol, to which we shall  
only add what follows.

The great square called Queen's, for-  
merly the Mead, where the ground was  
subject to the hazards of inundations, is  
now so raised, that it is free from that in-  
convenience: It is very handsomely built  
and inhabited: And is reckoned larger  
than any square in London, except Lin-  
coln's-Inn-fields. On the north side of it  
is the custom-house, and in the middle,  
walks with rows of trees: In the center  
of which is a fine equestrian statue of  
king William III. erected, the workman-  
ship of the famous Mr. Rysbrack.

The kay along the river is very noble,  
and well filled with all sorts of merchan-  
dize, and a handsome row of houses fronts  
November, 1753.

it. The kay is reckoned the longest in  
England.

The College green is deemed the healthi-  
est place in the city, it being pleasantly si-  
tuated; in the middle of which stands the  
High-crofs which a few years since stood  
at the upper end of High-street.—In the  
College-green stands the cathedral, which  
is far from extraordinary.

*The following Observation taken from Dr.  
TEMPLEMAN'S Curious Remarks and  
Observations, lately published, may be of  
Service to Mankind, therefore ought to be  
made as publick as possible.*

**B** WHEN a person hath been bitten by  
a dog that is apprehended to be  
mad, it commonly happens that the dog  
is killed before one is assured of his con-  
dition, and the person bitten continues in  
a cruel uncertainty. Mr. Petit the surgeo-  
on hath an expedient for putting an end  
to this uneasiness. He rubs the throat,  
the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog  
with a piece of meat that hath been dress-  
ed, taking care that there may be no  
blood to stain it, and then offers it to a  
living dog. If he refuses it with crying  
and howling, the dead dog was certainly  
mad; but if the vivals have been well  
received and eaten, there is nothing to  
fear.

**D** The following Opinions of some of our most  
Eminent Lawyers having been lately  
published in a Pamphlet, intitled, *The  
QUESTION*, whether a Jew,  
born within the British Dominions, was  
before the making the late Act of Par-  
liament, a Person capable, by Law,  
to purchase and hold Lands to him,  
and his Heirs; *we think they deserve a  
Place in our Collection.*

**I**N the year 1718, Sir Robert Raymond,  
then attorney general, and afterwards  
lord chief justice of England, gave his  
opinion on the following case:

**A. B.** was begot and born in England;  
but both of his parents were aliens:  
He has intention to purchase an estate in  
fee.

**Q. 1.** Whether he can enjoy it, being  
the son of an alien, and of the profession  
of a Jew?

I am of opinion, **A. B.** is a natural  
born subject of the kingdom of Great-  
Britain, and, as such, capable to pur-  
chase and enjoy lands, &c. in fee; and  
do not know, that the law has put any  
disability upon him upon account of his  
being by profession a Jew.

**Q. 2.** Whether such lands will de-  
scend to his issue, or be forfeited to the  
crown?

U u u

I

I am of opinion, what lands he shall so purchase will descend to his children, as the lands of other subjects, and not be forfeited to the crown.

Q. 5. If he procures letters of denization, whether he may then purchase and enjoy lands in fee?

I take it, letters of denization will not put him in a better condition, as to his capacity of purchasing lands, than he is in already by his being born a subject of the crown of Great-Britain.

Lincoln's-Inn,

R. Raymond.

Feb. 23, 1718.

Again, in 1723 several opinions were taken upon the following question,

Q. If a subject of his majesty, born in England, or a free denizen, being a Jew, may purchase lands?

Sir Thomas Bootle's opinion. I am of opinion, he may in either case.

Feb. 25, 1723.

T. Bootle.

Mr. Serjeant Cheshyre. Antiently the persons, wives, children, and effects, of the Jews, were under the protection and power of the kings of England; and, during their continuance under such protection, they were allowed to purchase lands, or to take mortgages of lands, for security of money; and the heir was in ward to the king during his minority; a full account whereof may be seen in Mr. Maddox's History of the Antiquities of the Exchequer, p. 150 to p. 178; and, on the Jews quitting this realm on account of the statute called *Statutum de Judaismo*, inst. 506, the lands of the Jews elcheated to the king. On what foot the Jews have been since, or are now, I do not know, nor ever heard this point brought in question: I do not apprehend, that they are on a worse foot since their former expulsion; nor do I know how to distinguish them, in this respect, from other of the kings natural-born subjects, having no certain rules whereon to form any such distinction.

Feb. 26, 1723.

J. Cheshyre.

Mr. Pigot's opinion. I am of opinion, that a Jew that is his majesty's subject, born in England, or who has obtained letters patents of denization, may purchase lands; the statute de *Judaismo*, and the other old statutes, relate only to usury; and there is not in them any thing to disable them to purchase. In ancient times persons excommunicated, lepers, Jews, and many others, were disabled to purchase, as appears by Bracton\*, and our old authors; but I am of opinion a Jew may purchase; because I know no law that disables him, or deprives

him of that right of purchasing he acquired by being an English subject.

Middle-Temple,

Feb. 26, 1723.

H. Pigot.

Mr. Serjeant Whitaker. I am of opinion, that a subject of his majesty, born in England, tho' a Jew, may purchase and hold lands so purchased in England; and I am of opinion, that a free denizen, after he is so made, may likewise purchase and hold lands by him purchased, tho' such denizen be a Jew.

Feb. 26, 1723.

Edward Whitaker.

Mr. Kettleby's opinion. I am of opinion, that a Jew born in England, or being an alien born, if he be denized by letters patents, or naturalized by act of parliament, is as well qualified to purchase lands, and to hold and enjoy them, as any other subject whatsoever.

Abel Kettleby.

Mr. Mead's opinion. I do not know of any law that restrains a Jew, who is a natural-born subject of the kingdom of England, or who is made a free denizen of the kingdom of England, from purchasing lands; nor do I know of any judicial resolution by which it has been determined, that such a Jew may purchase lands.

Feb. 26, 1723.

S. Mead.

Mr. Lutwich's opinion. I do not know, that, in any of the law-books, there is any distinction made between a Jew subject, born in England, or made denizen, and any other; and, there being no act of parliament, that I ever heard of, for disabling Jews from purchasing lands, I conceive, that they may purchase in the same instances, and with the same capacity, as Christians or Protestants may purchase.

Feb. 26, 1723.

T. Lutwich.

Mr. Reeve, afterwards chief justice of the common-pleas. I know of no law that hath made Jews incapable of purchasing lands; and am of opinion, that a Jew that is a natural-born subject, or naturalized, or made denizen, may purchase lands.

Feb. 25, 1723.

The. Reeve.

Mr. Talbot, afterwards lord high chancellor of Great Britain. I am of opinion, that he may purchase: Purchases by Jews are not frequent; but I do not know of any laws which make them incapable of purchasing upon account of their religion.

Feb. 26, 1723.

C. Talbot.

Sir Clement Wearg, solicitor general. I do not think there is a sufficient foundation for that common notion, that the Jews are not intitled to the same civil rights

\* This, as to the Jews, I believe is a mistake: Bracton, so-were, that I can find, says only like it.

nights with people of other religions : I apprehend, while they are aliens, they are subject to the incapacities of aliens ; when they are made denizens, or if born in England, they are intitled to the same civil rights with persons of other persuasions, that are made denizens or born in England.

Feb. 26, 1723.

C. Wearg.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING lately sent you two acts of parliament against the Jews, one in the 54th of Henry III. 1270, and the other in the 3d of Edward I. 1275 ; both which I hope you will publish in your Magazine for this month \* ; and a pamphlet having been since published, in favour of the late act for naturalizing the Jews, which I have reason to think was wrote, or at least the principal matter furnished, by persons of much higher rank, than him who seems to be the author of it, I must beg the favour that you will likewise afford room in the same Magazine for the few following remarks upon that learned ridiculous pamphlet ; but first I must observe, that,

From the conquest to the reign of Edward VI. no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed not being a Roman Catholic.

2. From the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. to the first year of king William, no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed not being of the church of England ; excepting, however, the few years of queen Mary's reign, and of the rebels against king Charles I.

3. That from the first year of king William to the year 1740, no man could live in England, unless by indulgence, much less be naturalized, or deemed a natural born subject, if he openly professed a disbelief in the trinity, or in the divine authority of the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament.

4. That the clauses in the Act of 1740, were not originally in, but added by the committee upon the bill, and also the words, *and others*, in the title.

5. That the indulgence I have mentioned is sometimes granted by law, as for example, to foreign ambassadors and their servants by the law of nations, to foreign merchants by *magna charta*, chap. 30, to foreigners of the foreign reformed churches allowed by the king, by the Act 23 and 24 Charles II. chap. 4. but much

often by the mere connivance of the crown, and the extension of the prerogative, relating to *noli prosequi*\*, which in the cases mentioned by this author, and all such, is in effect a dispensing power.

6. That those who live under indulgence only, cannot be said to be properly within the liegeance of the king ; and therefore I doubt if the son of an ambassador, or ambassador's foreign servant, born here, could be deemed a natural born subject ; but surely a man who openly transgresses, or positively refuses to submit to the king's laws, of which those relating to the church are a principal part, cannot be said to be within the liegeance of the king, whatever indulgence he may meet with ; and consequently his children born here, cannot be said to be born within the liegeance of the king. Nay, even as to the children of foreign protestant merchants born within this kingdom, I doubt much if they can be deemed natural born subjects, unless their father was made a denizen before their birth, or afterwards naturalized ; for why a child born here before his father's denization should not, and a child born afterwards should be inheritable to his father, I can see no reason, unless it be, that in order to intitle a man to the high privilege of being a natural born English subject, he must by the common law not only be born within his majesty's dominions, but he must be the son of a father who was a denizen at the time of his birth, or afterwards naturalized ; and this is confirmed by the common law relating to children born in foreign countries of English parents, or of a father afterwards naturalized, who were not deemed natural born subjects, because not born within the king's dominions, which shews that both the place of the birth, and the condition of the father must by the common law concur to render the child a natural born subject of England. Whether the children of the Lombard or Eastland merchants born here, ever claimed being natural born subjects, unless the father was denized or naturalized, is a question which I leave to be decided by the author of this pamphlet and his associates, because they seem to be more conversant in our old records than I am, or incline to be ?

And now with regard to the pamphlet itself, I shall remark,

1st. That these our learned antiquaries, if their judgment had been equal to their learning, would have avoided mentioning the ordinance of king John for punishing those who treated his bishops and clergy with contempt ; because every one knows, that it was published for protecting the

U u u 2

part

\* See these Acts, p. 515, 516.

part of the clergy who shewed themselves ready to sacrifice the established church to the pleasure of the king, to support him in all his attacks upon the liberties and privileges of his people, and to justify or palliate all his anti-constitutional and anti-national measures, by which means they had rendered themselves, not only contemptible, but hateful to the people. When I say this, I do not mean to justify the encroachments then made by the court of Rome; for it was his usurpation and conduct, in which he was encouraged by the ambition and sycophancy of his clergy, that first laid a foundation for those encroachments; and this will always be the case: When our government renders itself odious to the people, foreign powers will encroach upon our rights some way or other.

2. These antiquarians, if their judgment had been equal to their learning, would have saved themselves the trouble of prying into our antient records, in order to shew, that from the conquest until near the end of the reign of Henry III. the Jews were permitted to purchase and transmit to their heirs all sorts of real or land estates; for the fact was never denied. They may certainly by the common law still purchase, and even transmit to their heirs, as well as every other alien may do, if the king makes no claim, for no other person can, without a grant from him; but the question is, whether the king could not seize upon those estates when he pleased, or tax the Jews in what and when he pleased, without any legal authority; and this is plain from many instances in our histories, and particularly from their being banished, and all their estates confiscated, by Edward I's proclamation in the 18th year of his reign. If any one of them had ever been deemed a natural born subject, the king was restrained from imposing any new tallage upon him without consent of parliament, or taking from him any part of his estate real or personal, or imprisoning or banishing, but by due course of law: These restraints, I say, were laid upon the crown, with respect to all the freemen of this kingdom, by William the Conqueror's charter, chap. 5; by Henry I's charter, chap. 17; that of Stephen, chap. 13; that of Henry II. chap. 2; that of John, chap. 14, and 46; that of Henry III. called *Magna Charta*, chap. 29, and 38; and finally, by an act of the first parliament of Edward I, usually called *De tallagio non concedendo*. Yet with respect to the Jews, none of our kings were ever supposed to be under any such restraint: On the contrary, they were absolute mas-

ters of their persons, as well as estates; and yet it was not foolish in the Jews to live in England under this hard condition; because they had then no better security for their person or property in any part of the world; and that this was their condition here, no man can doubt who considers that king John, because he could not find any estate belonging to the Jew of Bristol to seize on, seized upon his teeth, and that Edward I. by his proclamation ordered all Jews to be hanged that should be found in the kingdom, after the day thereby limited for their banishment, and seized upon all their estates without any sentence or form of law. Therefore,

B whether that law of Edward the Confessor, which declares the Jews and all they have to be the king's, be genuine or not, it is plain that it was in effect the law from the conquest, and continued to be the law as long as there was a Jew in this kingdom; nor is it any objection to its authenticity, that Ingulphus did not insert it in his copy of that king's laws, because he copied only for the use of his monastery, who could have nothing to do with this law; and as the Jews had no share in, nor right to any of the laws or customs of England, neither Glanvil, Bracton, nor Fleta, who wrote of those laws and customs only, could take any notice of the Jews, who had neither law nor custom in their favour, but merely the good will of the king, who encouraged their acquiring property, especially land property, because he could take as much of it as he pleased, and as often as he pleased, without any authority from parliament.

3. As to the act or regulation of the 54th of Henry III. the question is of no great importance, whether it was an act of parliament or not; for the king by his sole authority could make what regulations he pleased with respect to the Jews, and fine, imprison, or hang any of them that transgressed, or did not yield obedience; and the chief reason why I believe it was an act of parliament is, because of that clause which forbids Christians to be nurseries, bakers, brewers, or cooks to the Jews. But upon this subject our author has committed three very great, I hope, not wilful mistakes: 1<sup>st</sup>. He says, that there was no parliament in Henry III's reign, after the 52d year thereof, when the statute of Marlbridge was passed, *Anno Dom.* 1267: Whereas if he had but looked into Rapi's history, and the notes subjoined to it, he would have seen, that there was a parliament in the same year of that king's reign, but *Anno Dom.* 1268, which granted the king a subsidy; that there was another in the 54th year of his reign

reign held at London in June, 1270; and that there was a third in 1271. 2. Our author dates the act of parliament, or regulation in question, on July 24, in the 55th year of that king's reign; whereas, Dr. Tovey's copy, taken from the original, is dated July 24, in the 54th year of his reign, and probably was passed in the parliament I have mentioned, which was held at London in June, and might not break up till July 24 following. 3. He supposes that the words, *and others*, in the statute of mortmain, passed the 7th of Edward I. means the representatives of the commons; whereas our best authors all agree, that after the first parliament of Edward I. which was called in his absence, there were no such representatives in any of his parliaments, until that of the 18th of his reign; therefore, these words can mean only the *barones minores*, who were summoned by the sheriffs, or because of their great character for wisdom, by particular writ from the king. But if we are to judge from the words of a statute, surely, this of Henry III. deserves more to be called an act of parliament, than the *statutum de Judaismo* of the 3d of Edward I. which does not express its being with the advice of any person whatever, and yet it has always been considered as an act of parliament.

4. As to the opinions of our great lawyers, they confirm what Dr. Swift has long since said of our lawyers, *that they of all others seem least to understand the nature of government in general*. Their time is so much employed in studying and practising the laws relating to private property, that they have not time to study or consider our constitution or form of government. But in opposition to these opinions, if I remember right, it was declared unanimously by the court of King's-Bench, in the case of the famous Woolston, that Christianity is a part of the common law of this kingdom; and if it is, I am sure, that no Jew, tho' born here, can be supposed to be a liege subject to the king; Nay, I doubt if the king, strictly speaking, can in the usual manner make him a citizen, especially now that the alien duty stands appropriated to the payment of the national debt. But as king and parliament may alter the common law, surely a Jew naturalized by act of parliament could thereby become intitled to all the rights and privileges of a natural born Englishman, and even to that of having the benefit of clergy, should he have occasion for it, which no unnaturalized Jew can have a right to; but I now hope, that stop will be put to any further attempts this kind, and therefore I shall add no

more remarks upon this learned antiquarian's apology, only this, that I hope no revolution principles ever tended to induce us to associate ourselves with Jews, Turks, and Pagans, much less to give them a share in our government, which every landed man must by his influence have, whilst our constitution stands upon its present popular footing. Whether our established religion should not be upon a more general foundation, I shall not take upon me to determine; but I think we have already gone far enough with toleration; for the ignorant and thoughtless vulgar, high or low, are so very little able to distinguish between the particular principles of any sect of religion, and the general principles of religion, that however much those particular principles may deserve to be disregarded, no society should publicly shew a disregard to all of them, because from thence the vulgar begin to despise even the general principles; and this may perhaps be one of the causes of the perjury and corruption complained of in elections, and of the robberies and murders so emphatically complained of by his majesty in his speech from the throne.

I am,

SIR,

Nov. 17, 1753.

Yours, &c.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

*The Free-Masons' ANTHEM, which was sung several Times at laying the Foundation of the New Exchange at Edinburgh.*

GRANT me, kind heav'n, what I request:

In masonry let me be blest:

Direct me to that happy place,  
Where friendship smiles on every face;  
Where freedom, and sweet innocence,  
Enlarge the mind, and clear the sense.  
Where scepter'd reason from her throne  
Surveys the lodge, and makes us one;  
And harmony's delightful sway  
For ever sheds ambrosial day;

Where we blest Eden's pleasure taste,  
Whilst balmy joys are our repast.  
Our lodge the social virtues grace,  
And wisdom's rules we fondly trace;  
Whole nature, open to our view,  
Points out the path we should pursue.

Let us subsist in lasting peace,  
And may our happiness increase.  
No prying eye can view us here,  
No fool nor knave disturb our cheer.  
Our well-form'd laws set mankind free,  
And give relief to misery.

The poor, oppress'd with woe and grief,  
Gain from our bounteous hands relief.

*Sung by Mr. BEARD.*

That Jenny's my friend, my delight, and my pride, I always have  
boasted, and seek not to hide: I dwell on her praises where-  
ever I go, They say I'm in love, but I answer'd no no  
no no no no no no no no, They say I'm in love, but I  
answer'd no no.

At ev'ning oft-times with pleasure I see  
A note from her hand, I'll be with you at  
tea; [below !  
My heart how it bounds when I hear her  
But say not it's love, for I answer no, no.

She sings me a song, and I echo its strain,  
Again I cry Jenny, sweet Jenny, again,  
I kiss her sweet lips, as if there I could  
grow;  
But say not it's love, for I answer no, no.

She tells me her faults, as she sits on my  
knee,  
I chide her, and swear, she's an angel to me,  
My shoulder she taps, and still bids me  
think so; [no no.  
Who knows but she loves, tho' she answer

From beauty, and wit, and good humour,  
how I [fly  
Shou'd prudence advise, or compel me to  
Thy bounty, O fortune, make haste to  
bestow,  
And let me deserve her, or still I'll say no.

A New COUNTRY DANCE

MATHEWS FRIGHTED AT THE HIGHWAYMAN.



The first couple cast off, and the second couple lead up to the top at the same time, and all four hands across quite round  $\infty$ ; then the top couple cast off, and the first couple lead to the top, hands across quite round  $\infty$ ; right and left  $\infty$ ; lead thro' the third couple, cast up one couple  $\infty$ ; set it cross corners, and your partner  $\infty$  the first man go round the second woman, and his partner round three men, both meet and turn  $\infty$ ; then round second man and third woman meet and turn  $\infty$ .

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1753.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-Day, 1753.

Composed by Colley Cibber, Esq;

Solo, Boy.

AS on the soaring eagle's wing,  
Aloft the linnet joys to sing;  
So on the flights of Cæsar's praise,  
The lifted muse sublimed her lays.

Recitative, Mr. Savage.

Let there be light.  
Such was at once the word,  
And such the work of heaven;  
When on the formless mafs of night  
Great nature's Lord  
From his celestial ray,  
Spontaneous pour'd the day,  
And light prolific to the world was given.

Air, Mr. Savage.

The pignant earth enjoy'd the skies,  
The genial field was Paradise:  
There life divine, there first began  
The infant monarchy of man.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

That empire lost, there still remain'd,  
In mercy to the general doom,  
A brighter Paradise to come,  
By pray'r and penitence regain'd:  
But ah! rude nature still  
By inborn passions prefs'd,  
Was by unbounded will  
The race of man distress'd,

In vain a Solomon has taught,  
In vain have holy sages wrote,  
Ambition still avows her joy,  
Less mov'd to save us than destroys

Recitative, Mr. Wals.

Repose, the sweetest draught  
Of life's delighted taste,  
Ambition sets at naught,  
Compar'd to worlds laid waste:  
Yes Britain from the world detach'd,  
An happier fate reserv'd has reach'd.

Duetto, Mr. Baildon and Mr. Wals.

Britain stills hails the chosen morn,  
When a distinguish'd grace of power  
Proclaim'd this glorious instant hour,  
The best of monarchs shall be born:  
A GEORGE from GEORGE this isle shall  
sway,

With virtues of amazing ray:  
In foreign fields tho' conquest oft  
Has rais'd the British arms aloft,  
Yet nobler wreaths has GEORGE obtain'd,  
Than Hercules from Hydra gain'd;  
For never knew or Greece or Rome,  
Fell faction so subdu'd at home.

Recitative and Air, Mr. Beard.

Party no more now stains the vote,  
To foster fears, from truth remote;  
No more aspiring patriots tell,  
To make the mended state their spoil;

At



At length has Cæsar's glory shewn,  
That kings and subjects weal are one ;  
With gentle gales now glides the realm ;  
While hands fraternal hold the helm.  
So guardian angels fix'd in view,  
The course that heaven commands pursue.

## C H O R U S.

In mutual virtues long secure,  
Long may the blendid bliss endure ;  
That ages yet unborn may sing,  
Such were his subjects, such their king.

On the Rev. Dr. JAMES FOSTER. Written  
several Years ago, and now printed on Oc-  
casion of his Death.

WHILE furious bigots with intem-  
perate zeal [wheel,  
Prepare the cruel flame and tort'ring  
Point their dire vengeance at the wise and  
good, [stian blood ;  
And stain their murd'ring swords in chris-  
Foster, 'tis thine in truth's defence to rise,  
To check the progress of triumphant vice,  
With social virtues ev'ry breast inspire,  
And wake in British hearts a nobler fire,  
Than antient Rome's distinguish'd patriots  
knew, [flew.

When o'er the world her conqu'ring eagles  
Wond'ring we see in thy sublime discourse  
Warmth with discretion, elegance with  
force :

We see each talent and each art appear,  
Which can or mend the heart or charm  
the ear.

To thee enthusiastic zeal attends, [bends.  
And, aw'd, to reason's rightful sceptre  
Profaneness trembles at thy powerful word,  
And persecution drops her bloody sword.  
Truth stands by thee display'd to mortal  
fight,

In naked majesty supremely bright ;  
While from thy arm her darts unerring fly,  
And folly, vice, and superstition die.  
Proceed, great preacher ! plead fair vir-  
tue's cause,

Inforce her precepts, and assert her laws,  
Till ev'ry heart her sacred voice obey,  
Till blest Britannia own her peaceful sway :  
Then, ripe in years and piety, remove  
To realms illumin'd by celestial love :  
There (while thy name thro' each suc-  
cessive age [page)

Blooms in thy own and \* Pope's immortal  
In more exalted bliss thy soul shall live  
Than fables e'er can feign, or hope con-  
ceive, [shalt trace,  
Pleas'd the wise schemes of Providence  
And mix among the friends of human race.

Epistle to Mr. C——X——X at Bath.  
As promised in our last.

A MIDST the pleasures that attend  
At Bath, my worthy honest friend,  
If unexpected I intrude,  
Forgive me, and not think me rude.

Intent at first my zeal to prove,<sup>†</sup>  
And shew at once esteem and love.  
I thought, dear Cr nm-r, to disclose  
My sentiments in languid prose ;  
But gath'ring from acquaintance long  
How much you're smit with love of song,  
I thought a verse, as more refin'd,  
Would be more grateful and as kind ;  
And so against my reason chuse,  
To please my friend, t'invoke the Muse.

You've read, no doubt, and may admire,  
Of country farmer and the 'squire † ;  
How John to London city went,  
To see the 'squire and pay his rent ;  
How 'squire, delighted to behold  
His tenant's face, and touch the gold,  
Amidst a set polite and fine  
Would force the farmer in to dine.—  
No person can a station grace  
Who has not talents for the place.—  
No wonder then that John is found  
The butt and jest of all around ;  
For whilst he tries his wit t'enhance,  
With more than usual complaisance,  
He but his want of sense disclos'd,  
And finds himself the more expos'd.

So I, perhaps, with heavy stuff,  
In prose might come off well enough,  
But striving, void of grace and fear,  
To please with rhyme your sicer ear,  
May shew myself the more a fool,  
Just object of your ridicule.

Oh ! I revolve, devoid of strife,  
Th' amusements of scholastick life ;  
(Blest state ! where joy and truth abound,  
And pleasures, void of cares, are found.)  
And there the learned page explore,  
And con our *quondam* lessons o'er :  
Or, from the hours of durance free,  
To ev'ry heart glad liberty,  
Unknown to sickness, care, or pain,  
Contend at cricket once again :  
Or, blest beyond our greatest hope,  
When favour'd with a wider scope,  
With you, with Bullock, Turner, stray,  
Where Norwood-hills invite the way ;  
At Allen's tir'd sometimes regale,  
With wine, or punch, or buns and ale.

Ah ! Turner, much lamented youth,  
Adorn'd with learning, virtue, truth,  
Had fate permitted longer stay,  
Nor snatch'd thee from thy friends away,  
Thou shouldst have fill'd some nobler place,  
Thy country's ornament and grace !  
Receive, thou dear departed shade,  
This tribute to thy mem'ry paid ;  
And may it, while it speaks thy fame,  
Tell how I love, revere thy name.

The days of pleasures past, I weest,  
Are in the recollection sweet :  
O ! may succeeding days reflect  
A pleasure still in retrospect ;  
And leave no bitter thought behind,  
To ruffle or disturb the mind :

That

\* Epilogue to Pope's *Satires*, Dialogue 1. v. 131. † Vide *The Farmer's Blunder. A tale.*

That when shall come the final day,  
When we the debt of nature pay,  
We may resign without a tear,  
Have much to hope, but nought to fear.

The closing of poor Turner's eyes  
Has led my Muse to moralize ;  
Forgive me, if I call anew  
His image, Cr-nm-r, to your view,  
And cause you freshly to deplore  
Your friend and mine, alas, no more !

Sometimes, when business will admit,  
I search the registers of wit :  
To history I'm often led,  
There view the actions of the dead :  
By this instructive science shewn,  
From others faults I learn my own.  
Or, to poetic flights inclin'd,  
When time permits, and Muse is kind,  
In rhyme I trifle out an hour,  
And sing in verse of Nature's Power :  
To love-sick damsels friendly prove,  
And scribble out a Cure for Love ;  
Or, thro' imagination's aid,  
Enraptur'd court some painted maid.

Amusements like to these, I find,  
Enlarge th' ideas of the mind,  
Afford more pleasing sweet content,  
Than hours in riot, taverns spent.

Whilst I a vacant hour employ,  
To give you pain, or give you joy,  
Methinks with fancy's airy flight,  
I see you in th' assembly bright,  
With easy lightsome step advance,  
Rejoicing in the mazy dance :  
Or else with beaux and belles sit down,  
To play at cards for half a crown,  
Till, captiv'd by some beauty's art,  
You lose your cash, or lose your heart.

I thought t'enquire your gay designs,  
And health at first in twenty lines ;  
But soon as e'er I could begin,  
Thought upon thought came crouding in,  
And drove me with such rapid force,  
I could not eas'ly stop my course.  
So boys in Thames their pleasure take,  
One step, and then another make,  
Till quite depriv'd at length of stay,  
They're carry'd by the tide away.

But not to lead you more about,  
Nor weary quite your patience out,  
If a few minutes you can spare  
From your attention to the fair,  
I should be glad to have a letter,  
In verse, or prose if you think better :—  
How grand the balls, how fine the place,  
How gay and splendid shines his grace ;  
How Nash, diversions all his care,  
Affects of youth the sprightly air :  
How hearts to conquer beauties try,  
And throw around th' alluring eye,  
To me, if willing, you might send  
Who am your servant and your friend.

Vaux-Hall,

April 3, 1753. J— — M— — W— — Y.  
November, 1753.

FLAVIA.

O YOU, that bask in fortune's smiles,  
Unclaim'd of me her favours share !  
No thirst of wealth my heart beguiles,  
For wealth is haunted still by care.  
Unbounded rule, and wide domains,  
Be yours, ye scepter'd sons of Jove :  
Let fame, ye chiefs, reward your pains,  
And strip for you the laurel grove :  
The pomp of courts, the glitt'ring hour,  
Be freely yours, ye silken band :  
Be yours, the height of envy's pow'r,  
That wish to grasp ambition's wand.  
Be mine (far greater bliss I seek)  
My Flavia's gentle heart to gain ;  
To mark her lovely glowing cheek,  
Betray the soft extatick pain.

Be mine, beneath some poplar's shade,  
A silver riv'let trickling by,  
To clasp the dear enchanting maid,  
And pour my vows with many a sigh.  
There let me oft with pleasing toil  
Select each flow'ret of the brook ;  
Be hers the silken fragrant spoil !  
Be mine a sweet regardful look !  
There oft with fancy gay and free,  
Attune for her the doric lay !  
Her blooming charms the subject be !  
Her tender kifs the song repay !  
And O ye nymphs that trip the vale !  
Ye fauns and all ye sylvan pow'rs !  
Kind wishes breath in ev'ry gale,  
And bless a flame so pure as ours.

S—shire,

THYRSIS.

Nov. 7, 1753.

B.

From the PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

A PROLOGUE :

Spoken by Mr. BARRY in the Character of  
ROMEO, on Miss NOSSITER's first Ap-  
pearing on the Stage,

WHO could have thought that Juliet  
e'er cou'd prove  
False to her Romeo, faithless to her love ?  
She! on whose voice the raptur'd audience  
hung,  
Caught with th' angelic music of her tongue;  
Whose native tenderness so oft has charm'd,  
Whose grief afflicted, and whose rage  
alarm'd,  
Deaf to her vows, and to her Romeo's calls,  
Has fled, alas ! from our Verona's walls.  
In such sad plight what cou'd poor  
Romeo do ? [anew ;  
Why, faith, like modern lovers, seek  
And happy shall I think me in my choice,  
If 'tis approv'd of by the public voice.  
Trembling she now prepares to tread  
the stage, [page,  
Soft as that Juliet drawn in Shakespear's  
As inexperience'd too, and just her age. }  
X x x Then

Then she has one strong mark of merit too,  
A modest awe and reverence for you.  
And, tho' the trial's dreadful she must  
make, [flake,  
Where fortune, fame, and ev'ry hope's at  
Yet these, and more, to you she'll freely  
trust, [just.

For well she knows you're candid as you're  
Then let her all your soft indulgence find;  
To growing merit partially be kind.

O pity her distress, her youthful fears,  
When 'midst this gazing circle she appears,  
And, robb'd of ev'ry Pow'r, contus'd the  
stands, [hands

A thousand critick mouths, a thousand  
All ready to destroy her—sic may think;  
Then rouse her drooping spirits ere they  
sink, [plause,

So from the genial warmth of your ap-  
Bestow'd thus early in our Juliet's cause,  
Hereafter should you see this Bud of love \*  
A beauteous flow'r in full perfection prove,  
Rais'd by the favour that yourselves have  
shewn, [own.

You then may claim her merit as your

*On the Death of the Rt. Hon. Lord Escount  
Coxe. (See p. 439.)*

**W**EE must resign; but shall our ho-  
nour'd friend.

In mournful silence to the grave descend?  
No heart-fung bard, with gen'rous friend-  
ship fir'd,

To sing those talents we so late admir'd:  
Say, weeping graces, muses, virtues, say;  
No lyre yet strung to raise the plaintive lay:  
And must this task be mine, whose num-  
bers long [long;

Have ceas'd to flow, and modulate in  
Conscious of what they owe, the Nine  
commend, [friend.

And where the poet fails, will aid the  
And here, departed shade, from me re-  
ceive [give,

The dropping tear that to thy worth I  
Poor humble tribute; but 'tis all we  
have [grave.

To pay the peaceful urn, the silent  
Gone! he is gone; alas! but with him fled  
A heart as honest, and as clear a head,  
A soul from laws and liberty as found,  
As ever Briton warm'd, or Roman,  
crown'd. [ing's maze,

Whether his parts we trace thro' learn-  
Or from the senate catch the sounding  
praise, [wick's cause,

When midst the patriot bands † in Brunt-  
He tells his country what rebellion was;  
With nervous strength to ev'ry passion  
speaks, [makes:

And all his own his country's sufferings

\* *A parody upon the words of Juliet in the first act;*

*This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath,*

*May prove a beauteous flower, when next we meet.*

† *He was one of the managers for the House of Commons at the trial of the rebel lords.*

Alike in parts and principles approv'd;  
A subject worthy of the king he lov'd.  
Or let the muse to private life descend,  
And leave the patriot for the social friend,  
In private life we still admire again,  
The fine companion, and the well-bred  
man.

Alike each station did his parts adorn;  
Alike the patriot and the friend we mourn.

Such was thy worth, O Coke, in this de-  
gen'rate age, [nian rage.

Spite of domestick wrongs, and Caledo-  
R. B.

*On Travelling with a LADY.*

**A**S at my pretty pilgrim's side,  
Along the sultry day;

A timorous, but a faithful guide,  
I chose the dubious way;

With anxious care, and watchful pace,  
The smoothest paths I trod;

Contriving pleasant tales to ease  
The tedious irksome road.

I told of gallant knights, who fir'd  
By gentle ladies eyes,

To more than mortal seats aspir'd,  
Their love the precious prize.

I watch'd from far the black'ning storm,  
And wasted off the air,

That press'd with rude assault to harm  
My fearful traveller.

Now stopping, with unheeded stealth,  
I catch'd her wand'ring eyes,

While the dear question of her health,  
A kind pretence supplies.

To prospects that from far invite,  
I teach her eyes to roam,

While ravish'd with no other sight,  
I feast my own at home.

If chance some lonely cot I spy;  
Retreat of happy pair;

I sigh, and say, how blest were I,  
Was Cælia mistress there.

When thro' some stragling town we go,  
Their honest joy I share;

As round the gaping rusticks bow,  
In homage to my fair.

Thus for so dear a partner's sake,  
Might I for ever rove.

And life's long tedious journey make  
A pilgrimage of love.

*Extempore on Capt. CLIVE's Arrival.*

**B**RTAIN rejoice! victorious Clive  
returns!

But how, alas! deserted Asia mourns!

Dupleix exults in India's hapless fate,  
And Gallia triumphs in her with'd for state:

Yet fear not, distant India! still his arms  
Shall Europe awe, and save thee from

alarms.

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

*The following Instance of the Effect of arbitrary Power is of too great Importance to be omitted.*

*From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.*



PARIS, Nov. 16. The chamber of vacations, which sat at the convent of the Augustins, having completed the term of its commission, the difference between the clergy and parliament being still in the same state, and the high chamber of the parliament of Paris being at present banished to Soissons, the king has been pleased to establish a royal chamber, by letters patent, in form of a declaration, dated the 11th inst. whose tenor is as follows,

Lewis, &c. One of the principal duties of kings is to administer justice to the people whom Providence has intrusted to their care; and as they cannot in person discharge that office, they are obliged to commission such as are capable of executing it, and taking the burthen from them. The parliaments have been charged with the exercise of this part of our authority; and we experienced the utility of their service whilst they did not exceed the powers we entrusted them with, and assiduously discharged their functions, agreeable to what they owed to us, to our people, and to themselves. We have seen with regret, for some time, our parliament of Paris departing from these principles, and forgetting this essential duty. On the 5th of May last they resolved to suspend their ordinary service: On May 7, they refused to obey the letters patent we sent them, enjoining them to resume it; and when we transferred them to Pontoise, at the same time that they registered the declaration of their translation, they renewed the arrests which deprive our subjects of the necessary assistance of justice. We bore with this behaviour till the end of the usual sittings of our parliament, in hopes that time and their own reflections would bring them back to their duty: But our views, in this respect, not having the success we desired, and finding ourselves under a necessity of providing, during the vacation, for the administration of justice, already too long suspended, we could not entrust it to magistrates belonging to a body who refused to administer it; we therefore

made choice of some persons of our council to supply their place. The term of their commission being expired, it is become necessary to restore the usual course of justice in its whole extent: Which we have thought could not be better effected, than by nominating for that purpose all the magistrates belonging to our council, whose station and employments are not incompatible with the office we assign them.

For these causes, and other considerations us thereto moving, by advice of our council, and of our own certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, we declare, and ordain as follows. 1. By these presents, signed with our hand, we establish a court of justice, which shall be called the Royal Chamber, and sit in our castle of the Louvre. 2. The said chamber shall take cognizance of all matters, whether civil, criminal, or regarding the police, which are cognizable, by our court of parliament of Paris, whether in the first instance or by appeal from inferior courts; giving our said royal chamber full power and jurisdiction for that effect; and enjoining all inferior courts to acknowledge its authority, and execute its arrests, ordonnances, judgments, and mandates. 3. Our said royal chamber shall consist of the sieurs le Fevre d'Ormesson, Tachereau de Baudry [and sixteen others] counsellors of our council of state and privy council; and of the sieurs Poncher, Maboul [and thirty-eight others] masters of requests in ordinary to our household: And the other masters of requests, who are not denominated in this article, shall do the service of the requests during the whole year, without distinction of quarter. 4. 5. We commission M. Bourgeois de Boynes, master of requests, to execute the office of attorney general; M. Feydeau de Brou and Amelot, also masters of requests to execute the offices of advocates general in our said royal chamber; and M. de Vetry to be greffier in chief both for the civil and criminal, empowering him to draw up and issue all the necessary writings, any edicts to the contrary notwithstanding. 6. The ushers of our council and chancery, and of the requests of the household, shall serve our said royal chamber. 7. The advocates in our councils shall plead in the said chamber. 8. The attorney-general of the royal chamber shall compel the greffiers of the

parliament, even by corporal punishment, to deliver up to the greffier of the chamber all writings, &c. relating to criminal processes. 9. The parties are also hereby empowered to withdraw their papers, &c. and the royal chamber shall compel the persons who have them in custody to deliver them up. 10. We most expressly prohibit all persons from carrying any cause, of the competence of the parliament of Paris, before any other court, than the said royal chamber, under pain of nullity with costs and damages. 11. We moreover reserve to ourselves the making such regulations as we shall judge necessary for the interior service and order of the said chamber. So we command our trusty and well-beloved the Sieurs le Fevre d'Ormesson, &c. that these presents they cause to be read, published, and registered; and that the contents thereof they observe and obey, according to their form and tenor, any ordonnance, edict, declaration, arret, regulation, or usage to the contrary (which we hereby annul) notwithstanding. For such is our pleasure, &c.

Last Tuesday this chamber was opened by a solemn mass performed in the queen's chapel at the Louvre, at which the chancellor, and all the members of the royal chamber assisted. The chamber afterwards held its first sitting, and registered the letters patent establishing it.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess of Orange, his majesty's eldest daughter, was celebrated, when her royal highness entered into the 44th year of her age.

THURSDAY, 3.

His majesty, with the whole court, came from Kensington-palace to St. James's for the winter season.

The Britannia, Capt. George Davis, bound to Philadelphia, ran on the Woolpack, and the ship and cargo were entirely lost, except two anchors which were saved by the assistance of boats, as were some of the passengers. The people drowned on board the above ship are, George Davis, commander; James Davis, son to the captain, a youth about 15 years of age; William Currie, Michael Dungan, John Leave, seamen; Mrs. Leave, wife of the above John Leave, who died in her husband's arms; 4 Dutch-women, and 3 Dutch-men; so that 13 were drowned and 13 saved, there being 26 persons on board. The captain was washed overboard.

FRIDAY, 9.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Ayre's, a cheesemonger, the corner of Rose-lane,

Spital-fields, which consumed the same, with his furniture, stock in trade, &c. and part of the house of Mr. Tully, adjoining. Mr. Constable and his wife, with Mrs. Jones, who were lodgers in the house, were burnt to death by the upper part of the house falling in.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Kronsde, Esq; the new lord-mayor, was sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. His lordship being greatly indisposed with the gout, was carried to and from Westminster in a sedan chair, Mr. alderman Benn supplying his place in the barge and in the state coach, who also acted for him afterwards, as his *locum-tenens*.

SATURDAY, 10.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated with the usual rejoicings, when his majesty entered into the 71st year of his age, being the oldest prince that ever sat on the English throne, no king or queen of England having ever attained to that age.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Mr. William Bridges of Clapham, the sole executor of Houlton Woolley, late of the same place, Esq; deceased, paid the treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital 1000l. devised by the said Mr. Woolley's will to the governors for the use of that hospital.

THURSDAY, 15.

His majesty went to the house of peers with the usual state, and opened the session of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses. (See p. 492.)

FRIDAY, 16.

The Rt. Hon. the house of peers presented their address to his majesty for his most gracious speech. (See this address with the king's answer, p. 493.)

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made, that the thanks of that court should be presented to the late lord mayor; which being read, was, after some debate and alterations made therein, agreed to, and ordered by the court to be copied by the town-clerk, and presented to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. The following is a copy of it:

"That the thanks of this court be given to the Rt. Hon. Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. late lord mayor, for his diligent attendance to, and faithful discharge of the duties of that high office: For his steady perseverance in the cause of justice, his generous protection of the distressed, and his remarkable humanity: For the many generous instances of his benevolence, and great regard to his fellow citizens; and for supporting the dignity of chief magistrate with the utmost splendor and magnificence: For giving at all times easy ac-

cess to his person; and for determining on every occasion with the greatest candour, ability, and integrity."

SATURDAY, 17.

The Rt. Hon. the house of commons presented their address of thanks to his majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See p. 493.)

MONDAY, 26.

The state lottery began drawing this day at Guildhall.

There were accounts from several parts of the country, of the distemper being broke out again among the horned cattle.

The bill for repealing the Jews act has passed both houses.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; alderman of Broad-street ward, was chosen lord mayor of this city for the remainder of the year, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Edward Ironside, Esq; the late lord-mayor, deceased. (See the Deaths.)

#### Explanation of the Stationers ALMANACK.

The head-piece represents the French herald petitioning the brave Henry V. king of England, for leave to bury the dead, after the famous battle of Agincourt, fought in 1415, between 16,000 English and 100,000 French, who were entirely routed; their general the constable d'Albret, the duke of Alençon, several other princes and great men slain, and the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, with many other persons of distinction, were among the prisoners: The total loss of the English not amounting to above 400 men.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MAJOR James Moleworth, of gen. Fowkes's reg. of foot, to the Hon. Miss Moleworth, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. lord visc. Moleworth.

Nov. 2. Martin Bridges, Esq; of Ham in Essex, to Miss Broughton.

— Murray, Esq; son to lord George Murray, heir to the duke of Athol, to lady — Murray, his grace's daughter Baron Stark, a nobleman of Germany, to Miss Ogle, sister to lord Kingston.

Joseph Terril, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Wright, of the Isle of Wight.

Major Noel, of the second reg. of foot-guards, to Miss Adams, of Cavendish-square.

15. — Allen, Esq; master builder of Woolwich-yard, to Miss Corbett.

18. Dr. Monro, physician to Bethlehem-hospital, to Miss Betty Smith, of Hadley in Middlesex.

21. Earl of Shrewsbury, to Miss Dormer, of Grove-park in Warwickshire.

Jerome Strickland, Esq; to lady Gafcoign, relict of the late Sir Edward Gafcoign, Bart.

27. Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Miss Jane Bateman, daughter of capt. Bateman.

Nov. 2. The lady of Sir Richard Adams, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer, delivered of a son.

3. The lady of Sir Henry Monro, of a daughter, in Scotland.

The lady of col. Whetham, of a son.

4. The lady of Philip Jennings, Esq; of a daughter.

6. The lady of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. of a son and heir.

12. The lady of Sir James Hobart, Bart. of a son.

13. The lady of Sir James Milton, of a son.

19. The lady of Sir Sidney Clark, Bart. of a son and heir.

#### DEATHS.

Oct. 26. SIR Joseph Danvers, Bart. succeeded by his only son, now Sir John Danvers, Bart.

28. William Monson, Esq; uncle to the lord Monson, and one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

William Smith, Esq; under secretary to the master-general of the ordnance.

29. Richard Herbert, Esq; aged 90, representative for Bodmin in Cornwall in the two last parliaments of Q. Anne.

30. Kyffin Williams, Esq; member of parliament for the town of Flint.

Dr. Purcel, an eminent physician at Dublin.

Lieut. col. George Walfsh, of col. Rich's reg. of foot, at Minorca.

Charles Browne, Esq; counsellor at law, at his seat at Bay-hall near Tunbridge.

Nov. 2. Stephen Wright, Esq; formerly recorder of Buckingham.

Rev. Dr. James Foster, an eminent dissenting minister of this city, well known for his learned and judicious writings.

6. Rev. Dr. John Hay, many years vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street.

7. Dr. Bamber, father-in-law to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Knt. late lord-mayor.

8. Samuel Ashurst, Esq; formerly an eminent wholesale stationer in Peter-nodder-row.

10. Lord visc. Allen, capt. of a troop of horse in col. Browne's reg. in Ireland.

Sir Henry Tempest, bart. of Tong in Yorkshire.

12. William Herbert, Esq; of Kettering, in Northamptonshire.

Sir Harry Hicks, bart. at Chigwell, in Essex.

14. John Allen Pusey, of Pusey, in Berks, Esq;

Edward Vernon, jun. Esq; a Turkey merchant.

16. John Hope, Esq; one of the directors of the East-India company.

18. Lady Lombe, relict of the late Sir Thomas Lombe, knt. and alderman of London.

19. Lieut. gen. John Johnson, col. of a reg. of foot.

Mr. Colin Drummond, professor of Greek in the university of Edinburgh.

20. Nicholas Mann, Esq; master of the Charterhouse, and F. R. S.

21. Robert Wright, Esq; one of the coroners for the county of Middlesex.

24. Edmund Pytts, Esq; member of parliament for Worcestershire.

J. Westby, Esq; counsellor at law.

27. Right Hon. Edward Ironside, Esq; lord mayor of London, and Alderman of Cordwainers ward, (See p. 532.)

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

**J**AMES Hewetson, M. A. presented by the earl of Stamford, to the rectory of Shetworth in Staffordshire.—Mr. Wilkin-son, by the lord viscount Fauconberg, to the curacy of Coxwold, endowed with the rectory of Raskelf.—Mr. Robert Fux-nings, by the lord chancellor, to the rec-tory of Elbe, in the city and diocese of Oxford.—Heath, M. A. by his majesty, to the rectory of Lineham in Wiltshire.—Mr. Button, by the earl of Pembroke, to the rectory of Newton in Wiltshire.—Robert English, M. A. by the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the living of St. Andrew Ilkerrall, in Suffolk.—Mr. Hayes, by the lady Hay, to the living of Weston Adderley, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Armes, by the lion, Charles Verney, Esq; to the vicarage of Lumley cum Adby, with the chapel of East Wetton.—Richard Gregory, M. A. to the rectory of Stoke Abbots in Norfolk.—Mr. Arnold, by the countess dowager of Litchfield, to the rectory of Sutton in Hampshire.—Mr. Venn, unanimously chosen one of the lecturers of St. Swithin's, London Stone.—Samuel Smith, B. D. presented to the rectory of Nefworthy in Yorkshire.—Mr. John Belward, by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Burgh-castle in Suffolk.—Thomas Moore, B. A. to the vicarage of St. Cleud's in Cornwall.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**W**HITEHALL. Oct. 16. The king has appointed Arthur Owen, Esq; to be governor of Pendennis-castle.—Patrick Douglass, Esq; to be town major

of the town and garison of Portsmouth.—Gabriel le Pipre, Esq; to be captain of the independent company of invalids doing duty in the castle and garison of Pendennis.—George Carr, Esq; to be captain in the regiment of invalids, commanded by col. John Parsons.—George Tash, Esq; to be lieut. in the third regiment of footguards.—Walter Burroughs, gent. to be lieut. in the third regiment of dragoon guards.

Whitehall, Nov. 3. The king has appointed George Adams, Esq; a commissioner, in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy, in the room of William Corbett, Esq; deceased.—Frederick Rogers, Esq; a commissioner, in quality of a principal officer of his majesty's navy, for the affairs of his majesty's yard at Plymouth, in the room of Philip Vanbrugh, deceased.—Thomas Bland, A.M. vicar of Wendover, to be master of the free-school of Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, of the foundation of king Edward VI.

Whitehall, Nov. 17. The king has appointed lieut. gen. Humphry Bland to be commander of all the land forces in Scotland, in the room of George Churchill, Esq; deceased.

#### *From the other PAPERS.*

Rev. Mr. Torriano, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, chosen Hebrew professor of that University.—Rev. Dr. George Huddesford, president of Trinity college, and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, admitted and sworn vice-chancellor of that university.—Edward Hawley, Esq; made a captain in col. Howard's regiment.—Lord Tyrawley, made governor of Minorca.—Claude Crespigny, Esq; chosen secretary to the South-Sea company.—Mr. Edmund Wilson, made clerk of the errors in the court of common-pleas.—Lord Charles Hay, made col. of the reg. of foot on the Irish esta-

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A**N Examination of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on History, pr. Sigley.
2. A Dissertation on the natural State of the human Body and Soul, pr. 1s. Robinson.
3. Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, Vol. III. and last. By J. Jortin, M. A. pr. 5s. in Boards. Whifton.
4. Essays on several Divine Subjects, pr. 4s. 6d. Millar.

HISTORY, SCIENCES, &c.

5. The Ruins of Palmyra, pr. 3l. 10s. in Sheets. Millar.
6. A Treatise on the Scurvy. In 3 Parts. By J. Lind, M. D. pr. 6s. Millar.
7. Curious Remarks extracted from the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences. By Dr. P. Templeman, pr. 6s. Davis.
8. \* An historical Account of the British Trade over the Caspian Sea. By Jonas Hanway. In 2 Vols. in 4to. pr. 1l. 10s. Hitch.
9. \* Britannia. By William Camden. Published with large Additions, by Dr. Gibson, in 2 Vols. Folio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. The political Testament of Cardinal Alberoni, pr. 5s. Nourse.
11. A Catalogue of Seeds and Roots, pr. 1s. Webb.
12. Dialogues on some important Subjects. By Mr. Vernet, pr. 2s. Millar.
13. A Letter concerning Naturalization. By J. Tucker, A. M. pr. 6d. Trye.
14. Remarks on Mr. Tucker's Letter, pr. 6d. Withers.
15. The Question, pr. 2s. 6d. Roberts.
16. Observations on the fundamental Laws of England. By G. Horfeman, Esq; pr. 2s. Baldwin.
17. Count Saxe's Plan, for new moulding the French Army, &c. pr. 3s. Osborne.
18. A new Pantheon. By S. Boyce, A. M. pr. 3s. Newberry.
19. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Delafaye, in Answer to his Sermon against Inoculation. By N. Bolaine, Surgeon, pr. 6d. Baldwin.
20. The Daily Journal for 1754; or, Gentleman and Tradesman's methodical Account-Book for the Pocket: with great Alterations and Improvements. Printed on a fine writing Paper, and exactly ruled for Accounts, Appointments, Memorandums, &c. pr. neatly bound 1s. 6d. with Pockets for Notes and Letters. Baldwin.
21. Universal Pocket Book, for 1754, pr. 1s. Manby.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

22. Familiar Letters on various Subjects of Business and Amusement. By C. Halifax, pr. 3s. Baldwin.
23. The History of Sir Charles Grandison, in a Series of Letters. Published from the Originals, by the Editor of Pamela and Clarissa. The 4 Vols. in 8vo. pr. 17s. the 12mo. pr. 10s. 6d. in Boards. Rivington.
24. A Letter to Miss Noffiter, pr. 1s. Owen.
25. The History of Lucy Wellers. Written by a Lady. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Baldwin.
26. Publick Virtue: A Poem, pr. 2s. 6d. Doddsley.
27. Poems on several Occasions. By Mr. William Whitehead, pr. 3s. Doddsley.
28. The School of Woman, pr. 3s. Robinson.
29. The Stage-Coach. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Osborne.
30. Memoirs of the Life of Count Grammont. By Count Anthony Hamilton, pr. 3s. Vaillant.
31. Dean Swift's Ghost, pr. 1s.
32. The Vision of Mirza, pr. 1s. Payne.
33. The Beau Philosopher, pr. 3s. Griffiths.
34. The Lover's Manual, pr. 3s. Hitch.
35. The Accomplished Woman, pr. 6s. Dod.

SERMONS.

36. Inoculation an indefensible Practice: A Sermon preached in the City of Canterbury, June 3 and 24, 1753. By T. Delafaye, A. M. pr. 6d. Cooper.
37. A Sermon at the Assizes at Northampton, Aug. 2, 1753. By J. Fisher, M. A. pr. 6d. Whifton.
38. A Sermon at the Visitation of the Bishop of Exeter at Barnstable, July 9, 1753. By J. Elworthy, M. A. pr. 6d. Birt.
39. The Excellency of the Knowledge of Christ. By S. Chandler, pr. 6d. Noon.
40. A Sermon at Bratton in Wilts. By J. Stennett, pr. 6d. Ward.
41. A Sermon on the Death of Mary Brown. By Lewis Wayman, pr. 6d. Keith.
42. A Sermon at St. George's Hanover-Square, Oct. 28, 1753. By the Rev. Mr. Winstanley, pr. 6d. Brindley.
43. A Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Sept. 3. 1753. By W. Cockayne, B. D. pr. 6d. Meadows.
44. A Sermon in Defence of the Jews, preached at Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1753. By P. Peckard, A. M. pr. 6d. Davis.

1753.



# PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

W. BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. new C. B. An.	South Sea 3 and 1/2 p. Cent. Ann. new C. B. An.	S. S. An. 1751.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bills of Mortality from O.S. 23. to Nov. 27.
1 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	106	104	103	W. S. W.	fair rain	Chrif. { Males 749 } 1517
2 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	106	104	103	S. by W.	fair	Femal. 778 } 1517
3 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	106	104	103	S. W.	fair cloud.	Buried { Males 946 } 2082
4 Sunday						S. W.	cloudy	Died under 2 Years old 813
5 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	106	104	103	S. W.	rain	Between 2 and 5 — 148
6 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	105	103	103	N. W.	frosty	5 and 10 — 38
7 135 1/2	191 1/2	105 1/2	105	103	103	N.	frosty	10 and 20 — 59
8 135 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	105	103	103	N. N. W.	cloudy	20 and 30 — 139
9 135 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	105	103	102	N. W.	cloud. cold	30 and 40 — 236
10 135 1/2	191 1/2	104 1/2	105	103	102	N. W.	cloud. rain	40 and 50 — 192
11 Sunday						S. W.	fair rain.	50 and 60 — 178
12 135 1/2	192	104 1/2	105	103	103	N. by E.	fair cloud	60 and 70 — 127
13 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	W.	fair cloud.	70 and 80 — 100
14 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	102	S. W.	wind rain	80 and 90 — 48
15 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	102	W.	fair rain	90 and 100 — 4
16 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	102	N. N. E.	frost fair	2082
17 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	102	N. E.	cloud. cold	Within the Walls 166
18 Sunday						W S. W.	fair cloud.	Without the Walls 478
19 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	N. W.	frost fair	In Mid. and Surrey 1007
20 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	W.	frost fair	City & Sub. Weft. 431
21 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	N. N. W.	fair cloud.	Weekly O.S. 30 — 439
22 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	N. W.	mild rain.	Nov. 6 — 382
23 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	W. N. W.	fair mild	Nov. 13 — 419
24 135 1/2	192	105 1/2	105	103	103	S. W.	rain.	Nov. 20 — 446
25 Sunday						S. W. hard	wind rain	Nov. 27 — 446
26 136 1/2	193	105 1/2	106	104	104	N. hard	wind rain	Nov. 27 — 446
27 136 1/2	193	105 1/2	106	104	104	N. E.	hard frost	Nov. 27 — 446
28 136 1/2	193	105 1/2	106	104	104	N. E.	hard frost	Nov. 27 — 446
29 136 1/2	193	105 1/2	106	104	104	N. E.	hard frost	Nov. 27 — 446
30 136 1/2	193	105 1/2	106	104	104	N. E.	hard frost	Nov. 27 — 446

[illegible]



# C O N T E N T S.

OF the complexion, features and shape of men of different climates	539	Two geometrical questions	ibid.
Of the force of example, together with an excellent character	540, 541	A remarkable case of a man born deaf, from Dr. Templeman	ibid. A.
The epilogue spoken after Terence's Eunuch, performed at the king's scholars dormitory at Westminster	541, 542	POETRY. A dialogue, sung by Mr. Lowe and Miss Stephenson; set to Musick	570
An English translation of the same	542	A new country dance	571
A proper reply to the bishop of Montauban's late Mandate to his clergy, reflecting on the state of England since the reformation	542	Rus, an imitation of Milton's measure in l'Allegro and il Penseroso	ibid.
A description of the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark	543, 544	An allegory, attempting to explain the theory of vegetation; from Mr. Dodley's <i>Public Virtue</i>	572
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued	545—555	Nanny of the vale, of Westerham in Kent	574
SPEECH of Cn. Fulvius against the clandestine marriage bill	545	Prologue to the new tragedy of <i>Boadicea</i>	ibid.
SPEECH of Quintus Mucius in favour of the bill	549	Epilogue to the same	575
SPEECH of A. Boeculonius against the bill	553	Prologue to the Roman Revenge, a tragedy by the late Aaron Hill, Esq; ibid.	ibid.
Idea of a philosopher, from the French of Mr. Werenfels	555	An evening contemplation in a college, being a parody on the elegy in a country church-yard	ibid.
Reply to the several letters in the controversy about a vacuum in nature, particularly those of Mr. Candidus	556, 557, 558	On the death of a lady's squirrel	577
The cause and cure of the glanders in horses, from M. de Buffon	559	Occasioned by the late marriage of a young lady out of Essex, now settled with her spouse at St. Ives	ibid.
Of the purple of the antients, from Dr. Templeman's remarks, &c.	559—562	Extempore on a drawing of the countess of Hertford's, &c.	ibid.
Various motives for coming to town, from the WORLD	562	The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	578
That of a young lady the worst of all	ibid.	A barbarous murder	ibid.
B.		William Alexander, Esq; elected alderman	ibid.
Stories of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Pope	563	Princess of Wales's birth-day celebrated	ibid.
An account of the late Rev. Dr. Foster and his writings	563, 564	Malefactors executed	ibid.
Extracts from a pamphlet, intitled, A modest defence of gaming, designed humorously to expose that pernicious vice	565	New lord mayor sworn in at the Tower	ibid.
Story of Almet the dervise, from the Adventurer	566	A murderer condemned and executed	ibid.
The way to happiness, or misery, an allegory	567	Sessions at the Old Bailey	ibid.
Answer to a question in navigation	568	A list of the trustees appointed by act of parliament for the British museum, and 15 others elected in pursuance of the act	579
A question in logarithms	ibid.	Act for repealing the Jews act, and other acts passed	ibid.
A geographical paradox	ibid. A.	Marriages and births	ibid.
A description of the town of Birmingham	ibid. B.	Deaths	ibid.
A letter to a lady on the death of her mother	569	Ecclesiastical preferments	580
		Promotions civil and military	581
		Persons declared bankrupts	ibid.
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	582
		A catalogue of books	583
		Prices of stocks and grain; wind, weather	584
		Monthly bill of mortality	ibid.

*We have several pieces by us from our correspondents, some of which will be in our Appendix, and others in January.*

*About the Middle of January will be Published,*

**A**N APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1753. with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE curiously engraved, compicat INDEXES, and several other Things, necessary to be bound up with the Volume



# T H E

# L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E .

## D E C E M B E R , 1 7 5 3 .

*Of the Complexion, Features and Shape of Men of different Climates. Taken from a Book, intitled, The Spirit of Nations, translated from the F R A N C E . (See p. 176.)*



**I**N men of the middle region there is an amazing variety produced by a general mixture; as it has been a custom founded on nature, for men to leave the extremities of heat and cold for the middle region. Accordingly, it is in these countries that the Scythians, Goths, Turks, Tartars, Arabs, Saracens and Carthaginians seated themselves. The Vandals alone passed over into Africa, and from thence were soon expelled. Neither the Saracens nor Romans penetrated into Scandinavia nor Ethiopia; accordingly, in this last country the inhabitants are all like each other, their teeth exceeding white, and a kind of fineness in their features. The externals of men in the eastern countries are not so easily determined; for there, China and Japan excepted, the perpetual circulation, the stealth of the fine women and young slaves by the Tartars, Arabs and pirates, the marriages of the Turks and Persians with the Circassian and Georgian women, the recruits of the sovereign's officers for war and the seraglio, produce continual changes in the principles of the natural blood; so that the justest representation which can be given of the figure of these people, must be drawn from the commonalty, whose low circumstances would not permit an intermixture with foreign women.

Under the tropicks men are quite black, and by a contrary reason under the arctic pole they are brown; from the arctic pole to the 60th degree, they contract a redness; from the 60th to the 45th they are pale; from thence they alter to fair till December, 1753.

the 30th; and after the yellow bile mingles with the black, they are of a greenish cast; till at last they become tawny, and under the tropicks entirely black.

The inhabitants of the most northern regions are extremely pale and lean, red-haired, a clear skin, of a middle stature, broad-shoulder'd, eyes of a sea-green, a weak voice, but far from delicate. The Germans and English are generally fair.

The northern differ greatly in their eyes from the southern people, these being black eyed, whereas the eyes of the former are either of a sea-green, or a sky-blue; those of the middle region again are not unlike goats eyes, of a dull brown yellow. The colour of the true German eye is deeper than a sky-blue, without any green or whitish tinge; it has also something of mildness in it. The blue of the Scythians eye has a mixture of white in it.

The sea-green colour in the eye indicates a hot constitution; the brown yellow are the keenest of all; a goat is never known to be blue-eyed.

The northern people are generally tall of stature, with a white complexion, lank sandy hair, sky-blue eyes, and very fanguine; the southern, on the contrary, are of a middle stature, a brown complexion, black and curling hair, black eyes, weak legs, and deficient in blood. The blood of the Scythians is gross, like that of bulls and wild boars, whereas the southern blood is as thin as that of hares or stags.

From 45 to 75 degrees there is an increase of the inward heat in men, and nature observes the same rule in the lower hemisphere, beyond the tropick of Capricorn, the stature of men lengthening the further their region is from the equator, of which the Patagonians are an instance; and Africa, on the same account, affords very few herds of cattle, scarcely any goats and sheep, and these yield little or no milk.

Y y y 2

Beyond

Beyond 75 the cold may be said to scorch the bodies, not by the inward heat, but by the very activity of the cold penetrating into the most interior parts, and destroying the humidity in bodies as it does in plants.

The principle of this height of stature is the heat and moisture with which these people abound, as do the enormous sea-monsters; and to allay this heat it is, that they are fonder of liquors than of solid foods.

To recapitulate these several particulars, the southern people are cold in the inward parts; they are dry, hard, weak, with very little hair on their bodies, of a low stature, curling hair, a dark brown skin, black eyes, a clear mellow voice; the northern are hot and moist, hairy, robust, fair, tall, their flesh soft, their hair lank, their eyes blue, their voice deep and inclined to a base.

A two-fold objection lies against this description. You make the inhabitants of the north robust, and those of the south weakly; yet, according to historians, philosophers are in an error, and it is these who are hardy, and the former are weak and tender.

In order to reconcile them, be it observed, that the northern people easily bear fatigue in cold countries, the nature whereof requires hard labour for their tillage and improvement; whereas the eastern soil is light, fruitful, and rich in natural advantages and ornaments. Northern men coming into a hot country, melt and languish; and as little can the southern men bear the severity of cold countries; on this account the Spanish women call the German fishes. The softness of their flesh, and thinness of their skin, makes the Flemings and Celts, when in Italy, complain bitterly of the gnats and other insects, which are little minded by the natives of the country.

The abundance of moisture, or secidity, clears up another difficulty, which to Tacitus seemed an incompatibility in the temper of the Germans. They love sloth, says he, yet hate inaction; war is their delight, yet in time of peace they either sleep or feast away the day; the principle of this seeming contradiction is in the mixture of the inward heat with moisture; heat inciting them to action and motion, as in children; but, as in these, through the abundance of moisture, it is soon succeeded by remissness and languor; to this it is owing that the Spaniards and Italians easily repulsed the Gauls and Germans, after standing the vigour of their first efforts.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is on all hands agreed, that the prevalence of example is much greater than that of precept, whether it be to reform or corrupt the morals of mankind. Next to this, the recorded lives and characters of remarkable persons must be allowed to have their weight and influence. As therefore the following account, tho' but a short and superficial one, of a truly good and valuable young man (who was cut off in the flower of his age) may possibly furnish useful matter for reflection, and be of some service, to the younger part, especially, of the present or future times, into whose hands it may happen to fall; by giving it a place in your Magazine, you will oblige,

Your constant reader, &c.

On Sunday, Nov. 4, after a week's illness, died at Dreyton, near Dartmouth in Devonshire, Mr. John Pering, M. A. and fellow of Exeter college in Oxford. By whose death society in general, and his friends in particular, have sustained an inexpressible loss. He was a young gentleman of good parts, and great industry, and had made no small proficiency in most branches of useful literature; especially in the mathematicks, and those parts of natural science, that either tend to adorn, or are more immediately serviceable to the study of physick. For this profession he was designed; and in this, had it pleased God to have continued his life, he would, in all probability, have made a considerable figure. —After taking his degrees in arts, and prosecuting his studies some few years at Oxford, he removed to London, and for some time attended St. Thomas's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals. From thence he travelled into France, and was now returned to England with an intention of practising physick, so soon as he had taken a bachelor's degree in that faculty.

Nature had blest him with a cheerful, lively disposition; and an open, charitable and generous turn of mind. The former of which was much strengthened and improved by the returns of a good conscience; and the latter by an acquaintance with the best authors ancient and modern, which he read with judgment. He was a bigot to no party but that of truth and goodness; and had contracted no prejudices but against vice and immorality. Whether employed in examining the wonderful frame and structure of the human body, in contemplating the surprizing grandeur and periodical

revolutions of the bodies which compose the solar system, or carrying his researches into other works of nature; he at no time was unmindful to make proper reflections on the adorable wisdom, power and goodness, which must be the peculiar attributes of that Being, the work of whose hands all those things were; who formed their several parts in such astonishing beauty and proportion, and adapted them to such a variety of wise and useful purposes.—He was a sincere well-wisher to all mankind; a faithful friend, and a true christian. And tho' all, who had any the least knowledge of him, bore testimony to the good character he so highly deserved; yet his various and extraordinary merit shone forth in its brightest colours to those alone who were most intimately acquainted with him: For he was one of the few who are possessed of much intrinsic worth, without the least degree of ostentation; and who are more solicitous to deserve well of the world, than to appear to do so. To a constant and careful perusal of the sacred scriptures having joined much serious reflection, and a diligent and impartial examination of the learned labours of several good divines, in order to satisfy himself in the most important points of religion, and that he might be able to give a reason of the hope he entertained, he at last made choice of the useful tracts of the good archbishop Synges for the subjects of his daily meditation: These he used to extol for that spirit of piety which runs thro' them, and the great perspicuity and familiarity with which they are written; and by which they are so well adapted to common use and general edification.

Upon the whole, we cannot without shedding a tear reflect that, notwithstanding all his excellencies, so seldom united in one man, he so early in life underwent the common lot of humanity, in that he came up, and was cut down like a flower, without continuing in one stay—he had put forth all the tender leaves of hope, and was just blooming into perfection, when an inflammatory colick destroyed in a few days so promising a plant, and put a sudden and melancholy end to the growing expectations of all that knew him.—By this sad stroke his relations and acquaintance are deprived of a very valuable friend and companion, and the world of a bright example of true unaffected goodness, and every social virtue.

From the few instances of men of so much genuine merit in the present age, the reader may perhaps be led to suspect part at least of the truth of the present

relation; but to remove all suspicion of this kind, let him remember, we are not with selfish views painting the fancied qualifications of any great and powerful person, still in being; but only paying a debt justly due to the memory of a late truly deserving friend, who is now no more. As the commonwealth is unfortunately deprived of his useful presence and living example, we are willing to repair, as well as we can, that loss, by giving a true though faint delineation of his many excellent virtues and good qualities. The memory and the characters of great good men should ever be preserved and transmitted down to posterity with the utmost care. This is a duty which they who have been acquainted with them, owe both to the deceased, and to those that survive them.—Upon reading the stories of wise and worthy predecessors (though they have been long laid low in their graves,) the heart, if it be not altogether vitiated and depraved, naturally grows warm; we contract a reverence for their characters, and grow enamoured of their virtues. Affected by the useful hints their written examples suggest, how often have men of bad lives been induced seriously to consider their own follies and mistaken pursuits, and to turn their feet from the dark and dangerous ways of vice and error, to the far more safe and pleasant paths of true wisdom? whilst the languid and lifeless resolutions of the well-meaning but slothful sons of virtue have from the same quarter received fresh supplies of strength, and they have been excited to pursue with vigour the road that leads at once to their own felicity, and the good of their fellow citizens. This indeed has ever been justly esteemed one effectual method of instruction, and comes recommended to us by the practice of our wisest forefathers.—If the subject of the present short and plain, but faithful narrative should in any measure answer this great end, it will give much real satisfaction to those, who had once the happiness of being the friends of our good departed brother, and remain hearty well-wishers to the community he has left behind him.

The Epilogue spoken on Wednesday night, Dec. 12, after Terence's Eunuch, performed at the King's Scholars Dormitory at Westminster. By a young Gentleman in the Character of PYTHIAS.

Enters reading the MARRIAGE BILL.

*UT clandestini posthac essent hymenaei!—*  
Quidnam hoc est monstri?—Jam mores agitur.

For-

Forſan et hæc olim, cum ſint connubia cordi,  
Ad vos pertineant: ſi placet ergo, legam.  
*Imprimis decretum, ut paſſa jugalia ſacris*  
*Sint mediis, tria per ſabbata, diſta palam.*  
*Porro opus, in totum menſem ut ſit incolæ pagi,*  
*Detque ſacerdoti nomen uterque ſuum.*  
*Qui genas? unde domo? quo Patre, et matre*  
*creati?*

*Nec ne illi tædis hiſce favere velint:*  
*Sia nubat, quæ non viginti impleverit annos,*  
*Uxor erit meretrix, progenieſque noſtri.*  
*Hæc omne maturis libertas æqua puellis?*  
*Hæc vincla Hiſpane ſunt graviora jugo.*  
*Cum ſint hæc leges, quæ virgo eſt, virgo*  
*manebit;* [malum.]

*Quod procul a nobis ſit procul uſque*  
*Quorſumnam hæc ſenibus data tanta li-*  
*centia, tanquam*

*Virgo nihil juris debet habere ſui?*  
*Quid vero? juvenis placeat ſi quando puella,*  
*Quis ſit certa ſides, quos trahit unus*  
*amor;* [tardo]

*Anne æquum eſt, odioſa ſenum ſapientia*  
*Conſilio ut poſſit neſcere mille moras?*  
*Hæc inter rerum caſus, quid reſtat agen-*  
*dum?*

*Inſtat ſæva dies, et brevis hora datur.*  
*Hic nunc aut nunquam (ſic noſter *Parmeno**  
*ſuadet)* [Hymen.]

*Dam nec adhuc facilis limina clauſit*  
*Ganeo ſin fuerit, æbulo; at me diligit*  
*unam,*

*Mutare in melius ſit mea cura virum.*  
*Certum eſt; *Flamma* junget nos incola ripæ,*  
*Sit licet os durum, ſit male facta toga.*  
*Atque ibi, ſi ſedem non contemnatis,*  
*amici,*

Convoco vos omnes ad mea connubia.

*The ſame in ENGLISH.*

"THE better to prevent" — (what's  
this I ſee?) [for me.]

"Clandefine marriages"! — They've done  
And this perhaps, when you're inclin'd to  
wed, [read.]

May you concern: Be pleas'd to hear it  
"First 'tis decreed, the banns on Sundays  
three,

Amid the ſervice loud proclaimed be.  
Each a full month muſt in the pariſh live,  
And both their names unto the parſon give.  
And what, and whence they are, their  
parents who;

And if they theſe, their nuptial rites, allow.  
But ſhould ſhe marry under twenty one,  
A whore the wife, a baſtard ev'ry ſon!  
Is this juſt liberty for girls mature?  
The Spaniſh padlock's eaſier to endure.  
When ſuch the laws, maids ever maids will  
be. [me.]

From which dread curſe, good lord, deliver  
For why ſhould theſe old puts take on 'em  
thus?

As tho' no privilege belong'd to us.

What then? ſuppoſe a laſt approve a  
youth,  
And hearts united are by love and truth;  
Can it be right our wiſeacres ſhould lay  
Such dilatory ſtatutes in their way?  
Amid theſe hazards then what can be done?  
The time is ſhort; the threaten'ning day  
comes on.

A 'Tis now or never (cries my am'rous mate)  
E'er yet the gentle Hymen ſhuts the gate.  
My rogue has play'd the pimp—yet loves  
but me;

Then to reform him ſtill my care ſhall be.  
Well!—the Fleet chaplain o'er us ſhall ſay  
grace;

With tatter'd gown, and with a rugged face.  
And, if the place ye not deſpiſe, I there  
Invite you all my nuptial feaſt to ſhare.

*A proper Reply to the Biſhop of MON-*  
*TAUBAN's Mandate \*. By a Frenchman.*

I F the biſhop had taken a view of  
Chriſtendom before the reformation,  
he might have found ſcenes of confuſion  
and enormities equal at leaſt to the pic-  
ture he has drawn of the ſtate of Eng-  
land ſince that nation broke communion  
with the ſovereign pontiff. He might have  
known, that, while Popery flouriſhed in  
England, Henry I. uſurped the crown  
from his elder brother Robert, put out  
his eyes, and let him rot in priſon. King  
John paved his way to the throne by the  
murder of his nephew, and reigned like  
a tyrant. During the ſame happy times,  
the biſhop might have ſeen the houſes of  
Lancaſter and York butchering one ano-  
ther without any forms of law; but as  
they were all good catholicks, the pious  
prelate overlooked the horrid ſcene. If  
we look at home, what can we ſay of the  
firſt race of our kings, but that they were  
more barbarous than Turks; however we  
muſt account them good Chriſtians in the  
lump, becauſe they were dutiful ſons to  
mother-church. The Carlovingian race  
was not much better; nevertheleſs we  
muſt not bear hard upon them, becauſe  
they were very humble ſervants to the  
pope. Of the third race, ſeveral were  
not ſo complaiſant to the court of Rome  
as they ſhould have been; and Henry III.  
the laſt of the houſe of Valois, was mur-  
dered by a monk; for reaſons of church  
more than reaſons of ſtate: And Henry IV.  
tho' he turned catholick, was aſſaſſinated  
by a villain properly tutor'd by the Jeſuits,  
becauſe he was not ungrateful and bar-  
barous enough to extirpate his faithful  
Proteſtant ſubjects, and becauſe he ſent  
information of the powder plot to king  
James. His ſucceſſors having been zealous  
perſecutors of hereticks, all things have  
proſpered in their hands; and indeed it  
cannot

\* *Which was ſuppreſs'd by an arret of the French king.*

cannot be otherwise, according to the bishop; for whoever upholds arbitrary covetous churchmen, can be in no danger of feeling their resentment by poison or dagger. The transactions of former ages in Germany, Italy, Spain, &c. prove that nations in communion with the see of Rome are not more peaceable and orderly than those that reject her authority. Upon the whole it is evident, that the works of the author of discord and confusion have abounded in Christian states these many ages past, more than those of the prince of peace: Which may suffice to silence such ignorant zealots as the bishop in question.

*A Description of the Isles of JERSEY, B  
GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, and SARK:  
With a correct MAP.*

THESE islands are the only remains of the dukedom of Normandy, now in possession of the English crown, and all lie in the British channel.

JERSEY is situate in  $49^{\circ} 10'$  north latitude, and  $2^{\circ} 20'$  west longitude from the meridian of London. It is 12 miles in length, and between 6 and 7 in breadth. Its north side, from its lofty cliffs, is 40 or 50 fathoms perpendicular from the sea, which renders it inaccessible that way; but the south is much lower, and almost level with the water. It is pretty much in the form of a rectangled parallelogram, or long square. It was called *Cæsarea* in the time of the Romans; and that they were here, is plain from the remains of an antient camp near the manor of Dila-ment, as also from coins that have been found in different parts of the island. Its modern name is only a corruption of its old one, *Jer* being a contraction of *Cæsar*, and *Ey* signifying *island*, q. d. *Cæsar's island*. *Augia* was an appellation still older than the Romans, and supposed to be the original one. The higher lands are diversified by gritty and gravelly, stony and rocky, fine and sweet mould; the lower by heavy, deep, and rich soil. All kinds of forest and fruit trees, shrubs, roots, flowers and herbs, flourish here, with pulse and corn, tho' their wheat is smaller than the English. They have indeed of late converted much of their arable land into orchards for the culture of cyder, which is the usual drink of the inhabitants. On the rocks sea-weed grows plentifully, which is the common manure of the island. Here is good meat and butter, tho' the cattle are but small in size. Fowl of all kinds are here in great quantities, but none exceed in beauty the Jersey partridge. Here is plenty of all sorts of fish, shell-fish, flat-fish, &c. and some of an uncommon kind. The ugly, but harmless, and perhaps wholesome

animal the toad, abounds here, as do innoxious creatures of the serpentine kind, particularly lizards, which gaze on passers, as they lie basking in the sun. The climate here is generally wholesome; the rocks are vast and terrible; the tides rapid and strong, so that here is no still water at any time, as in other parts of the British channel. The whole island consists of 12 parishes, which are divided into vintaines, from the 20 houses, which formerly, as is said, constituted them, tho' now some vastly exceed that number. The parishes are St. Oüen; St. Peter; St. Brelade, in which stands the town of St. Aubin, the second of the island, and from it the bay adjoining derives its name. The port is the best and most frequented in Jersey, and has a strong pier carried into the sea, which receives and affords a safe harbour for ships. The houses are mostly new. St. Mary; St. Laurence; St. John; Trinity; St. Helier, in which is the town of St. Helier, the capital of the island, whose situation is pleasant and commodious; there are about 400 houses in it, disposed into divers wide and well paved streets; the inhabitants are computed at 2000. Here the courts of justice are held, and every Saturday here is a market, or rather a fair, whither people flock from all parts of the island to enjoy their friends or transact business. St. Saviour; St. Martin; Gronville; and St. Clement. And these 12 parishes contain 52 vintaines, or cœllettes, as these divisions are called in the parish of St. Oüen only, which has six of them. The buildings are all of stone, as may well be supposed in a country, which is nothing but a huge rock, covered with strata of earth. The churches and finest edifices are covered with blue slate. The principal trade is that to Newfoundland: Another branch of trade is that of knit stockings, which are every Saturday sold at St. Helier to the merchants; and many thousand pairs are made weekly in the island. The language is French, tho' obsolete, and thence to be esteemed barbarous; but in their religious worship, judicatures, and the conversation of the more polite the pure French is used. Tho' this is the original language, yet one may observe a pretty good smattering of English, even among the lower class of people, owing to the intermixture of the soldiers in the garrison at St. Helier, in the church of which town, prayers are alternately in French and English. The chief officer, who represents the king's person, is the governor; but the civil government is administered by a bailly, assisted by 12 jurats. Mount Orgueil is of great anti-



antiquity, but is at present slighted, and in a ruinous condition; and what it was formerly Elizabeth castle now is, equal to any fortress within the British dominions. There are five well-disciplined regiments of militia on the island, which are reviewed every 29th of May, the anniversary of the restoration. Here are several monuments of the Druidical superstitions, which are flat rag-stones, of vast size and weight, raised 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and sustained by others of less bulk. Here are also monuments of the Popish superstition still remaining, tho' the inhabitants have been Protestants ever since the reformation in England; and it is remarkable, that notwithstanding the prevailing terrors of the papal empire in the days of Q. Mary, the magistrates of Jersey had the courage to put to death Nicholas Avery, a priest, and furious prosecutor of the married clergy, for murdering his bastard child, which he effected without the mother's knowledge. This island gives title of earl to the noble family of Villiers. The mace, borne before the bailly and magistrates, at the convention of the states, &c. has a Latin inscription upon it, which in English runs thus:

—Not all are with such honour grac'd.

“Charles II. the most serene king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, hath resolved, that his royal favour towards the isle of Jersey (in which he twice met with a place of refuge, while he was excluded from the rest of his dominions,) should be consecrated to posterity by this truly royal monument; and commanded, that thenceforward it should be borne before the bailies, in perpetual memory of the loyalty preserved both to his most august father Charles I. and to his majesty, during the rage of the civil wars, by the most excellent men Sir Philip and Sir George de Carteret, knights, bailies, and chief governors of this island.”

GUERNSEY, whose ancient name was Sarnia, is distant from Jersey, 20 miles to the north-west, but equals not that island, either in point of fruitfulness or extent of territory, having only 10 parishes, four of which are united. No venomous creature can subsist here, and it is naturally better fortified from invasion than Jersey, by craggy rocks and precipices. Both these islands agree as to their original productions, and civil and military government; but Guernsey is under a distinct governor, representing the king's person. The ecclesiastical government in this as well as in all the other islands is managed by a dean or commissary from the bishop of Winchester. Among the circumjacent

rocks is found the sharp and hard stone, called *smyris* or *emeril*, used by glaziers for cutting glass, and jewellers for polishing their work. In trade it is superior to Jersey, by having a more convenient port at its eastern extremity, adjoining to the south; where the shore retiring inwards, in the form of a crescent, makes the place capable of holding large vessels: On the right side of the port stands Cornet castle, which at high tides is surrounded by the sea. St. Peter's, the only town in Guernsey, has a free trade, and a market; is well stored with implements of war, and consists of one long street, which is narrow, being confined between the sea and the impending hills. The market is always plentifully supplied with fish. To the north joins a peninsula, called *le Val*, where once was a priory; and to the west, near the sea, is a lake, a mile and half in circumference, stocked with fish, especially a kind of carp of extraordinary size, and a delicious taste.

ALDERNEY is dependent on the government of Guernsey, and is situate very near the coast of France, being but about a league and an half from Cape la Hogue in Normandy. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and contains one church, with a town, in which are about 200 houses and 1000 inhabitants. The soil is good for pasture or arable. The land lies high; and to the south is an harbour, admitting only small vessels. The strait which divides this isle from France, called *the Race of Alderney*, is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the winds happen to encounter with the strong currents. And here, during the late war, Sir John Balchen in the *Victory* was cast away, he and all his company, who were upwards of 900, being drowned, the ship sinking with them all at once.

SARK, as well as Alderney, is dependent on the government of Guernsey. It is no more than two miles in length, is situate in the midst of all the other islands, but nearest to Guernsey, and guarded with steep rocks. The inhabitants are about 300, and one minister officiates for them. Its corn is excellent, the land very high, which, together with its situation, renders it one of the strongest places in the world. Formerly here was no way for draughts and carriages from the sea, till Philip de Carteret, seigneur de St. Ouen (who had a grant of the island from Q. Elizabeth,) caused one to be cut through the impending cliff, which for some space is carried on in subterranean darkness, till it emerges within the island, and is fortified with Cannon, and by a gate.

# JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 508.

*The next that spoke in the Debate continued in your last, was Cn. Fulvius, whose Speech was to this Effect.*

*Mr. President,*

*& I R,*

**A** S I cannot pretend to have any musick in my voice, I am afraid, the noble lord will receive neither pleasure nor information from what I am to say upon the present subject; for nothing, I think, can be more clearly directed to the understanding than what was said by my Hon. friend who spoke before him; but it is a misfortune incident to human nature, that when our understanding is prejudged, we can receive no more information from reason, than we can, when our ears are stopt up, receive pleasure from musick. If this were always the case with the majority of this house, I am sure, I should never give you any trouble; but as it never is, I hope, the case **D** with any one of us, I may now perhaps, have the good fortune to meet with better success than either I or my friends have, it seems, hitherto met with. As to one argument, and, I believe, the most prevailing argument, made use of for our going **E** into a committee upon the bill sent down to us, which was the respect we owe to the other house, and to the learned judges, who brought it on, I am very sure it can in no shape be pleaded for our passing the bill now before us; for it is quite a **F** new bill. There is not so much as one clause, hardly indeed a sentence, that stands the same as it was in the bill sent down to us from the other house; and besides, there have been no less than six or seven new clauses

*H—F—.*

*December, 1753.*

added; but this I need not tell you, Sir, I shall shew it, for it may most properly be said that it appears *prima facie* \*.

This argument therefore, Sir, can no longer have any weight; and as **A** to the pretence that we are by this bill to provide for the protection of innocence, it is directly the contrary: We are laying a trap for the most innocent and the most easily deluded part of mankind: We are going to expose the whole female sex to their most infamous betrayers. **B** I say, most infamous; for of all the deluders and betrayers of woman-kind, those are the worst who debauch them under a promise of marriage. Such promises young innocent girls have too often trusted to: **C** Such promises they will too often trust to, make what laws you will against it; and by this bill you are going to take from them the only remedy they have, the only method in which they can sue for the performance of such a promise. Nay, you are to do more: You are to expose young women to the danger of being deluded and debauched, even by what they may think a true and lawful marriage. Is this providing for the protection of innocence? Is it not inhuman? Is it not cruel? **E** And for what are we to be so inhuman, so cruel? Only that the few rich heiresses we may have from time to time amongst us, may be secured for our quality, and for such of our quality too, as have the least occasion for such mercenary matches; for a rich miser will always be for making his daughter a dutchess or a countess, and will as certainly chuse the richest that offers, without consulting in the least her inclination; and from experience we may know, that guardians will very seldom scruple making a sacrifice **Z z z**

\* Here he held up the printed bill with all the razures, alterations and additions made to it.

of their ward for promoting their own interest.

This, Sir, is in itself a bad motive for a new law, were the law to be attended with no fatal consequence; but the misfortune I have mentioned is far from being the only one with which it will be attended. To accumulate the whole wealth of a society into a few families, is inconsistent with the happiness of every society, and to throw it all into the hands of our nobility is inconsistent with our constitution in particular. It is not the increase of their military power that we are at present afraid of: It is the increase of their elective power, and the increase of their elective power will be of more danger to our constitution, than ever the military power was, which they in former times separately possessed; for a factious majority of the other house having, by means of their elective power, got a majority in this, will soon force the crown to put the whole military power of the kingdom into their hands; whereas in former times they could only get that part of it which they separately possessed, and if the crown preserved or recovered the affections of the people in general, it soon became an overmatch for any faction among the nobility. Therefore both the crown and the commons have now more reason to be afraid of the elective power of the nobility, than they ever before had to be afraid of their military power; and if those of the other house should once get into their hands all the chief commands in our army, it would then be too late for us to think of resuming our antient independency: If we should but attempt it, they would very probably return us the compliment we once paid to them, of voting this house useless and dangerous, and therefore to be abolished.

Thus, Sir, the bill now before us, if passed into a law, will be of the most dangerous consequence to the female sex, of the most dangerous con-

sequence to our constitution; and what is worst of all, it will endanger our very existence; for without a continual supply of industrious and laborious poor no nation can long exist, which supply can be got only by promoting marriage among such people. I shall grant, Sir, that by our present laws relating to marriage, a proclamation of banns, or a licence, is absolutely necessary for rendering the marriage perfectly regular; and if these laws had been strictly carried into execution, we had felt the bad effects of them long before this time. They were invented and established in the times of popery, when every method was taken to increase the revenues and the perquisites of priests; and I suspect that this was the chief motive for continuing them after the reformation. But even high church itself never took upon it to declare that to be void, which was in itself valid both by the law of God and the law of nature; for such is every marriage not prohibited by those laws, when perfected by consummation, let it have been contracted in never so clandestine a manner, let the inequality between the contracting parties be never so great, with regard to rank and character in the world. This regard, which even high church itself has always shewn to the laws of God and nature, together with the difficulties and expence, which the avarice of priests had thrown in the way of what they called a regular marriage, introduced the custom of marrying clandestinely, and this custom has hitherto prevented our feeling the bad effects of our present laws relating to marriage.

But, Sir, if you not only establish but increase those difficulties and this expence: If you render them absolutely necessary, by declaring every marriage void that shall hereafter be contracted or solemnized without them, you will soon come to feel the bad effects of it, as you will there-

thereby put almost an entire stop to marriage among the poorest and most laborious part of our people. I say, Sir, if you not only establish but encrease the difficulties and the expence which our present laws have thrown in the way of marriage; for A you are to do both by the bill now before us. As the law now stands, a laborious couple may agree to be married of the Saturday night, and they may go next morning early to desire the curate to proclaim the banns: They are accordingly proclaimed that day for the first time: They are proclaimed a second time upon an intervening holy-day, which often happens, and a third time the next Sunday: Thus they may be married, after a regular proclamation of banns, in nine or ten days; C and if it should happen to be at Christmas, Easter, or Witsuntide, in four days after they have agreed to be married. But if this bill passes into a law, no couple can ever be married by proclamation of banns in less than a month after they have D agreed upon it, in which time it is a great chance but one of them repents, very probably the man, after having prevailed upon the credulous wench to admit him to her bed in view of the future marriage; and as to a licence, it is ridiculous to think E that poor people ever can, or ever will put themselves to the expence of it. Then, Sir, as to the register, I am of opinion, that our poor people, most of whom have never been taught to write their names, will be absolutely excluded from marriage F either by proclamation or licence; for by this bill, as it now stands, both the parties, and both the witnesses, must subscribe their names to the register: Suppose one of the parties; or one of the witnesses, G has never learnt to write his name, the minister cannot make an entry in his register, and consequently cannot marry two such persons, according to the directions of this act; and

suppose the rector, vicar or curate, attending the cure, should be absent or ill at the time, I do not see how any clergyman serving for him, can marry any two persons at that church or chapel in the terms of this act; so that during the illness or absence of the rector, vicar, or curate, should it be for half a year together, all marriages at that church or chapel must be suspended, and if both parties should live in that parish, they could be married no where else.

B Thus, Sir, we see what new difficulties we are to throw by this bill in the way of marriage, especially amongst the poor; and as to the expence, they must be very little acquainted with the nature of offices, who do not know, that the more C necessary you make it to apply to any office, civil or ecclesiastical, the more you will increase the insolence and the expence of that office. And all these inconveniences, all these dangers, we are to expose ourselves to, lest the daughter of a noble or rich family should marry a footman or sharper, or the son a chambermaid or common strumpet. As to the daughter, Sir, if she marries such a one, I will venture to say, it always proceeds from some fault in her education, or from such a bad natural disposition as very little deserves the concern even of her parents, and much less that of the legislature. In former times, when daughters were bred up in such a reclusive way as never to converse freely with any but the servants of the family, such misfortunes might often happen; but since the modern method of education has been introduced: Since young ladies have been introduced into the fashionable world, almost as soon as they have dropt their hanging sleeves, such misfortunes very rarely happen, and I may be bold to answer for it, that they never or but very seldom will happen. Then as to our young masters, I am surprized to find any one in a

Z z z z

panick

panick about their marrying common strumpets before they come of age. Men come to years of discretion, men of all ages above that of infancy, do takes such creatures into keeping, and afterwards very often marry them; but if a young gentleman under age ever marries a young girl of inferior rank, it is generally because he finds he cannot make her a harlot. Therefore, Sir, as such misfortunes happen so very rarely, I cannot suppose that any man would have been at the pains

to think of a publick law for preventing them; and for this reason I must suspect, that the introduction of the bill now before us proceeded from motives which neither have been nor will be avowed.

But, Sir, let the motives be what they will, the scope of the bill is to do what we neither ought, nor can do. We may deny the assistance of the law for enforcing a divine or a moral obligation: Even this would be going a great length: But we cannot render it void, nor ought we to declare it to be so. If we do, we are partners in, we are in some measure the authors of the transgression. The statute of frauds and perjuries declared, that no action should be brought upon any marriage agreement, unless it was in writing; but they did not declare it void: The reverend bench in those days would have started at the very thought of such a daring proposition: Nay, the legislature did not then so much as declare, that no suit should be had in any spiritual court for compelling a celebration of marriage *in facie ecclesiæ*, for any contract of matrimony not reduced into writing. So cautious was the legislature at that time of annulling an obligation, which is binding both by the divine and the moral law. Whom God has put together, let no man put asunder, was then thought to be a precept which was not to be broke through, or incroached on by any

human legislature whatever; for it is a mistake to say, that our law did ever before this time annul or dissolve a marriage, which was not by the divine law declared to be void or dissolved. The proceedings in our spiritual courts, or even in parliament, is not, properly speaking, to annul or to dissolve the marriage, but to ascertain and establish the truth of the facts upon which the nullity or the dissolution is founded by the laws of God. If we had deprived a clandestine marriage of all assistance from the law for either party's recovering any of their matrimonial rights, it would not, perhaps, have been a going beyond the bounds of our power; but if the marriage be a good and a valid marriage both by the divine and the moral law, I really do not think it is in our power to declare it void, because some of those ceremonies were not observed which we had thought fit to prescribe; and our attempting to do so will be attended with this bad consequence, that the parties may think themselves no way bound either by the divine or the moral law. Suppose, that after our passing this bill into a law, a young gentleman should marry a young lady of equal rank, but no fortune, in some sort of clandestine manner, but in such a manner as every divine in England would deem to be a good marriage: Suppose that he, depending upon the nullity of his marriage by virtue of this law, should desert her and marry another: And suppose that she should in two or three years die for mere want. I will aver, Sir, that, during her life, his living with the other would be a continual course of adultery, and by her dying in such a manner, he would be guilty of a most cruel murder. Could any man who had been concerned in promoting this bill lay his hand upon his heart and say, I was in no shape the author of these atrocious crimes? I am sure, I could not; and therefore,

fore, if any such thing should happen whilst I live, it would be an infinite satisfaction to me to reflect, that I had opposed the passing this bill to the utmost of my power.

I hope gentlemen will consider this a little, for if they do, I cannot think, Sir, they will be for making so free with the laws of God and nature as at present they seem inclined to do. I hope that, instead of increasing the difficulty and the expence, they will think of some method for rendering marriage less difficult and expensive to the poor than it is at present; and by laying a severe penalty upon every one concerned in promoting or solemnizing an infamous clandestine marriage, you may in a great measure prevent any such for the future. The establishing of proper registers or marriage word, in my opinion, is more effectual for preventing polygamy, and putting an end to disputes about the legitimacy of children, than either a licence or a proclamation of banns; but for this purpose, there would be no necessity for your doing what, I think, you say, or do, that is, declaring all marriages void that are not registered. A register duly kept would be an easy proof of every marriage entered; and if those who had not taken care to have their marriage registered, should fail of proof when they had occasion for it, it could be entirely their own fault. The certainty of proof in one case, and the uncertainty of it in the other, would lead most people to be carried in a regular manner, especially if you made it very near easy and as little expensive to be carried in a regular as in an irregular manner. And as to that sort of irregular or clandestine marriages, from whence any sort of injury may ensue to either of the contracting parties, I wish with all my heart they could be entirely prevented; but as to every other

sort, I do not think the publick much concerned about preventing them; Nay, I very much question if it be the publick interest to prevent them altogether; but I am very sure, we ought not to think of preventing clandestine marriages even of the most infamous sort, by exposing the publick to so many inconveniences and dangers, as I have shewn it will be exposed to by the bill now for the last time under our consideration; and therefore I shall most heartily give my negative to its being passed into a law.

*Upon this Quintus Mucius, stood up and spoke in Substance as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

IN some part I agree with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, but I agree with him upon a very different principle. I agree with him, that the respect we owe to the other house cannot be pleaded in favour of the question now under our consideration; but in this I agree, not because the bill now before us is quite a new bill, but because the respect due to the other house, tho' it may be a good argument for our going into a committee upon any bill sent down to us from thence, can never be an argument of any weight for our passing it into a law. The bill now before us is essentially the very same with that which was sent down to us from the other house. All the clauses that were then in the bill still remain in it, with some very immaterial alterations; for, I hope, no gentleman will say, that it is very material whether the act shall take its commencement from the first day of January, or the 25th day of March, next ensuing; or that it is of any great importance whether prosecutions shall be commenced within

W—M—.

one

one year, or within three years, after an irregular solemnization of matrimony; and as to the other alterations or additions that have been made to the respective clauses, they were thought necessary even by those who seemed to be against the bill, A in order to prevent doubts or questions that might arise upon the words as they at first stood in the bill. Then as to the clauses that have been added, most of them relate to the establishing of a register for marriages, which is a regulation that every B gentleman now seems to approve of, and was approved of by a great majority, in a bill which this very session passed through this house: But as that bill is not like to receive the approbation of the other house, therefore the design was again taken C up, and proper clauses for the purpose inserted by the committee upon this. As to the other clauses that have been added, one, I think, is to prevent a minister's being liable to ecclesiastical censures for solemnizing marriage after banns published, between persons under age, without consent of parents or guardians, if he has no notice of their dissent. D A second is for determining what places shall be deemed extraparochial, for the purposes of this act. A third, for obliging the person E who is to grant licences to take an oath for the faithful execution of his office. And a fourth, to prevent its being necessary for the parties to give proof of their actual dwelling in the respective parishes wherein the banns were published. F

Can it be said, Sir, that all or any of these clauses render the bill a new bill; or that any of these clauses, or the clauses for establishing a register of marriages, are improper for being inserted in a bill to prevent clandestine marriages? Therefore no G argument can be drawn from any of the alterations or additions made to the bill, against agreeing to the present question; but on the con-

trary, they shew, that the bill has been fully considered; consequently, I do not think that any gentleman can be for putting off the passing of this bill to another session, but such as are against our passing any bill that will be effectual for preventing that burlesk upon the marriage ceremony, which is now so frequently repeated at the pretended chapel in May-fair, or the more scandalous pretended chapels within the rules of the Fleet-prison. That some young gentlemen should be against putting an effectual bar to all clandestine marriages, I do not much wonder; but I cannot suppose that any gentleman who has ever known what it is to be a father, will be against it. Every man who has the least degree of paternal affection, must ardently desire to see his children happily and honorably married, therefore it must be an unspeakable grief to a parent to hear of his son's being married to a common strumpet, or his daughter to a common sharper, perhaps to a fellow who at that very time is liable to be indicted and hanged for robbing upon the highway; and that such misfortunes may hereafter happen, let parents take what care they will, we cannot but be convinced, from what has often happened within our own memory. Shall we, Sir, be deterred by imaginary fears and conceited dangers from providing against such a real, such a known misfortune? For that all the inconveniences and dangers that have been suggested as the consequences of this bill, are chimerical, may, I think, be very easily made appear.

As to the danger, Sir, which the female sex may be exposed to, it is very evident that they are now in greater danger than they can be after this bill is passed into a law; for whilst the law is vague and uncertain, weak people may surely be more easily deceived, than when it is plain and determined. As the law stands

stands at present a young woman may trust to a promise of marriage, because she may have some hopes of being able to compel the man to fulfil his promise, tho' such hopes generally prove abortive; but when it is declared by a positive law, that no such promise shall be binding, no young woman will trust to it; for whatever opinion some gentlemen may have of the knowledge of young women, they generally take care to be pretty well informed about every thing relating to marriage.

Thus, Sir, if we can be under any apprehension of danger to the female sex, who, I shall most readily admit, deserve our utmost care, it is on the side of rejecting this bill, and not on that of passing it into a law. And as to the dangers that are to be apprehended from accumulating the wealth of the kingdom into a few hands, or into the hands of our nobility, we can never in any period of time have such a number of rich heiresses in the kingdom, as to furnish the least foundation for an apprehension of this kind, no not even if it were certain that all of them would be married to the eldest sons of our richest noble families, which is so far from being certain, that, I think, the certainty is on the other side, as neither the father nor guardian can force a young lady to marry whom they please, and after she comes of age, she may marry whom she pleases, as freely after as before this bill is passed into a law. There is therefore not the least foundation for this apprehension, and as little is there for that of the bill preventing marriage among the poor; because we find no such effect from proclamation of banns in the country, where the poor must now marry in that way. It may, indeed, prevent some of the sudden rash marriages which might otherwise be made clandestinely in this city; but as such mar-

riages oftner produce evil than good, both to the society and the contracting parties, this, I am sure, can be no objection against the bill.

Another danger said to be apprehended is, that it will put children too much under the power of their parents. Sir, there is no country in the world, there never was a country, I believe, where parents had so little power over their children as they have in this. Among the Jews and the Romans, especially among the latter, and in the infancy of their republick, the fathers had a most absolute and unlimited power over their children, and every thing that belonged to them; and this power continued over the sons as long as the father lived, and over the daughters until he gave them in marriage. Whereas among us, the father has no power over his children, but what is necessary for their education and preservation. Whilst they are young, he may correct them moderately when they are guilty of a fault, and until they come of age he has the custody of any estate that belongs to them, for which he must account as other guardians do. Even this power of being their guardian does not continue so long as in most other countries; for here it ends at their age of 21, whereas in many other countries it lasts till their age of 25. And by this bill no new power is given to parents or guardians, nor any power but what they are already by law possessed of; for as the law now stands, no person under age can be married in a regular manner, without consent of parents or guardians. Therefore if this bill proves effectual, which I hope it will, there can be no room for saying, that we have put it out of the power of the father to forgive his child, and to establish the marriage by his future approbation; because the child under age cannot then be married without his previous consent, either tacit or express; consequently,



quently, what was quoted from a Latin author by an Hon. gentleman who spoke early against this bill, was very improperly applied: *Lex est res furda et inexorabilis* \* is a true and a right saying: The law, it is true, knows no friend but such as are friends to their country; and what is equally beneficial, it knows no enemy but such as are enemies to their country; for such every man is who transgresses the laws of his country: But the Hon. gentleman should have told us by whom, and upon what occasion, these words were made use of: It was by the young nobility at Rome, who were conspiring against the liberties of their country, and to restore their tyrant king, Tarquin, because in the new established republick they could not find that pardon for their debaucheries and oppressions, which they had found easy to be obtained from an arbitrary and tyrannical sovereign; and therefore this famous speech is concluded with these words, *periculosum esse, in tot humanis erroribus sola innocentia vivere*.

Now, Sir, with regard to the objections made against this bill: It is in general objected, that we are going to do what we have not a power to do: That we cannot declare that to be void which is valid both by the law of God and the law of nature. Sir, we are only to declare a marriage void in law, which is not contracted according to the forms prescribed by the laws of this society; and this is what every society may do, and what we have done in a multitude of other cases. Our statute of frauds is an instance of this, and every statute we have made for the limitation of actions is an instance of it. A verbal contract for the sale of goods above 10l. is a good contract both by the law of God and the law of nature, tho' the buyer has received no part of them, or given any earnest; yet that statute has declared it not

to be good; and a man is obliged both by the law of God and the law of nature to pay a debt without speciality, tho' he has not been sued for it within six years; yet the statute declares he shall not be obliged.

A And even with regard to marriage, I believe, it will be allowed, that if a man and woman seriously and sincerely enter into a marriage contract, without the interposition of a clergyman, or any religious ceremony whatever, it will be a good marriage both by the law of God and the law of nature; yet the law of this society, and, I believe, of every christian society, has declared it not to be a good marriage; therefore why may not we declare those marriages to be void, which are solemnized by scandalous worthless clergymen in a clandestine manner; for it is really doing no more than what the Hon. gentleman said we might do: It is only denying the assistance of the law, for enforcing the performance of such a contract.

D Thus, Sir, this general objection must appear to be without any foundation; and as to the particular objections against some parts of the bill, they will, upon a little consideration, appear to be equally groundless. It is impossible to provide by express words, in any law, for all the minute accidents that may afterwards happen in practice. When such accidents happen, it is always deemed sufficient, if the general intent and meaning of the statute be pursued. E I know of no statute that authorizes an illiterate man's setting his mark, instead of his name, to a deed or writing, either as party or witness, and yet there is nothing more common in practice; and according to this practice, if any of the parties or witnesses to a marriage cannot write, it will certainly be deemed sufficient, if they set their mark to the register, without any express words in the law for authorizing them

them to do so. And if the rector, vicar, or curate be absent or ill at the time, whoever serves the cure for him, may certainly solemnize all marriages at that church, and may in his name, or for him, sign the register, without any express clause for empowering A aim to do so. Therefore, there is no occasion for any new amendment to this bill; and, I hope, I have fully answered all the objections that have been made against it.

*The last that spoke in this Debate was A. Bæculonius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

*Mr. President,*

S I R,

WHAT may constitute a bill to be the same or a new bill, C is a question that may admit of some disputes, and a question, I think, not very material; but if seven new clauses added to a bill which at first consisted but of sixteen, and every one of those it consisted of at first very much altered, does not make D t a new bill, I am sure, it shews, that the bill, as sent down to us, was very inconsiderate and imperfect bill; and if the other house, with the assistance both of the learned judges, and of the reverend and learned bench, were so much mistaken in its first conception, I am E is sure, that it is an unanswerable argument for our taking a longer time to consider of it, than is to be allowed by the present question; for the bill was much longer depending in the other house than it F as been in this; and a bill of so much importance to every man in the kingdom, ought, I think, to be made known to every man in the kingdom, before it be passed into a law; especially as several things have been hinted in this debate which, I G hink, require new clauses or new amendments in the body of the bill; and one amendment, I am clearly of opinion, we should make to the ti-

W—B—.

December, 1753.

tle, which is that of leaving out the word, clandestine.

But supposing, Sir, that there were no pretence for calling this a new bill, or for saying that it was very imperfect when it was sent down to us, yet the dangers that are to be apprehended from its being passed into a law ought to prevent our agreeing to it; especially as the evil which it is to prevent is either no publick evil, or an evil that so rarely happens, that it is ridiculous to run any the least risk for the sake of preventing it; and of this no better proof can be desired than the exception which now stands in the bill, with regard to the royal family; for surely it is more the publick interest, and we ought to take more care, that none of them shall make an improper marriage, than we have any occasion to do with respect to any other family in the kingdom. As to the dangers that are to be apprehended, it it had been possible to make them appear chimerical, I am sure, the Hon. and learned gentleman who spoke last would have done it effectually, and his having succeeded so ill in what he undertook, must convince every man who knows him, that all those dangers are most justly to be G apprehended; for how comes it, Sir, that the fair sex are so often deceived, deluded and ruined by promises of marriage? Is it not because the betrayer pretends some difficulty or another in going directly to be married? Either he cannot get a licence; or he cannot find a parson, or he has some relation from whom he expects a great fortune, and cannot publickly marry till his death. These are the pretences made use of by men who intend to seduce and betray: These are the pretences by which H women are persuaded not to insist upon a previous marriage, but consent to yield upon a promise; for no woman, I believe, ever yielded upon a promise, in hopes of her being able to compel a performance of that I that

4 A

that promise. Will not these pretences be rendered much more probable and convincing after this bill is passed into a law? Will not young women oftner be thereby induced to trust to a promise of marriage? And will not deceitful men be more ready to make such promises than ever they were heretofore?

This bill may therefore, Sir, most justly be intitled a bill for the ruin of the fair sex; and as to its tending to throw all the wealth of the kingdom into the hands of our nobility, the only answer made to it, was that of affirming its being certain, that all our rich heiresses will not fall to their share: Whereas, if we consider that such ladies are generally married before the age of 21, and that after this bill takes place, they cannot marry without the consent of their fathers or guardians, I think, we may much more probably conclude in the affirmative: Even as to those heiresses who may by chance happen to remain unmarried till after the age of 21, they will generally at that age chuse to be a dutchess or a countess, rather than the wife of a gentleman, a squire, or even a baronet; so it was rightly observed by an Hon. gentleman upon this subject, that ambition begins at that age to banish love out of the breast of women as well as men. And as to the danger of this bill's preventing marriages among the poor, supposing it granted, which I am very far from doing, that all such marriages in the country are solemnized after a proclamation of banns, is there no difference between making a month necessary for going through that ceremony, and making ten days, perhaps but four, necessary for that purpose? Whoever says so, may as well tell us, there is no difference between making a man fast for ten days, and making him fast but for one, for the same reward. The latter a man may easily do, but the former, I believe, very few men can do, and therefore most men will chuse to go without the reward rather than earn it upon such a hard condition. And as to our seamen, few of them can ever be married at all, for a marriage by licence they cannot bear the expence of; and an industrious seaman never chuses to be at home for a month together. At least, I hope, if the bill passes, our government will take care never to press a young seaman whilst he is under proclamation of banns; and if this regulation should be resolved on, I believe, they would find very few unmarried seamen to press.

As to that of putting children too much under the power of their parents, no answer, I think, has been made to it, but

by telling us that parents here are not to have so much power over their children by this bill, as they have in other countries, or as they had among the Romans. Sir, I know that in the infancy of Rome, parents had an unlimited and ridiculous power over their children; but no such power was ever established, I believe, in any other country. There was never any thing like it among the Persians or Grecians; and even among the Romans, they soon began to limit and restrain this power. But if our nobility should be so fond of following in this respect the example of the old Romans, I hope, they will follow them in another, and send us down a bill for enacting, that no one of Patrician blood shall ever marry a Plebeian. If such a law should be passed, I should not much fear their increase in riches: I believe, their poverty would soon make them wish to return to the old laws of their country. To be serious, Sir, is it not really ridiculous to enact, that a servant-maid who was turned out of her father's family almost as soon as she could crawl, shall not marry against the consent of her father or mother? And a multitude of cases might be put where it would be as ridiculous to enact, that a young gentleman or lady, shall not be married against the consent of a capricious father or mother. This bill has not been maturely considered, otherwise, I am sure, some regulation would have been contrived for preventing the inconveniences that may arise upon this head, and will arise much oftener, and more probably than that any young gentleman should marry a strumpet, or any young lady a thief or highwayman.

I hope, Sir, I have now made it appear, that the Mon. and learned gentleman succeeded very ill in endeavouring to shew, that the dangers to be apprehended from this bill were all chimerical; and as to the power we have of enacting what is proposed by this bill, I was sorry to hear the solemn and sacred contract of marriage put upon the same footing with a contract for the sale of goods, or a debt without specialty. A young gentleman who is not married, and is resolved never to marry, may find his private account in ridiculing the marriage ceremony, and persuading women that they may as freely break the promise they made upon marriage, as they may a promise not to go to a rout or assembly; but every man that is married or designs to marry, and indeed, every man who loves his country more than his own pleasure, ought or will endeavour to have a veneration preserved for the marriage vow. Therefore even the

the legislature neither have nor ought to assume so much power over marriage contracts, as over contracts of any other sort; or the form of the marriage contract, particularly that of its being entered into before a person in holy orders, was not established by the laws of this or any other country, but by the laws of our religion; and therefore, whilst we continue Christians, I am of opinion, we cannot declare a contract void, which is good and valid by the laws of Christianity. Even in the case mentioned by the learned gentleman, we may see how cautious the legislature have been; for a contract for the sale of goods is valid by the statute, if the buyer has received any part of them: Now a man who marries a woman, and consummates that marriage, has received a part of what he contracted for: And as to our statutes of limitation, they do not declare the promise of payment void, but only that after such a term of years no action shall be brought upon it, because the law presumes that in that term the promise has been performed.

To conclude, Sir, with the objections that have been, or may be made against particular clauses in the bill, the learned gentleman may be right in what he says about an illiterate man's putting his mark, instead of his name, to the register, and about another clergyman's signing the register in the name of and for the rector, parson, or curate; but even he must allow, at both these questions are to be determined by the courts below, and finally by the other house; and I am sure, I should be like to have my legitimacy as well as my estate depending upon a question that might, perhaps, be determined against me. It besides these imperfections in the bill, there is, I think, a very great and dangerous imperfection with respect to another of the clauses that have been added to it: I mean that by which it is provided, that proof shall be necessary in support of a marriage of the parties dwelling in the parish where the banns were proclaimed the marriage solemnized; for to enact that any thing shall be done in a certain manner, and yet at the same time to enact that no proof shall be required of its having been done in that manner, is really, in my opinion, ridiculous. If the clause I run, that no such proof should be required after the death of the parties, or after a certain time, there would have been some sense in it; but to leave it as it now stands will, in my opinion, expose to the contempt of every thinking man the kingdom; and at the same time it tends to import, that the register of the marriage shall not be a full proof of its

being a valid marriage in the terms of this act; but that the grandchild shall prove, that both his father and grandfather were married by proclamation of banns, or a regular licence, in order to intitle himself to the honours and estate of his family. How far back the lawyers of future ages may, for their own benefit, carry this necessity, time only can determine; but it shews that this clause is dangerous as well as ridiculous; and this is a manifest proof that the bill has not been considered in this house more maturely than it was in the other; for which reason, among many others, I must be against its being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Appendix.]

\*\*\*\*\*

IDEA of a PHILOSOPHER: From the French of Mr. WERENFELS.

FORM to myself the idea of a man, who has improved his natural reason as much as possible; he has accustomed himself betimes to exercise his understanding, and turned his thoughts to those studies which are apt to render it more just, more attentive, and more discerning. Hereby he has learnt to distinguish truth and falsehood, what is certain from what is doubtful, the more and the less probable. Besides this, he has weaned his mind from all the prejudices of childhood, and from all attachment to certain persons, or to certain books, how highly soever esteemed in the world, or to the customs of his own country, and to numberless false maxims, which the passions of men have established. With this bent of mind, he applies himself entirely to the study of wisdom, which he does not think he shall obtain by learning, or by inventing himself a system of philosophy, which he will doat upon, warrant to be free from defect, and defend against all those who dare enter the lists with him: Not being ignorant what is necessary to know a thing, he never thinks he knows what he does not know. Moreover, he has not the taste of our learned men, who seek only to distinguish themselves by the multitude, and by the rarity of their acquisitions. He does not think a man to be wiser than his neighbour, because he knows a thousand useless things, that are unknown to the other. He meditates on the best books; not only reflects on what he reads, but upon every thing that offers itself to him. He studies the world as well as books, and still more frequently studies himself. In all his enquiries he chiefly applies himself to find out those

truths which are the most necessary and the most important for the conduct of life ; this is the end which he has always in view ; the more useful any truth is for this purpose, the more charms he finds in it, the longer he dwells upon, and the greater pleasure he takes to contemplate it. He deduces it from its first principles ; he turns it on every side ; he limits its extent ; he determines precisely its certainty, or its probability ; he renders it familiar to him ; he prints it on his mind, to the end that this truth, being always present in his memory, may be the guide of his actions.

From a general maxim he draws many particular ones, that he may have them all ready as often as it may be necessary to act according to those rules. Having by these means enriched his mind with so many salutary truths, he does not confine his studies there, but believes the chief thing is still to be done. He observes that men seldom act according to their knowledge : Reason does in vain admonish them ; they have not resolution to follow her suggestions ; their passions and inclinations lead them another course : He perceives this defect in himself ; he makes it his business to regulate his heart, after he has enlightened his understanding ; he accustoms himself by little and little not to follow his unreasonable inclinations ; he makes it his business to govern his passions ; he resists their transports ; he puts a force upon himself to thwart them ; he conquers the bias of his constitution, and corrects it by a regular life ; not being always able to restrain, as he could wish, the course of his blood and of his animal spirits, he shuns those objects of sense which seem likely to produce any irregular motion in his heart ; he deprives himself even of innocent pleasures, that he may be the better able to abstain from those that are unlawful : Thus by long custom, by continual vigilance, by so many exercises and repeated efforts, he contracts a habit of following his reason in defiance of his passions. The inexpressible pleasure that he feels in his soul after every victory that reason gains from her enemies, makes that agreeable to him at last, which at first seemed difficult : He no longer looks upon the empire of reason as tyranny ; and even the passions obey with pleasure. The prevailing inclination of our philosopher becomes, at last, that of never revolting from reason : The passions, now no longer her enemies, obsequiously follow in her train : If he loves any thing, it is because reason approves it as aimable : He abhors nothing but that which reason ab-

hors. So far are the passions from preventing him to follow reason, that they strengthen and animate him to pursue with more zeal and pleasure. This is a sketch of our philosopher's life.

I know not whether any man has ever attained to this perfection ; but I know very well that no man ever did all that was in his power to attain it. And I am sure, that they who aspire to a reasonable life, will not lose their time, tho' they should not reach perfection. I am also very much deceived, if they can employ it to better purpose.

They who act in this manner ; who seek happiness, and apply themselves to this study as seriously as the importance of the affair requires, these are the men whom I call philosophers, that is to say, LOVERS OF WISDOM.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS I find myself engaged in a sort of philosophical dispute by the remarks I made on Mr. Penrose's pamphlet, published in your last year's Magazine, p. 36, and the queries I put to Mr. Horne, published in your Magazine of this year, p. 121, I hope you will spare me a little room for a short reply to some of the answers you have published, and to which I have as yet made no reply. As to Mr. Horne, he answered like a gentleman, and as such, I hope, I replied to him. But in the two letters you have since published from some other correspondent, there does appear a little spice of pedantry ; for pedant in learning is pretty much akin to a fanatic in religion. The latter thinks that no man but himself, or such as are equally mad with himself, has any religion, and is apt to be very angry with every man that differs from him in the most trivial opinion which he thinks a point of religion : So a

da  
bi  
ti  
F  
at  
da  
th

th  
of  
of  
m  
by  
Pe  
as  
to  
th  
ti

itation\*. He might as well have said, that because a rock upon the surface does not sink to the center of the earth, therefore the earth has no attraction, nor the rock any gravitation. Again he says, that Mr. Penrose in his pamphlet, p. 24, has explained how a dense air presses into a place of a rarefied air †. I have looked again over this part of the pamphlet, and find the author there talking of the air's being melted and congealed; but for my part I never before heard of such a thing, except from our travellers to Greenland and Nova Zembla, where, they say, words spoken in the winter are frozen up, and not heard until the thaw comes in the spring. As to what the author of the answer says about the comparative gravity or levity of bodies ‡, he might have explained it better and in fewer words, by telling us, that bodies rise and fall in the air, just as they sink or swim in water: When they are specifically lighter they rise or swim, when they are specifically heavier they fall or sink. And as to gravitation's being a cause or an effect ||, no one ever doubted its being an effect caused by attraction, which is itself likewise an effect; but whether the cause of attraction be the mediate or immediate influence of omnipotent power, has not as yet been determined, and Sir Isaac Newton was too modest, perhaps too wise, to attempt it.

I must now have a word or two with Mr. Candidus. In the first paragraph of his letter where he talks of water and spirit of wine §, I must ask him, how he can shew me or any other person, that spirit of wine has not larger or a much greater number of vacancies in it than water; for from its being lighter we must conclude that it probably has. I do not say that those vacancies are absolute, lest I should appear to be a country oaf who thinks his pot is empty when he has drank out his liquor. No, no, those vacancies may be, and indeed, it is probable they are filled with that fluid we call light, or fire, (for, I find, I must not call it æther) because the liquid is so inflammable. As to what I said in my queries to Mr. Horne about the electrical stream issuing from the sun, it was only a suggestion from an electrical experiment referred to by him \*\*: I do not pretend to set up any new system of philosophy, therefore do not think myself obliged to explain how this electrical

stream may operate upon the planets; and whether there be an inconsistency in this suggestion, the reader, I believe, will judge more candidly than Mr. Candidus. But his account of the cause of the motion of the planets, which, he says, is Mr. Horne's, is really something diverting: "The action of light, says he, is the greatest, more expansive and penetrating, the nearer it is to the sun; but that the pressure (which proceeds from the light being condensed into air) is the greatest, the farther it recedes from the body of the sun ††." I take no notice of the false grammar, because, I believe, we shall soon hear of fire as well as air being congealed. But I would ask this author, if pressing be not action as well as expanding or penetrating; and if it is, this sentence in its true and plain dress will stand thus: The action of light is the greatest, the nearer it is to the sun; but the action of light is the greater, the farther it recedes from the body of the sun. This may be philosophy, this may be learning, but, I am sure, every man who is not an adept in this new sort of philosophy or learning, will think it nonsense. What this author says about the electrical light ‡‡ is just what I had asserted, for he admits, that if it be allowed to expand itself it will grow the less powerful the farther it is distant from the electrified body; but, says he, if you can by any means prevent its expanding itself, it then acts with as great force at a distance as it does near by, or in other and more plain words, if you can prevent its losing its force, it will preserve it. Is not this a wonderful secret! But with this author's leave, tho' light moves with such infinite velocity, that we cannot distinguish what it loses in any given distance, yet to conclude from thence that it loses none at all, is, I fear, a little rash. In the last paragraph of this letter, he calls upon me to produce one of my many experiments, which prove air to be of a different nature or essence to light |||. Surely this author never saw a glass window; for through such a one we daily see that light passes freely, and yet not a breath of air can pass. Nor has he ever seen a cannon fired at a distance, the flash of which is always seen some moments before the report can be heard. But these men of deep learning have their heads so full of artificial experiments, that they never once reflect upon

\* See London Magazine, 1752, p. 455, col. 1, A. † See ditto, col. 2, D. ‡ See ditto, E. || See ditto, p. 454, col. 1, E. § See Lond. Mag. 1753, p. 371, col. 1, D. \*\* See ditto, 121, col. 3, C. †† See ditto, p. 371, col. 2, G. ‡‡ See ditto, p. 372, col. 2, A. ||| See ditto, G.

upon those that nature continually exhibits. As to what Mr. Penrose has said about air being convertible into fire and light, and fire and light into air, I must still be of opinion, that no such thing is proved by any of the experiments he has mentioned. And as to my admitting that the interstitial vacuities of rarefied air may be filled with the fluid called light, I do not thereby admit that there are no interstitial vacuities in nature; because between the constituent, or if this author pleases, the original atoms of the fluid called light, there may be interstitial vacuities, nay, there must be, unless they again be filled with a fluid more subtil, and so on *in infinitum*.

Now as to the second letter of Mr. Candidus, who, it seems, thinks himself highly interested in this dispute, I unsuckily happened to say in my reply to Mr. Horne, that if I conceive two fluids to be different, I cannot look upon them to be the same sort of fluid. This he calls an impudent assertion \*; whether it is so or not I leave the reader to judge. They may indeed be the same with respect to some genus, or general name, which includes both; but as soon as I have perceived, or even conceived a difference, I can no longer say they are the same; and if I have occasion to talk of them distinctly, I must give them different names. This requires no experiment: It is founded upon the nature of language. Then again, I happened to say, that one sort of fluid may be rarer than another, and yet consist of particles of a larger size. To this he answers, that it is out of our power to come to the original particles or atoms of any fluid, therefore this assertion is false in fact †. What refined reasoners are these modern philosophers! Let me ask you, Mr. Candidus, if there are not larger vacuities, and upon the whole more of a vacuum (I mean with regard to the shot itself) in a pint pot full of swan shot, than in a pint pot full of small shot, consequently the former must be allowed to be the rarest, and yet its constituent particles are the largest. From hence I must conclude, that I do not know, whatever this author may do, that the more divided, or the smaller the parts of any body are, the rarer it will be and the less resistance it will have ‡. On the contrary, if the parts be not kept asunder by their mutual repulsion, or by the interposition of some other body, I must conclude, that the smaller the parts are the denser it will be; and as to the resistance of a fluid, I have always thought, that it proceeded chiefly

from the mutual attraction and the gravitation of its original parts, and the celerity of the body passing through; for as to the size of the parts, the fluid of the smallest constituent parts will make the greatest resistance, if its parts be equally attractive or viscid, and equally heavy, with the large constituent parts of the other, because the interstitial vacuities in the latter being largest, its parts will occasion the least friction. As to this author's denying the existence of a repulsive force ||, I shall only refer the reader to those authors who have proved it by numberless experiments. And as to his denying the possibility of compressing air into a less compass than what it naturally takes up, and consequently its elasticity §, I shall observe, that if what he says were true, that by reducing air within a less compass, we only press out the smaller particles thro' the sides of the containing vessel \*\*, then even he must grant, that as the particles of light, are the smallest, they would be the first to march out, and consequently the remaining air will become opaque, which never yet happened: But nothing more needs be said for shewing the absurdity of this negative doctrine, than what he himself says about his repulsive power, or power of expansion, which, says he, is no other than the endeavour of the more fine, rare, and subtle parts of the air to press themselves between the parts of this denser air ††. Hitherto we have been told, even by this author, that it is the natural quality of the airs which are denser, to endeavour to press into the places possessed by airs of a more subtil or finer nature ‡‡: I must by the bye observe, that this natural quality is an occult quality, for he does not pretend to give any reason for it. But now he tells us, that the more fine, rare, and subtle parts of the airs endeavour to press themselves between the parts, that is to say, into the places of the denser air. How true is the saying that great wits have short memories! Nay, he goes farther, he says, that this endeavour is so quick and violent, that from hence we are to account for storms, hurricanes, and all the effects of gun-powder; but how these fine, rare, subtil atoms acquire so much force he does not pretend to tell us; for he has but a little before told us, that the largest atoms are the most dense, and cause the greatest resistance §§. I shall conclude with an observation upon his account of a burning glass. He says, the rays of light are not collected by the lens, but the effect is occasioned by the lens suffering no parts of the air but light

\* See Lond. Mag. 1753, p. 459, col. 1, D. † See ditto. F. ‡ See ditto. || See ditto, vol. 2, F. § See ditto, G. \*\* See ditto, p. 460, col. 1, A. †† See ditto, B. ‡‡ See ditto, 172, col. 1, B. §§ See ditto, p. 459, col. 1, G.

to pass thro' it; therefore there must be a larger quantity at the focus than any where else \*. How admirable are this authors conclusions! Can there be a larger quantity any where on that side of the glass than have passed thro' it? Can there be a focus any where, if all those that have passed thro' are not directed to, and collected in one particular point?

Having now done with this author, I shall only add, that I did not give the name, æther, to that fluid which communicates to us the idea we call light, because of its not being so intelligible to the vulgar †; but because I think it as improper to call it light, as it would be to call the air sound. However, if this author does not like the name I have given it, he may call it, *materia subtilis*, or any other he pleases; and if he inclines to continue in his opinion, that air, fire and light, are not different but one and the same sort of fluid, and that there is no such thing as any interstitial vacuity in nature, I can assure him, he shall meet with no further disturbance from,  
Oxford, Nov. 5,  
1753. S I R, &c.

*The Cause and Cure of the GLANDERS in HORSES, from M. de Buffon.*

M R. de Buffon, in the 4th volume of his Natural History, has given us a very curious account and description of that part of the animal creation, we call a horse, which he begins with observing very justly, that the tanning of that haughty and fiery animal, who shares with his master in the fatigues of war and the glory of victory, is one of the most noble conquests that have been made by mankind; and as every thing that may tend towards the preservation of this beautiful and useful creature, must be of service to the publick, we shall give our readers what he has communicated from the observations and practice of M. de la Fosse, his most christian majesty's master of the horse, with respect to the distemper called the glanders, which is peculiar to horses, and most fatal to them, as it generally proves to be not only incurable but infectious.

M. de la Fosse, he says, has observed, that this distemper is seated in the pituitous membrane of the nose, and proceeds from a cold caught there, which produces an inflammation and afterwards a dangerous ulcer in that part. This distemper which is peculiar to horses, proceeds from their particular manner of drinking; for they plunge their mouth and nose very deep into the water, and hold it there as

long as their breath will give them leave; therefore if the water be very cold, or they very hot, they are apt by this means to catch cold in the nose, which, if severe, produces the glanders. For this reason horses should never be allowed to drink in very cold water, nor at all if they be very hot, unless the water has been made a little warm. The cause and seat of the distemper being thus discovered, M. de la Fosse proposes, and has already with success practised, a sort of trepanning of the bones that cover the malady, which he has found may be safely done, in order to apply topical remedies directly to the very place where the ulcer is seated, and by this means he is hopeful it may always be cured.

As it would be no discredit, even to a regular physician, to study a little of what the antients called *medicina veterinaria*, which was by them so highly and so justly esteemed, perhaps, some ingenious gentleman in this country may find out a more easy and less dangerous method of cure; for horses, surely, deserve our care as much as horned cattle, and no gentleman, I believe, would think it beneath him to find out and prescribe a method for curing the distemper that at present rages so fatally among them.

Of all philosophical Experiments and Observations, those are the most useful, that tend towards the Improvement of the Arts, that are necessary for the Support or the Convenience of Mankind. Of these we shall give the following from Dr. TEMPLEMAN's curious Remarks, &c. as it may incite some of the Curious to try whether such Shell fish or Eggs are not to be found on our Coasts in Europe or America.

*Of the Purple of the ANTIENTS,*

PLINY, lib. ix. cap. 36, ranks all the species of shell-fish, which give the purple dye, under two kinds; the first comprehends the small species of *buccinum*, a name which the antients gave to those sorts of fish, whose figure of shell bore any resemblance to that of an hunting horn; and the second comprehends those shell-fish that bear the name of purple, as well as the tincture they afford.

Columna thinks, and hath probable reasons to support his opinion, that it is likewise this last kind which was called *murex*; that these different names have been given to this shell-fish, considered in different respects: the name *murex* excites the idea of channelled points with which their shells are rough, as the name of purple recalls the idea of the colour derived from them.

Gur

\* See Lond. Mag. 2253, p. 460, col. 2, A. † See *id.*, l. 1, G.



Our coasts \* upon the ocean do not afford any of the last kind of shell fish ; but one meets with very commonly a little species of *buccinum*, which furnishes a purple dye. I have not observed on our coast that species of *buccinum* mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions, Lowthorp's Abridgement, Vol. II. p. 823. And I have but seldom found that which Columna hath got engraved in his treatise on the purple, as the true *buccinum* of the ancients ; but I have not seen in it any of that liquor which gives the purple, as I have in the other *buccinum* : Perhaps the difference of seas, or the difference of seasons, in which I made my observations, are the occasion of it.

The largest of the species of *buccinum*, common on our coasts, is between 12 and 23 lines † long, and between 7 and 8 in diameter, in the place where they are the biggest, and shaped pretty much like our garden shell-snails. Their size agrees very well with Pliny's account of the *buccinum*, which he calls *minor concha* ; he describes them more particularly still, when he adds that they are snipped at the edge of their mouth, *hauriuntque oris in margine incisâ* ; ours are so likewise. There are of different colours, some white, others brown, others have streaks of a sand colour along the spirals of the shells, upon brown or white grounds ; the external surface of these shells is commonly chamfered, but in two different manners ; the chamferings of some are formed by a kind of wreaths running the length of the spirals ; and others have likewise other chamferings that run across the first, and consequently cross the spirals of the shell.

Their progressive motion is performed in the same manner as that of snails, by means of a large muscular part, to which we may give the name of foot or pastern in snails ; all the other sorts of spiral shell-fish have a part very much resembling this, and destined to the same actions ; this part is never seen but when they would move themselves, at other times it is intirely drawn back into their shells ; it serves even to shut them up there, by means of a little lid or cover that is fastened at its end : this little cover is given to all these sorts of shell-fish, in order that they may be closed on all sides, as well as the *bivalvular* shell-fish ; it is composed of an hard substance, although less hard than the shell. One may easily apprehend how these animals stop up with this cover, as with a sort of gate, the mouth of their shell ; for it must be observed, that this cover is attached to the superior surface of the end of their pastern, that is to say, to that part of the

pastern, which being extended is nearest to the summit of the shell. Now it is easy to conceive that when these shell-fish have drawn back their foot or pastern into the shell, by bending it in such manner that the inferior part, or that which was applied to the ground, is brought back towards their head ; it is easy to conceive, I say, that this cover will then stop up the mouth of the shell, since the service of the pastern to which it is fastened will by that means be the nearest to the mouth ; and all that is requisite for the purpose is, that the shape of the cover should be the same as that of the mouth of the shell.

Upon breaking the shell at some distance from its mouth, or head of the *buccinum*, and taking out the broken pieces, you discover a little vein, to use the expression of the ancients, or to speak more properly, a little reservoir, full of a liquor proper for giving the purple dye : the colour of the liquor contained in this little reservoir makes it easily distinguishable, it is very different from that of the flesh of the animal. Aristotle and Pliny mention that it is white, and indeed it is of a colour inclining to white, or a yellowish white : I shall excite a disagreeable idea in mentioning the pus of ulcers, but at the same time a very proper one to convey an exact image of the colour of this liquor. The little reservoir in which it is contained is not of equal bigness in all ; it is commonly, however, about a line broad, and two or three lines long : You will easily conceive its position if you consider the *buccinum* as a land snail, indeed it is a kind of sea snail, and consider the snail as stripped of a part of its shell, so as to leave bare its collar, or that mass of flesh which surrounds its neck ; for it is upon this collar that the little reservoir we are speaking of is placed ; its origin is some lines distant from the edge of this collar, and on its most elevated part, that is to say, on that part which is uppermost, when the mouth of the shell is downwards. This reservoir runs in a direction conformable to the body of the animal, that is to say, it goes from the head towards the tail, not in a straight line, but winding the spiral of the shell.

It was this little reservoir that the ancients were obliged to take out of the *buccinum*, in order to have the liquor it contains ; they must have cut it out separately from each fish, which must have been a tedious work if you consider the quantity that is to be collected from it ; for there is not so much as a good drop contained in each reservoir. No wonder that the fine purple was at so high a price  
amongst

\* *Of France.*† *A line is the last part of an Inch.*

amongst them. Aristotle and Pliny mention indeed that these little reservoirs were not taken away separately from the smallest shell fish of this species; that they were only pounded in mortars, which was a means of dispatching a great deal of work in a little time; and Vitruvius seems to give this as the general preparation, Architecture, lib. 7. cap. 13.

It is, however, difficult to conceive how they could have a fine purple colour by this means; the excrements of the animal must have considerably altered the purple colour, when they were heated together, after being mixed in water; for the excrementitious matter is of a greenish brown, a colour which is communicated probably to the water, and must have changed very much the purple colour, because the quantity of this matter is incomparably greater than that of the liquor.

I am the more convinced of this, as I have observed, that the more you take of the flesh of the animal, in taking away its liquor, the less beautiful will the colour be.

The trouble, however, of getting out the little reservoir of liquor from each *buccinum*, was not all that was requisite: they threw next all the little reservoirs into a large quantity of water, which they kept for ten days over a moderate fire: That they kept it so long a time over the fire was not because it was necessary in order to give the purple colour to the liquor, it would take it much sooner, as I have been well assured by a great number of experiments; but it was necessary in order to clear it of the flesh, and of the little vessel itself that contained the liquor, which being dissolved in warm water rose in a scum to the surface, and were skimmed off.

The cauldron they made use of was of tin; we make use of the like cauldrons at present for scarlet dying: Copper cauldrons would give a colour that would alter that which you design.

The ancients dissolved a good deal of sea salt in the water, with which they mixed the liquor of the *buccinum*, or of the purples. I do not believe they did it because they supposed that the sea salt would render the colour more beautiful; but perhaps they employed it only in order to keep the flesh in the cauldron from growing putrid during the long time it was to continue there; for by growing putrid it would have spoilt the purple colour, as I have found by experience. I have made likewise several experiments, by which I am assured that salt doth not make the purple colour more beautiful.

December, 1753.

In the Journal des Sçavans of 1686, they have described the singular changes of colours that happen to the liquor of *buccinum*; if instead of taking out the vessel which contains it, as the antients practised, you only open it, and by scraping it get out the liquor, the linen or other stuffs, whether of silk or wool, that shall have imbibed the liquor, will shew at first only a yellowish colour like to what pus would give; but the same linen exposed to a moderate heat of the sun, such as in a morning, takes in a few hours very different colours. The yellow begins at first to appear a little more greenish, it becomes a citron colour; to this citron colour succeeds a more lively green; this green changes into a deep green, that terminates in a violet colour; after which you see at last a very fine purple.

These changes are made so much the quicker as the heat of the sun is greater; you have scarce the time to perceive them distinctly, when the linen is exposed to the rays of the sun at noon in summer.

Not only the heat of the sun, but likewise that of fire produces the same effects: Yet it is a fact worthy of remark, that the same degrees of heat from the fire and the sun are not equally powerful in producing the colours; the heat of the fire must be much greater than that of the sun to produce the same change of colour in the liquor, as I have been convinced by experiment.

The air alone without sun-shine, or the heat of fire, will produce the colours, but more slowly; if the liquor is thick, such as it is when taken from its reservoir, you must expose it to an high wind, and then it takes in a few hours the same colours successively as it would in a moderate sunshine.

It may appear surprising, that Aristotle, and Pliny, who mention so often the tincture of purple, and the shell fish that afford it, have not said a word of those changes of colours so worthy of remark, through which the liquor passes before it arrives at purple. It cannot surely be thought that they have neglected to tell us so singular a fact, because it was too well known in their time; I am satisfied that such a reason would not have induced them to pass it over in silence: It is much more probable, and I think it the true solution of the difficulty, that they did not know it, because they had not much examined these shell-fish themselves, and have only given us on this subject, as on many others, the accounts that had been communicated to them. Those which they had on this article must have

been given them by workmen employed in the purple dying, or by persons that had seen them work, and who could say nothing of a change that did not happen in the ordinary preparation of purple; for it must be observed that the liquor passes all of a sudden to a red, when it is diluted in a great deal of water; and, as we mentioned before, their method was to mix it in cauldrons with a great quantity of water.

[To be concluded in our APPENDIX.]

From the WORLD, Dec. 23.

*Et que tanta fuit Roman tibi causa videndi?*

V. 26.

To Mr. FITZ-ADAM.

S I R,

THO' I am a constant inhabitant of this town, which is daily producing some new improvement in the polite and elegant arts, in which I interest myself, perhaps, to a degree of enthusiasm, and have always a thousand reasons for not leaving it a single day; yet I cannot help still accosting my friends, upon their first arrival from the country, with the usual question at this time of the year, "Well, Sir, what brings you to town?" The answer has always varied according to the circumstances of the person asked: "To see the new bridge; to put a son to Westminster, the inns of court, the army, &c. to hear the new opera; to look out for a wife; to be in fortune's way at the drawing of the lottery; to print a sermon, a novel, the State of the nation, &c. &c. to kiss hands for an employment; to be elected fellow of the Royal Society; to consult Dr. Ward; to be witness for Mrs. Squires." In short, the reasons given are infinite, and I am afraid the detail has been already tedious. But I must observe, that the most general motive of the men has been to buy something they wanted, and of the ladies to buy something they did not want.

This year, indeed, that general reason has given place to another, which is not only general but universal: For now, ask whom you will what he is come up for, he draws up all his muscles into a most devout gravity, and with an important solemnity answers you, "To repeal the Jew bill." This religious anxiety brings to my mind the political zeal, no less warm or universal, in the year ten. I remember I then met with a Welch collier who asked me for a halfpenny, telling me he was starving here, as were his wife and children 200 miles off. As I knew him by his dialect to be of a good family, I expressed to him my surprise that he should

leave his principality to come into a country where they paid so little regard to the antiquity of his house, or the length of his pedigree; and desired that he would tell me why he came to London. He immediately swelled with all the pride of his ancestors, put his arms a-kembow, and answered, "To pull down the French king."

But the worst reason for coming to London that I ever heard in my life, was given me last night at a visit by a young lady of the most graceful figure I ever beheld; it was, "To have her shape altered to the modern fashion." That is to say, to have her breasts compressed by a flat, straight line, which is to extend crosswise from shoulder to shoulder, and also to descend, still in a straight line, in such a manner, that you shall not be able to pronounce what it is, that prevents the usual tapering of the waist. I protest, when I saw the beautiful figure that was to be so deformed by the staymaker, I was as much shocked, as if I had been told that she was come to deliver up those animated *knowls* of beauty to the surgeon. —I borrow my terms from gardening, which now indeed furnishes the most pregnant and exalted expressions of any science in being—And this brings to my mind the only instance that can give an adequate idea of my concern. Let us suppose that Mr. Browne should, in any one of the many Elysiums he has made, see the old terraces rise again and make his undulating knowls, or straight rows of cut trees obscure his noblest configurations of scenery. When lord Bulington saw the rebuilding of St. Paul's by Sir C. Wren, the remembrance of the front which had been destroyed, and his partiality to the work of his admired Inigo Jones, drew from him the following citation. "When the Jews saw the second temple they wept." I own (tho' no Jew) I did the same, when I heard that the most beauteous remain of nature's architecture was so soon to be destroyed; and could not help reciting those once admired lines in the Henry and Emma:

*No longer shall the boddice, aptly lac'd,  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,  
That air and harmony of shape express,  
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less;*

—An horseman's coat shall bide  
Thy taper shape and comeliness of side.

Observe the force of every word; and as a testimony that this excellent writer was peculiarly happy in the expression, *comeliness of side*, the nicest observer of our times, who is now publishing a most rational

nal analysis of beauty, has chosen for the principal illustration of it, a pair of stays, such as would fit the shape described by the judicious poet; and has also shewn by drawings of other stays, that every minute deviation from the first pattern is a diminution of beauty, and every grosser alteration a deformity.

I hear an ingenious gentleman is going within these few days to publish a treatise on deformity. If he mean artificial as well as natural deformity, he may make his work as voluminous as he pleases. A few books of travels will furnish him with abundant instances of head-moulders, face-squeezers, nose-parers, ear-stretchers, eye-painters, lip-borers, tooth-stainers, breast-cutters, foot-swallows, &c. &c. all modelled by fashion, none by taste. Whenever taste or sense shall interpose to amend, by a slight improvement, the mere deficiencies in the human figure, we may see by a single instance how it is likely to be received.

A country family, whose reason for coming to London was to have their pictures drawn, and principally that of the hopeful heir, brought him to Sir Godfrey Kneller. That skilful artist, soon discovering that a little converse with the world might, one day or other, wear off the block which to a common observer obscured the man, instead of drawing him in a green coat with spaniels; or, in the more contemptible livery of a top, playing with a lap-dog,

*Os homini sublime dedit.*

He gave him a soul darting with a proper spirit thro' the rusticity of his features. I met the mother and sisters coming down stairs the day it was finished, and I found Sir Godfrey in a most violent rage above. "Look there," says he, pointing to the picture, "There is a fellow! I have put some sense in him, and none of his family know him."

Sir Godfrey's consciousness of his own skill was so well known, that it exposed him frequently to the banter and irony of the wits his friends. Pope, to play him off, said to him, after looking round a room full of beauties that he had painted, "It is pity, Sir Godfrey, that *you* had not been consulted at the creation." Sir Godfrey threw his eyes strong upon Pope's shoulders and answered, "Really, I should have made *some* things better." But the punishment for this profaneness pursued our wit still further.

It is remarkable, that the expletive Mr. Pope generally used by way of oath, was "God mend me!" One day, in a dispute with a hackney coachman, he used this ex-

pression.—"Mend you!" says the coachman, "It would not be half the trouble to make a new one." If it may be allowable to draw a moral reflection from a ludicrous story, I could heartily wish the ladies would, every morning, make use of this invocation of Mr. Pope; and then apply themselves properly to pursue all human means for the due accomplishment of their desire.

To conclude the history of my unhappy visit. I must confess I was provoked beyond all patience, reserve, or good breeding; and very rudely flung out of the room, having first told the lady she need not have given herself the trouble of a journey to London, for I would answer for him, the talents of Mr. Square, her Somersetshire staymaker, were sufficient to dress her in the most elegant taste of the modern fashion, or indeed to put her in a way, that she could not possibly dress out of it.

I am,

As a lover of elegance,  
Your admirer and humble servant.

*An Account of the late Rev. Dr. FOSTER.*

*From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.*

DR. James Foster was born at Exeter, Sept. 16, 1697. His grandfather was a clergyman at Kettering in Northamptonshire. His father was educated by a dissenting uncle, and was himself a Dissenter; and by trade a tucker or fuller in Exon. His mother esteemed one of the best of women.

At five years of age he was put to the free-school at Exeter; and had his grammar learning under Mr. Thorpe, who discovered in him such a genius, that he boasted of him as the glory of his school. Here his intimacy commenced with Dr. Conybeare, the present bishop of Bristol.

Thence he was removed to an academy in the same city, kept by the Rev. Mr. Joseph Hallet, sen. with whom he finished his studies, receiving his learning gratis; which he always thankfully acknowledged. Here he was admired by his tutor and fellow students, as having natural abilities superior to most; a quick apprehension, solid judgment, a happy memory, a free commanding elocution.

He began to preach at the age of 20 years and six months, in the year 1718. Soon after which a storm began to gather, and an attempt was made to impose articles of faith: So little did Protestant Dissenters understand their own professed principles.—Clamours running high against him he was prevailed upon to accept of an invitation to Melborne in Somersetshire, where

where he continued till some of his hearers, who had caught the common infection, made the place uneasy to him : So that he removed to the Rev. Mr. Billingsley's at Ashwick under the mountains of Mendip. Here he preached to two poor plain congregations, one at Colesford, the other at Wookey, near Wells ; both which did not bring him in above 15l. a year, yet he retained great cheerfulness, and pursued his studies with close application. It is probable from the dates, that at this place he wrote his essay on fundamentals, and his sermon on the resurrection of Christ proved and vindicated ; for they were published in 1720.

These pieces raised him many enemies. He removed to Trowbridge, and boarded with Mr. Norman, a reputable glover. His congregation here did not consist ordinarily of more than 20 or 30 persons ; and so very insufficient were his finances for his support, that he had thoughts of betaking himself to some secular employment. (His refusing to starve was no indication of his want of cheerfulness ; and his chusing rather to have learnt the trade of Mr. Norman, than seek for succour in the establishment, is an early instance of his steadiness in the principles of non-conformity ; of which he gave later testimonies in declining the large offer made him by Dr. Rundell, bishop of Derry.)

But providence raised him up a friend in Robert Houlton, Esq; who took him into his house as his chaplain.

In the year 1724 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Gale at Barbican ; and on the 1st of July was ordained co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Joseph Burroughs, with whom he laboured above 20 years \*.

In 1731 he published his valuable Defence of Christianity against Tindal ; of which Tindal always spoke with great regard. And in the year 1744 he was chosen to succeed Dr. Hunt in the pastoral charge of the Independent church of Pinner's-hall. Here he preached his first sermon, Jan. 6, 1745.

In December 1748, the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of doctor in divinity ; in doing which, they declare, they sought rather to reflect honour on themselves, than to do him honour, by rightly placing the academical dignity, the principal value of which is the being at once highly merited, and entirely unsolicited.

His attendance on lord Kilmarnock, in Aug. 1746 †, is thought by those who

lived with him to have made too deep an impression on his tender sympathising spirit. An abatement of his vivacity was henceforward discernible, till the year 1750, when in April he was visited with a violent disorder, of which he never thoroughly recovered, tho' he preached as often as he had an ability till Jan. 5. 1752. Three days after he had another shock ; ever since which, tho' with some intervals of mitigation, his disorders have been too moving for any particular description : They were somewhat of the paralytic kind. His intellectual abilities were greatly impaired, especially for the last 22 months. It is observable he never once discovered in his most sensible seasons of reflection, any uneasiness with his theological system ; but to the last spoke with great dissatisfaction of the narrow and confined schemes of the divine mercy. In a lucid interval, about six weeks before his death, he spoke with great clearness and connection upon those words of the apostle, " If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men the most miserable ;" applying them to his own condition. Ten or eleven days before he finished, a dead palsy struck his right side, but he remained sensible, and much more calm, even till he breathed his last, which was on the 5th of November.

His other works, besides those already mentioned, are his tracts on heresy, against Dr. Stebbing ‡, which lost him no reputation. Several funeral sermons. Four volumes of sermons on various subjects. His account of lord Kilmarnock ; which drew out ill-natured and bitter censures, that reflected more infamy on their authors. His two volumes of discourses on natural religion and social virtue, which had 2000 subscribers ; a testimony of publick esteem, of which, perhaps, no other divine can boast ; but this last effort of his abilities proved too much for his constitution, and he sunk under these his labours.

The first eclat given him as a preacher, which threw him on the wings of fame, was by a physician of rank and eminence, held in great esteem in this city, who happening to pass by the house where he was preaching, and standing up for shelter from the rain, heard a few sentences, and was charmed, went in, staid the whole time, and upon all occasions spoke of him with emphatical esteem as a preacher. The Sunday evening lecture, begun in 1738, which he carried on at the Old-Jewry for above

\* We shall just add to this account, that this is a Baptist congregation, that Dr. Gale was only an assistant preacher, and that Mr. Foster had, some time before, received baptism by immersion. † See Lond. Mag. for August, 1746, p. 408. ‡ Abstracts of these with Dr. Stebbing's answers may be seen in our Mag. for 1735, 1736, and 1737.

have 20 years, till his bodily weakness obliged him to quit that service, shewed beyond dispute, that his popularity exceeded any thing yet known among the Protestant Dissenters. And of the usefulness and success of these lectures he had a large number of written testimonials from unknown as well as known persons. Yet his popularity did not rob him of his humility and modesty.

For farther particulars of this truly good man, we shall refer our readers to his funeral sermon by Mr. Fleming, from whence we had the above; and which farther informs us, that his beneficence was so extraordinary, that he never reserved any of his appointments for his own future use; but his poor brethren in his ministry, the widow, the fatherless, he distressed, were his treasury. And had it not been for the 2000 subscribers to his discourse on natural religion, &c. he must have died possessed of scarce any property.

EXTRACTS from a pamphlet lately published, entitled, *A modest Defence of Gaming, designed humorously to expose that pernicious Vice.*

IT is further alleged against the practice of gaming, that the heirs of great families are often ruined by the vices of their parents, and reduced from a state of affluence to struggle against poverty with a spirit broken by disappointment.

Let us argue this matter calmly. The mischiefs of a vicious education are universally lamented; and I hope all will concur to apply the remedy, wherever found, without any mixture of passion and prejudice. I say then, it is one main end of the wise institution of gaming, to prevent or correct the effects of a vicious education, and to secure our youth from intemperance by the salutary restraints of want and poverty. It is the confidence of inheriting great estates that naturally begets idleness and debauchery; and do we censure those whose unwearied practice it is to abate this confidence? It is to his independent spirit we owe the existence of those creatures that walk upright, and are called bucks: And from this is derived that monstrous brood of country quires, whose sole business and pleasure it is to kill foxes; a practice that cannot easily be justified, because those animals do less mischief in a manor, and are a far more rational vermin than themselves.

But if the principles of play were duly attended to, the heirs of gaming-families would reflect on their precarious situation, and shelter themselves in some liberal pro-

fession: They would consider, that industry and application might set things right, and make them almost as rich as their younger brethren. Interest would charm them to virtue, though they had stopp'd their ears to reason and conscience: For all well-bred persons are agreed to detest poverty more, if possible, than learning itself.

Still it will be urged, that the daughters of gamblers are unprovided for in this scheme, whom custom, if not nature, hath barred from all resources of industry, except, such as are beneath the dignity of noble birth; and therefore in the case above-mentioned, they are inevitably exposed either to poverty or contempt.

It is confessed, their education differs from ours: They cannot flourish at the bar, or bluster in a campaign: But they may exercise their genius at whist, or their courage at the brag table; the card assemblies are still open to their industry, the noblest scene, wherein the female talents can be exerted; neither is any great fund necessary for this, if we consider the known prerogatives of the sex; when they win, they have speedier payment; when they lose—they have longer credit. And certain it is, whatever pain it may give us to confess it, the ladies have the powers of gaming in greater perfection than the men: What enthusiasm in their hopes! What judgment in their fears! What skill in changing places and veering about, when the wind of fortune is in their teeth! How dextrously do they shuffle! How critically do they cut! How do they penetrate into an adversary's game,—as it were with a glance! Then they calculate! Thought cannot keep pace with them: Doubtless they play the whole game with greater success than we can pretend to do.

But supposing they had no resource; it is only a particular instance of distress from which no state hath been exempted; an accident by which the best purposes of industry and virtue have sometimes miscarried: It is no disgrace to a gambler that he is soiled by fortune, who hath lurch'd generals in her time, and statesmen too when they have looked wisest.

It is likewise alleged, that gaming has a tendency to destroy all distinctions of rank and quality, for that many persons of the most sordid and obscure families are hereby introduced to familiarities with the great, by which the dignity of the passage is debased.

With submission, I am of a different opinion; I think the dignity of the passage is most effectually debased by pride, and exalted by condescension. What

What can be more amiable than to see persons of the highest rank vying with each other to care for an unfortunate man, that is making a desperate push with the last handful of guineas he has in the world ? Proposing bets with so much affability, taking his money in such a friendly manner, and administering the last offices to him with such a fund of humanity ? I see no justice in excluding every stranger from an E O table, that cannot produce a pedigree traced from the conqueror : If he has the dress, and purse of a gentleman, that is sufficient : As for a full and true account of his birth, parentage, and education,—let that be reserved for another time and place.

To say the truth, these questions about family are more for curiosity than use, and do but serve to delay business. For when a dozen carrion-birds are met together in a field, and get scent of a carcase, I never could observe them debating whether it were an horse or an ass they were about to devour : All they do is, to vote themselves hungry, and fall on without farther ceremony.

*The ADVENTURER, Dec. 8.*

*Sperat infestis, metuit secundis  
Alteram sortem bene præparatum  
Pellus. —*

*Hor.*

**A**LMET, the dervise, who watched the sacred lamp in the sepulchre of the prophet, as he one day rose up from the devotions of the morning, which he had performed at the gate of the temple with his body turned towards the east and his forehead on the earth, saw before him a man in splendid apparel attended by a long retinue, who gazed stedfastly at him with a look of mournful complacence, and seemed desirous to speak, but unwilling to offend.

The dervise, after a short silence, advanced, and saluting him with the calm dignity which independence confers upon humility, requested that he would reveal his purpose.

“ Almet, said the stranger, thou seest before thee a man, whom the hand of prosperity has overwhelmed with wretchedness. Whatever I once desired as the means of happiness, I now possess ; but I am not yet happy, and therefore I despair. I regret the lapse of time, because it glides away without enjoyment ; and as I expect nothing in the future but the vanities of the past, I do not wish that the future should arrive. Yet I tremble lest it should be cut off ; and my heart sinks, when I anticipate the moment, in which eternity shall close over the vacuity of my life, like the sea upon the path of

a ship, and leave no traces of my existence more durable than the furrow which remains after the waves have united. If in the treasuries of thy wisdom, there is any precept to obtain felicity, vouchsafe it to me : For this purpose I am come ; a purpose which yet I feared to reveal, lest like all the former it should be disappointed.”

**A** Almet listened, with looks of astonishment and pity, to this complaint of a being, in whom reason was known to be a pledge of immortality : But the serenity of his countenance soon returned ; and, stretching out his hand towards heaven, Stranger, said he, the knowledge which I have received from the prophet, I will communicate to thee.

**A**s I was sitting one evening at the porch of the temple pensive and alone, mine eye wandered among the multitude that was scattered before me ; and while I remarked the weariness and solicitude which was visible in every countenance, I was suddenly struck with a sense of their condition. Wretched mortals, said I, to what purpose are ye busy ? If to produce happiness, by whom is it enjoyed ? Do the linens of Egypt, and the silks of Persia, bestow felicity on those who wear them, equal to the wretchedness of yonder slaves whom I see leading the camels that bring them ? Is the fineness of the texture, or the splendor of the tints, regarded with delight by those, to whom custom has rendered them familiar ? Or can the power of habit render others insensible of pain, who live only to traverse the desert ; a scene of dreadful uniformity, where a barren level is bounded only by the horizon ; where no change of prospect, or variety of images, relieves the traveller from a sense of toil and danger ; of whirlwinds which in a moment may bury him in the sand, and of thirst which the wealthy have given half their possessions to allay ? Do those on whom hereditary diamonds sparkle with unregarded lustre, gain from the possession, what is lost by the wretch who seeks them in the mine ; who lives excluded from the common bounties of nature ; to whom even the vicissitude of day and night is not known ; who sighs in perpetual darkness, and whose life is one mournful alternative of insensibility and labour ? If those are not happy who possess, in proportion as those are wretched who bestow, how vain a dream is the life of man ! And if there is, indeed, such difference in the value of existence, how shall we acquit of partiality, the hand by which this difference has been made ?

While my thoughts thus multiplied, and my heart burned within me, I became  
5 sensible

ensble of a sudden influence from above. The streets and the crouds of Mecca disappeared. I found myself sitting on the leclivity of a mountain, and perceived at my right hand an angel, whom I knew to be Azoran, the minister of reproof. When I saw him, I was afraid. I cast mine eye upon the ground, and was about to deprecate his anger, when he commanded me to be silent. "Almet, aid he, thou hast devoted thy life to meditation, that thy counsel might deliver ignorance from the mazes of error, and leter presumption from the precipice of guilt; but the book of nature thou hast read without understanding; it is again open before thee; look up, consider it and be wise."

I looked up, and beheld an inclosure, beautiful as the gardens of Paradise, but of a small extent. Thro' the middle, there was a green walk; at the end, a wild desert; and beyond, impenetrable darkness. The walk was shaded with rees of every kind, that were covered with ice with blossoms and fruit; innumerable birds were singing in the branches; the grass was intermingled with flowers, which impregnated the breeze with fragrance, and painted the path with beauty: on one side flowed a gentle transparent stream, which was just heard to murmur over the golden sands that sparkled at the bottom; and on the other were walks and bowers, fountains, grottos and cascades, which diversified the scene with endless variety, but did not conceal the bounds.

While I was gazing in a transport of delight and wonder on this enchanting spot, I perceived a man stealing along the walk with a thoughtful and deliberate pace: His eyes were fixed upon the earth, and his arms crossed on his bosom; he sometimes started, as if a sudden pang had seized him; his countenance expressed solicitude and terror; he looked round with a sigh, and having gazed a moment on the desert that lay before him, he seemed as if he wished to stop, but was impelled forward by some invisible power; his features, however, soon settled again into a calm melancholy; his eye was again fixed on the ground, and he went on as before, with apparent reluctance, but without emotion. I was struck with this appearance; and turning hastily to the angel, was about to enquire, what could produce such infelicity in a being, surrounded with every object that could gratify every sense; but he prevented my request: "The book of nature, said he, is before thee; look up, consider it and be wise." I looked, and beheld a valley between two mountains that were craggy

and barren; on the path there was no verdure, and the mountains afforded no shade; the sun burned in the Zenith, and every spring was dried up; but the valley terminated in a country that was pleasant and fertile, shaded with woods, and adorned with buildings. At a second view, I discovered a man in this valley, meagre indeed and naked, but his countenance was chearful, and his deportment active; he kept his eye fixed upon the country before him, and looked as if he would have run, but that he was restrained, as the other had been impelled, by some secret influence; sometimes, indeed, I perceived, a sudden expression of pain, and sometimes he stepped short as if his foot was pierced by the asperities of the way; but the sprightliness of his countenance instantly returned, and he pressed forward without appearance of repining or complaint.

I turned again toward the angel, impatient to enquire from what secret source happiness was derived, in a situation so different from that in which it might have been expected; but he again prevented my request: "Almet, said he, remember what thou hast seen, and let this memorial be written upon the tablets of thy heart. Remember, Almet, that the world in which thou art placed, is but the road to another; and that happiness depends not upon the path, but the end; the value of this period of thy existence, is fixed by hope and fear. The wretch who wished to linger in the garden, who looked round upon its limits with terror, was destitute of enjoyment, because he was destitute of hope, and was perpetually tormented by the dread of losing that which yet he did not enjoy: The song of the birds had been repeated till it was not heard, and the flowers had so often recurred that their beauty was not seen; the river glided by unnoticed; and he feared to lift his eye to the prospect, lest he should behold the waste that circumscribed it. But he that toiled thro' the valley was happy, because he looked forward with hope. Thus, to the sojourner upon earth, it is of little moment whether the path he treads be strewed with flowers or with thorns, if he perceives himself to approach those regions, in comparison of which the thorns and the flowers of this wilderness lose their distinction, and are both alike impotent to give pleasure or pain.

What then has eternal wisdom unequally distributed? That which can make every station happy, and without which every station must be wretched, is acquired by virtue; and virtue is possible to all.



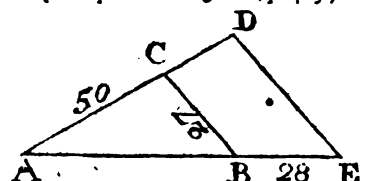
all. Remember, Almet, the vision which thou hast seen; and let my words be written on the tablet of thy heart, that thou may'st direct the wanderer to happiness, and justify God to men."

While the voice of Azoran was yet sounding in my ear, the prospect vanished from before me, and I found myself again sitting at the porch of the temple. The sun was gone down, the multitude was retired to rest, and the solemn quiet of midnight concurred with the resolution of my doubts to complete the tranquillity of my mind.

Such, my son, was the vision which the prophet vouchsafed me, not for my sake only but for thine. Thou hast sought felicity in temporal things; and, therefore, thou art disappointed. Let not instruction be lost upon thee, as the seal of Mahomet in the well of Aris: but go thy way let thy flock cloath the naked, and thy table feed the hungry; deliver the poor from oppression, and let thy conversation be above. Thus shalt thou "rejoice in hope," and look forward to the end of life as the consummation of thy felicity.

Almet, in whose breast devotion kindled as he spake, returned into the temple, and the stranger departed in peace.

A. LIQUIER's Answer to his own Question. (See September Magazine, p. 415.)



LET AE represent the latitude, from whence the three ships set out, AD the whole course of the first, BC that of the second, and DE that of the third. Now let  $x = AB$ , then we have these three Proportions.

$$x : 50 :: 28 : \frac{1400}{x} = CD$$

$$x : 27 :: x + 28 : \frac{27x + 756}{x} = DE$$

$$\frac{1400}{x} : 28 :: 27 : \frac{756x}{1400} = DE: \text{Whence this Equation.}$$

$$\frac{27x + 756}{x} = \frac{756x}{1400}$$

$$37800x + 1058400 = 756x^2$$

$$x^2 - 50x = 1400$$

$$x = 70 = AB \text{ and } 20 = CD \text{ and } 37,8 = DE.$$

A Question in LOGARITHMS, by A. Liquier.

I Demand the logarithm of the number 3095308386721, with the synthetic

demonstration, which may be as a general theorem, to find the logarithm of any number whatsoever.

A geographical PARADOX, by A. Liquier.

THERE are two places upon the earth above 1000 miles distant from each other, and yet the sun rises in both places exactly at the same time.

In our Magazine for 1752, we inserted a correct MAP of the County of Warwick, together with a Description of the same, p. 491, 492; in which we gave some Account of the Town of Birmingham, situate in that County. And as we have here presented our Readers with a beautiful VIEW of that famous Town, we shall add a few more Particulars concerning it.

BIRMINGHAM is 88 computed, and 106 measured miles North-West from London. It is situate on the side of an hill in the western part of the county, where it borders on Staffordshire and Worcestershire. It is a large and very populous town, and full of iron and steel manufactories, especially of the smaller sorts; in which the inhabitants so greatly excel, that their works are carried in great quantities to all parts of the world. It is one of the most noted towns in England for this sort of manufacture, in which abundance of hands are employed, so that one may hear a continual noise of hammers, files, and other instruments made use of in it. It has a most plentiful market on Thursdays for cattle, corn, malt, and all manner of provisions; and two annual fairs, viz. on Ascension-day and at Michaelmas. This town was a lordship before the Norman conquest, which denomination it still retains, being governed by two constables. It is of late years greatly improved and enlarged by many new buildings, both public and private; particularly a church built by virtue of an act of parliament passed in the 7th year of Queen Anne, which is dedicated to St. Philip; a charity-school, wherein are maintained and taught upwards of fifty boys and girls; and a free grammar-school, founded and handsomely endowed by king Edward VI. now rebuilt in a stately and commodious form.

EXPLANATION of the VIEW.

1 Deretend chapel.—2 Mr. Richard's house.—3 St. Martin's church.—4 The Market house.—5 Easy Hill, Mr. Baskerville's.—6 The free-school.—7 The tea warehouse.—8 Mr. Cooper's windmill.—9 St. Philip's church.—10 The river Rea.—11 Mr. Cooper's house and water mill.—12 The steel works.—13 The new chapel.

14 The

—14 The brass works.—15 The road to Vauxhall.—16 The workhouse.—17 The station where this drawing was taken, near the London road.

LETTER to a LADY, on the Death of her Mother.

Dear Madam,

**A** S I have the greatest regard for you, I cannot hear of your being in trouble, without participating in some measure with you; therefore take the liberty (and hope you'll pardon me) of desiring you not to give way to immoderate grief, for the misfortune which has lately befallen you, as you are sensible fate deals alike by all, and there is no state exempt from death and sorrow, for man was born to labour, grieve and die.

And as fortitude and patience are the greatest marks of a good christian, which I am fully sensible you are, I flatter myself you will bear up against your misfortune, with all the resolution you are mistress of, and resign yourself intirely to the will of your Maker, who for some wise reasons has permitted this stroke to fall upon you. Consider, Madam, self-preservation is the first law of nature, therefore you are not to fling away your own life, grieving for that which cannot be recalled; and tho' I am sensible persons of the best sense feel both joy and sorrow in the most exquisite degree, yet we are not to suffer it to get such hold of us as to destroy ourselves; for it is by the delicate frame of nature as it is by a watch, a violent shock puts the springs out of order and stops the motion, and tho' it may be again set a moving, yet it never recovers its former exactness. Just such are the effects of grief upon the human body, it very often gives nature such violent shocks as are never recovered; therefore, dear Madam, dry up your tears, and grieve no longer. You know we are forbidden to grieve for the dead; and tho' I own it too hard an injunction for mortals, yet we are to bear up against it, as much as we can, to shew we are not unworthy the name of christians. Thus, Madam, I have given you my thoughts on this melancholy occasion, and hope you will pardon this freedom, as nothing but a sincere regard could have induced me to it.

G—n—h, Kent, I am, Madam,  
March 15, 1753. Yours, &c.

Two Questions, by E. JOHNSON of Hull.

**Q**UEST. 1. It is required to determine the greatest parabola that can be inscribed in a circle, whose radius is December, 1753.

equal to the length of a pendulum which vibrates as many times in a minute as it is inches in length?

**QUEST. 2.** What curve is that, whose indefinite quadrature is expressed by  $\frac{x^2}{a}$ ?

**A** A remarkable Case of a Man born deaf: From TEMPLEMAN'S Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

**M**R. Felibien, a member of the academy of inscriptions, hath sent an account to the academy of sciences, of a singular event, perhaps never before heard of, that hath just happened at Chartres.

**A** young man between 23 and 24 years old, a tradesman's son, deaf and dumb from his birth, began all of a sudden to speak, to the great amazement of the whole town. They learnt from him, that three or four months before, he had heard the sound of bells, and had been extremely surpris'd at this new and unknown sensation. After this there had come away a kind of water from his left ear, and he heard perfectly with both ears: He continued those three or four months to listen without saying any thing, accustomed himself to repeat aside the words that he heard, and confirming himself in the pronunciation, and in the ideas affixed to the words. At length he thought himself in a condition to break silence, and he made known that he spoke, though it was yet but very imperfectly. Able divines soon enquired of him concerning his past state, and their principal questions were concerning God, the soul, and the moral good and evil of actions. He did not appear to have carried his thoughts so far: Although he was born of Catholic parents, was used to be present at mass, was instructed to make the sign of the cross, and to kneel with the countenance of a man at devotion, he had never joined to all that any intention, nor comprehended what others joined to it: He did not very distinctly know what death was, and had never reflected on it: He led a life purely animal, entirely taken up with those objects that immediately struck his senses, and with the few ideas that he received by his eyes: He did not even infer from the comparing those ideas all that one would think he might have inferred. This was not owing to his not having naturally a good understanding; but the understanding of a man, deprived of the commerce of others, is so little exercised, and so little cultivated, that he thinks no more than what he is indispensably forced to by external objects; the great fund of the ideas of men is in their reciprocal commerce.

## A DIALOGUE,

Sung by Mr. LOWE and Miss STEPHENSON.

Colin.

Dear Phillis, sweet girl, be now kind to my pain, Nor  
suffer me longer to court you in vain, And I'll love you sincerely for  
ever, And I'll love you sincerely for ever, And I'll

Phillis.

love you sincerely for ever. Ah Colin, my heart was about  
to comply, But what my hope wishes my fears will deny. I can

Colin.

Phillis.

Colin.

never be yours. What never? No never, I can never be yours. What

Phillis.

never? No never, I ne'er can be yours.

Colin.

Colin. Fye, Phillis, how can you still  
trifle with love?

way with your fears, and my passion  
approve,

When I tell you I'll love you for ever.

Phillis. Fye, Colin! how can you still  
tease me in vain,

hen I told you before, and I tell you  
again,

I can never be yours.

Colin. What never, &c.

Colin. Then adieu to all joy, my heart  
sure will break,

If my Phillis denies what I fondly did  
seek

I can never be happy, no never.

Phillis. Then away with my doubts, I  
will fondly believe,

That Colin his Phillis will never deceive;  
That Colin will love me

Colin. For ever.

Phillis. You never, sure never will leave  
me.

Colin. No never,

But. No never will leave you, no never.

## A New COUNTRY DANCE

We'll all be Merry.



The three first couple take hands and draw till the first couple be in the third couples  
places —, all six foot it and turn in a ring quite round —, the first couple lead up to  
the top all follow —; foot it and cast off right and left quite round —; the first man  
cast it to the second and third woman at the same time, and turn all three —, the  
first woman foot it to the second and third man, and turn all three, then of their own  
aces —, cross over two couple —, right and left half round, and turn the top couple  
the first couple be in the second couples places —.

## Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1753.

### R U S.

Imitation of Milton's Measure in l' Allegro  
and il Penferoso.

Flumina amans sylvasq; inglorius VIRG.

Sollicitant alii remis freti ceca —  
— penetrant aulæ et limina regum.

HENCE vanity and noise,  
Hence empty pride and loose im-  
pertinence,

And ye tinseled toys  
That into folly's snares betray the sense;  
To the smoky town,  
Where low'ring hang th' unremov'd  
clouds of night,  
And scarcely Cynthia's bright  
beams thro' the tainted air a tim'rous ray,  
Returning the sickly day  
O'er mansions dark that wear a joyless  
frown.

Welcome, peace, sweet smiling maid!  
And innocence in white array'd;  
O Liberty, who clears the swain,  
And smelking plenty in thy train;

And nature dress'd with careless pride,  
Leading gay fancy by her side:  
Hail! hail! to thee, staid solitude,  
Hail! goddess; let none else intrude,  
While as the morn from th' eastern clime  
Advancing o'er the peary rime  
Rolls the gold-breaking clouds away,  
And sheds abroad the new-born day:  
With thee retir'd from mortal eyes  
My soul to distant regions flies;  
The moral or the physick page,  
Th' Achaian or Hesperian sage,  
Or those that bless a modern age,  
In this devoted silent hour  
Unlock rich wisdom's wondrous store.

Welcome, ye goodly plants, so fair,  
That erst have been my tender care,  
Thro' whom a troop of zephyrs kind  
Soft breathe the gentle-warbling wind,  
Or waft to yonder neighb'ring bower  
The fragrance of each woodbine flower;  
That bower a calm and cool retreat,  
From July's flaming noontide heat;

4 C 2

Where

Where with trim madrigal of Gay,  
Or rural Spencer's simple lay,  
I lull into a peaceful rest  
The roving passions of my breast.

Oft winding thro' the mazy shade,  
By those wide branching beeches made,  
I seek an hollow sunless dale,  
Or the more spacious woodland vale,  
Where herds retiring from the blaze,  
Raging without, in shelter graze:  
The incense-breathing kine that pass,  
The living verdure of the grass,  
The rush-fring'd rill that curls along,  
The lark that chaunts his airy song,  
Conspire at once to please my sight,  
And wrap my senses in delight.  
See! see beneath yon hawthorn shade  
Fair Phillis with her Damon laid;  
Their eyes the softest joys impart,  
Looking the wishes of their heart:  
When with a kiss he plights his troth,  
Its influence calls sweet blushes forth:  
The west thus breathes upon the spring,  
Thus does his breath her roses bring.

Sometimes to the field I go,  
Where damsels rang'd in goodly show  
Spread amidst a fragrant stream  
Fresh clover to the rip'ning gleam;  
Or thro' the vists's lengthen'd way  
Up yonder high brow'd hill I stray;  
Where in the rustick tow'r reclin'd  
The opening views dilate my mind;  
The planted close, the enamel'd ground,  
The various objects scatter'd round:  
Here church, a village, and a green,  
There the rang'd mountains shut the scene.  
Mine eyes still fed with fresh delight  
Thro' meads in flow'ry mantle dight  
Trace the smooth —la's winding stream,  
Where lightly sports the sunny beam;  
While slow by willow rows he wanders  
Wantonly hiding his meanders  
Among the reeds that round him throng,  
Who, as he gently glides along,  
Aye wave their shaggy locks and nod,  
Courteously bowing to the god.

Soon as th' eve-bird from hazel spray  
Gins lull to sleep the drowsy day,  
And twilight on his saffron wing  
Bears in the sober evening,  
On some green bank retir'd from care  
I list to the jingling bells from far:  
The peal now runs along the skies,  
Now in the sportive breezes dies,  
Returning in a flood of sound,  
The woods then tremble all around.

Oft rapt in thought and flow I rove  
Darkling amidst the serious grove;  
Where silence sits in solemn state,  
While list'ning horrors round her wait:  
Save when rude Auster's gusty breeze  
Runs growling o'er the clashing trees;  
Or distant crow of chanticlear,  
Or show'ring leaves arouse my ear;

• *Night Thoughts.*

Or the mystick scream of owl,  
Or the mastiff's midnight howl,  
Startles the lost forgetting soul.  
Here meditating I digest,  
As holy passions fill the breast,  
Thy sable-mantled \* muse, O Young,  
Or, sov'reign Milton, thy fam'd song †,  
Majestick fraught with power divine  
T'instruct and charm; whose glowing line  
Clads the almighty King in arms,  
All heav'n resounding with alarms;  
Far from the world, far from controul,  
Shakespear possesses all my soul;  
Whilst in imagination's eye  
Hamlet's pale ghost stalks ghastly by.  
Hark! a voice runs thro' the air,  
A voice which bids the world prepare:  
'Twas this perplext the Theban † king,  
As Dryden's tragick muse doth sing:  
'Twas this appall'd Macbeth of yore,  
And bad good Duncan sleep no more:  
This voice affrights the guilty still,  
Still, still foreruns the murther's will:  
But he that wears a conscience clear,  
To virtue's steady rules sincere,  
Undaunted listens to the sound  
And bids the busy shapes dance round,  
While all alone, unvext by folly,  
He dares be pleas'd with melancholy.

When sleep his timely dew doth shed,  
No hideous phantoms haunt my bed,  
But led by Morpheus' magick train  
I lightly skim the surgy main:  
Or seated in Elysian bowers  
Bedeck my Sylvia with May flowers,  
As on her breast the zephyrs play,  
And am'rous pant their soul away;  
While she with more than modern ease  
Descants on virtue's eloquence;  
(When beauty pleads the golden cause  
Her lesson more attention draws,  
Than all the labour-gather'd rules  
Sought in philosophy and schools.)  
Or on fantastick pinions bore  
Thro' the vast realms of air I soar,  
Up Parnass' fruitful hill I climb,  
Run o'er the day a second time,  
Then tell, perhaps, my dream in rhyme.

*An ALLEGORY, attempting to explain*

A mingled wreath of fruits and flowers  
entwines. [hue,

Her robe, with every motion changing  
Flows down in plenteous foldings, and  
conceals

Her secret footsteps from the eyes of men.  
Lift! lift! what harmony, what heavenly  
sounds [\* Pan,

Enchant my ravish'd ear? 'Tis ancient  
Who on his seven-fold pipe, to the rapt  
foul

Conveys the fancy'd music of the spheres.  
See, by his strains the elements inspir'd,  
Join in mysterious work; their motions  
led

By † active fire, in windings intricate,  
But not perplex, nor vague. And who  
are they?

What pair obeying in alternate rounds  
The tuneful melody? Majestic ones,  
And grave, lifting her awful forehead,  
moves

In shadowy silence, borne on raven wings,  
Which, waving to the measur'd sounds,  
beat time.

A veil obscures her face; a sable stole,  
Bedeck'd with sparkling gems, conceals  
her form; [brow.

And wreaths of bending poppy crown her  
The other, rais'd on swan-like spreading  
plumes,

Glides gayly on; a milk-white robe invests  
His frame transparent; in his azure eyes  
Dwells brightness; while around his ra-  
diant head,

A shining glory paints his flying robe,  
With all the colours of the watry bow.

Proceeding now, in more majestic steps,  
The varying seasons join the mystic train.  
In all the blooming hues of florid youth,  
Gay Spring advances smiling: on her  
head [buds,

A flow'ry chaplet, mixt with verdant  
Sheds aromatic fragrance thro' the air;  
While little Zephyrs, breathing wanton  
gales,

Before her flutter, turning back to gaze,  
With looks enamour'd, on her lovely  
face. [bearded ears

Summer succeeds, crown'd with the  
Of ripening harvest; in her hand she  
bears

A shining sickle; on her glowing cheek  
The fervent heat paints deep a rosy blush:  
Her thin light garment, waving with the  
wind,

Flows loosely from her bosom, and reveals

To the pleas'd eye the beauties of her  
form. [lap

Then follows Autumn, bearing in her  
The blushing fruits, which summer's sul-  
try breath [wreath

Had mellow'd to her hand. A clustering  
Of purple grapes, half hid with spreading  
leaves, [locks

Adorns her brow. Her dew-besprinkled  
Begin to fall, her bending shoulders sink,  
And active vigour leaves her sober steps.  
Winter creeps on, shrivel'd with chilling  
cold; [beard

Bald his white crown, upon his silver  
Shines the hoar frost, and ices depend.  
Rigid and stern his melancholy face;  
Shivering he walks, his joints benumm'd  
and stiff; [trunk.

And wraps in northern furs his wither'd  
And now, great Nature pointing to the  
train [bine,

Her heaven-directed hand, they all com-  
In measur'd figures, and mysterious  
rounds, [the sound

To weave the mazy dance; while to  
Of Pan's immortal pipe, the goddess  
join'd [muse,

Her voice harmonious; and the listening  
Admiring, caught the wonders of her †  
theme. [“ and good!

“ To God, supreme Creator! great  
“ All-wise, almighty parent of the  
“ world! [“ love,

“ In choral symphonies of praise and  
“ Let all the powers of nature raise the  
“ song!

‘ The watry signs forsaking, see, the sun,  
‘ Great father of the vegetable tribes,  
‘ Darts from the ram his all-enlivening  
‘ ray. [‘ yielding breast

‘ When now the genial warmth earth's  
‘ Unfolds. Her latent salts, sulphureous  
‘ oils, [‘ pel,

‘ And air, and water mixt; attract, re-  
‘ And raise prolific ferment. Lo! at  
‘ length

‘ The vital principle begins to wake:  
‘ Th' emulgent fibres, stretching round  
‘ the root, [‘ convey'd

‘ Seek their terrestrial nurture; which,  
‘ In limpid currents thro' th' ascending  
‘ tubes, [‘ cells,

‘ And strain'd and filter'd in their secret  
‘ To its own nature every different plant  
‘ Assimilating changes. Awful Heaven!

‘ How wondrous is thy work! To thee!  
‘ to thee!

‘ Myste-

\* Mythologists have thought the universal nature of things to be signify'd by this god; and that his pipe, composed of seven reeds, was the symbol of the seven planets, which they say make the harmony of the spheres. † According to Dr. Boerhaave and other modern philosophers, all the motion in nature arises from fire; and taking that away, all things would become fixt and immovable: Fluids would become solid; a man would barden into a statue; and the very air would cohere into a firm and rigid mass. ‡ The philosophy of this hymn is built on that experimental foundation, laid by the learned and ingenious Dr. Hales, in his Vegetable Statics.

"Mysterious power belongs: Summer's  
   'sierce heat  
 "Increasing, rarifies the ductile juice,  
 "See, from the root, and from the bark  
   'imbib'd,  
 "Th' elastic air impels the rising sap.  
 "Swift thro' the stem, thro' every branch-  
   'ing arm, [ ' flows,  
 "And smaller shoot, the vivid moisture  
 "Protruding from their buds the opening  
   'leaves: [ ' flows out  
 "Whence, as ordain'd, th' expiring air  
 "In copious exhalations; and from  
   "whence  
 "Its noblest principles the plant inhales.  
   'See! see! the shooting verdure spreads  
   'around! [ ' scene!  
 "Ye sons of men, with rapture view the  
 "On hill and dale, on meadow, field, and  
   'grove, [ ' light to dark,  
 "Cloath'd in soft mingling shades from  
 "The wandering eye delighted roves un-  
   'tir'd. [ ' na's blooms,  
 "The hawthorn's whitening bush, Pomo-  
 "And Flora's pencil o'er th' enamel'd  
   'green, [ ' gale  
 "The varying scenes enrich. Hence every  
 "Breathes odours, every Zephyr from his  
   'wings [ ' trees, from shrubs,  
 "Wasting new fragrances; borne from  
 "Borne from the yellow cowslip, violet  
   'blue, [ ' ing rose,  
 "From deep carnations, from the blush-  
 "From every flower and aromatic herb  
 "In grateful mixtures. Hence ambrosial  
   'fruits [ ' grape,  
 "Yield their delicious flavours. The sweet  
 "The mulberry's cooling juice, the lus-  
   'cious plumb,  
 "The healthful apple, the dissolving peach,  
 "And thy rich nectar, many-flavour'd  
   'pine. [ ' man!  
 "These are the gracious gifts, O favour'd  
 "These, these, to thee the gracious gifts  
   'of heav'n, [ ' light!  
 "A world of beauty, wonder, and de-  
   "good! [ " world!  
 "All-wise, almighty parent of the  
 "In-choral symphonies of praise and  
   "love, [ " the strain.  
 "Let all the powers of nature clothe

Nanny of the Vale of WESTERHAM,  
 KENT.

I.  
 YE sacred nine, inspire my soul,  
   'Auspicious, hear my tale,  
 "Whilst I in verse the charms rehearse  
   Of Nanny of the vale.

a.  
 The azure flowers that blow in May,  
 At sight of her look pale,  
 They fade and pine, their charms resign  
 To Nanny of the vale.

3.  
 Let rakes, despising virtuous love,  
 At wedlock's fetters rail,  
 They'd soon forget the town coquet  
 For Nanny of the vale.

4.  
 A garland I compos'd, whose scents  
 Impregn the western gale,  
 With myrtle gay, and cheerful bay  
 For Nanny of the vale.

5.  
 Grant me, kind heaven, with her to live,  
 Who can my mind regale,  
 Each place to me would cheerful be  
 With Nanny of the vale.

PROLOGUE and EPILOGUE to the new  
 Tragedy of BOADICIA, by Mr.  
*Glover*, lately acted with Applause at the  
 Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. (See our  
 last, p. 494.)

PROLOGUE. Spoken by Mr. Mossor.

BESIDE his native Thames our poet long  
 Hath hung his silent harp, and hush'd his  
   'song, [ ' state,  
 Kind commerce whisper'd, "See my blissful  
 "And to no smiles but mine resign thy fate.  
 "Beneath the pregnant branches rest awhile,  
 "Which by my culture spread this favour'd  
   "isle;  
 "On that fair tree the fruits of ev'ry coast,  
 "All, which the Ganges and the Volga boast,  
 "All, which the sun's luxuriant beam  
   "supplies,  
 "Or fiercely ripens under frozen skies,  
 "In mix'd variety of growth arise.  
 "The copious leaves henceforth diffuse,  
 "Which on affliction drops restoring dew,  
 "And birds of hope among the loaded sprays  
 "Tune with enchantment their alluring  
   "lays [ " raise.  
 "To cease dependance and th' inactive  
 "Rest here, she cry'd, and smiling time again  
 "May string thy lyre, and I approve the  
   "strain.

At length his muse from exile he recalls,  
 Urg'd by his patrons in Augusta's walls.  
 These generous traders, who alike sustain  
 Their nation's glory on th' obedient main,  
 And bounteous raise affliction's drooping train.  
 They, who benignant to his toils afford  
 Their soothing favour, bowe his muse re-  
   'stor'd.

They in her future fame will justly share,  
 But her disgrace herself must singly bear;  
 Calm hours of learned leisure they have given,  
 And could no more, for genius is from heav'n.

To open now her long bid roll she tries,  
 When vary'd forms of pictur'd passions rise.  
 Revenge and pride their furies first unfold,  
 By artless virtue fatally controul'd.  
 Scenes wrought with gentler pencils then succeed,  
 Where love persuades a faithful wife to bleed;  
   "if bare,

Where, join'd to publick cares, domestick woe  
Is seen from manly fortitude to flow.  
But if her colours mock the candid eye  
By spurious tincts, unmix'd with nature's dye,  
Ye friendly hands, restrain your fruitless aid,  
And with just censure let her labours fade.

EPILOGUE. Spoken by Mr. HAYARD.

NOW we have shewn the fatal fruits of  
sinne,

A baro bleeding with a virtuous wife,  
A field of war embro'd with nation's gore,  
Which to the dust the hopes of Albion bore,  
If weak description, and the languid flow  
Of strains unequal to this theme of woe  
Have fail'd to move the sympathizing breast,  
And no soft eyes their melting sense express;  
Not all the wit, this after scene might share,  
Can give success, where our refus'd a tear;  
Much less, if haply still the poet's art  
Hath stol'n persuaſive to the feeling heart,  
Will be with fancy's wanton hand efface  
From gen'rous minds compassion's pleasing trace,  
Nor from their thoughts, while pensive they  
pursue

This maze of sorrow, snatch the moral clue:  
If yet to him those pow'rs of sacred song  
To melt the heart, and raise the mind belong,  
Dar'd he to hope, this sketch of early youth  
Might stand ib'ward of nature and of truth:  
Encourag'd thus, hereafter might he soar  
With double strength, and loftier scenes explore,  
And following fortune through her various wiles,  
Shew struggling virtue, dress'd in tears, or  
smiles;

Perhaps his grateful labours would requite  
With frequent off'rings one propitious night.

PROLOGUE to the ROMAN RE-  
VENGE, a Tragedy, by the late  
AARON HILL, Esq; acted at Bath.

TELL me, ye matchless fair! Ye fearless  
brave!

Is there one Briton—born to be a slave?  
No.—While your prince half Europe's rights  
maintains,

Nor souls, nor bodies, Love, can stoop to chains.  
Angels, and Englishmen, like homage pay,  
Bow, but from love,—and, but by choice  
obey.

Loyal, to reason's rights, not slavery's Awe,  
The sons of freedom serve the kings of law;  
Act, with no clogs on sense, no clouds on art,  
But let in truth's whole light, to clear the heart.

Such, once, was Rome—to strength, not  
luxury, train'd:

Then liberty was hers, and virtue reign'd:  
Suse, in her own felt power, and bluntly  
brave,

She scorn'd alike to be—or make—a slave.  
No puny popeling, yet, man's birth-right stolet  
For, to th' invaded empire—of the soul!

Plain, prideless rule bound short ambition's pleas  
But left thought, art, faith, hope, and con-  
science free.

Far other fame was hers, when church-craft  
Then, every cherub's face, with gall, was  
stain'd:

Sweet-ey'd religion, sow'rd, by priestly leaven,  
Frown'd on pale peace—and shook her keys  
at heaven.

More than her Maker's rights, she found too  
And marmar'd; that his grants cou'd give—  
but ALL:

Wild, inconsistent, blasphemous, and vain,  
Revers'd God's laws—to propagate his reigns  
Her creeds taught curses.—Her proud schools  
debate,

Nothing, but fool, a flattery, 'scap'd her hate.  
She lov'd obedience,—but she lov'd it blind:  
And, safer to subdue, debas'd mankind.  
No pardon, there, let Britain's sins presume;  
Freedom, and truth, are HERETICKS—at  
Rome.

Religion's dark'ners will no reverence feel  
For faith, that bears no craft, and blinds no  
zeal:

Learning, uncurb'd by cant; Truth, wash'd  
An earth, that reasons—and a heaven that  
smiles:

Homage, that no sedition can betray,  
Yet liberty that laughs at lawless sway.

Such had the world's vain mistress, then,  
been fram'd, [claim'd];  
When this night's story Rome's attention  
Freedom had nurs'd no son to blast her reign,  
And Cæsar had a soul, without one stain.

AN EVENING CONTEMPLATION in a Col-  
lege, being a PARODY on The Elegy in  
a Country Church-Yard \*. By another  
Gentleman of Cambridge.

THE curfew tolls the hour of closing  
gates, [key,  
With jarring sound the porter turns the  
Then in his dreary mansion slumb'ring  
waits,

And slowly, sternly quits it—tho' for me.

Now shine the spires beneath the paly  
moon, [reign,

And thro' the cloyster peace and silence  
Save where some fidler scrapes a drowsy  
tune,

Or copious bowls inspire a jovial strain:  
Save that in yonder cobweb-mantled  
room,

Where lies a student in profound repose,  
Oppress'd with ale, wide-echos thro' the  
gloom

The droning music of his vocal nose.

Within those walls, where thro' the  
glimm'ring shade [heap,

Appear the pamphlets in a mold'ring  
Each in his narrow bed till morning laid,  
The peaceful fellows of the college sleep.

The

\* See Lond. Mag. for 1751, p. 134.



The tinkling bell proclaiming early  
 pray'rs,  
 The noisy servants rattling o'er their head,  
 The calls of business, and domestic  
 cares,

Ne'er rouse these sleepers from their  
 downy bed.

No chatt'ring females crowd their so-  
 No dread have they of discord and of  
 strife;

Unknown the names of husband and of  
 Unfelt the plagues of matrimonial life.

Oft have they bask'd along the sunny  
 walls,

Oft have the benches bow'd beneath their so-  
 How jocund are their looks when dinner  
 calls!

How smoke the cutlets on their crowded  
 O let not temp'rance too - disdainful  
 hear

How long our feasts, how long our din-  
 Nor let the fair with a contemptuous  
 sneer

On these unmarried men reflections cast!  
 The splendid fortune and the beauteous  
 face

(Themselves confess it and their fires be-  
 Too soon are caught by scarlet and by  
 lace:

These sons of science shine in black alone.  
 Forgive, ye fair, th' involuntary fault,  
 If these no feats of gayety display,  
 Where thro' proud Ranelagh's wide echo-  
 ing vault

Melodious Frañ trills her quav'ring lay.  
 Say, is the sword well suited to the  
 band,

Does'broider'd coat agree with sable gown,  
 Can Dresden's laces shade a churchman's  
 hand,

Or learning's vot'ries ape the beaux of  
 Perhaps in these time-tort'ring walls  
 reside

Some who were once the darlings of the  
 Some who of old could taste and fash-  
 ions guide,

Controul the manager and awe the play'r.  
 But science now has fill'd their vacant  
 mind

With Rome's rich spoils and truth's ex-  
 Fir'd them with transports of a nobler  
 kind,

And bade them slight all females—but  
 Full many a lark, high-tow'ring to the  
 sky,

Unheard, unheeded greets th' approach of  
 Full many a star, unseen by mortal eye,  
 With twink'ling lustre glimmers thro' the  
 night.

Some future Herring, that with daunt-  
 Rebellion's torrent shall like him oppose;  
 Some mute, some thoughtless Hardwicke  
 here may rest,  
 Some Pelham, dreadful to his country's

From prince and people to command  
 applause,  
 'Midst ermin'd peers to guide the high de-  
 To shield Britannia's and religion's laws,  
 And steer with steady course the helm of  
 state,

Fate yet forbids; nor circumscribes  
 Their growing virtues, but their crimes  
 confines;

Forbids in freedom's veil t' insult the  
 Beneath her mask to hide the worst de-  
 signs,

To fill the madding crowd's perverted  
 With "penions, taxes, marriages, and  
 "Jews;"

Or shut the gates of heav'n on lost man-  
 And wrest their darling hopes, their fu-  
 ture views.

Far from the giddy town's tumultuous  
 Their wishes yet have never learn'd to  
 stray;

Content and happy in a single life  
 They keep the noiseless tenor of their  
 way.

Ev'n now their books from cobwebs  
 Inclos'd by doors of glass, in Doric style,  
 On fluted pillars rais'd, with bronzes  
 deck'd,

They claim the passing tribute of a smile.  
 Oft are the authors' names, tho' richly  
 bound,

Mis-spelt by blund'ring binders' want of  
 And many a catalogue is strow'd around,  
 To tell th' admiring guest what books are  
 there.

For who, to thoughtless ignorance a  
 Neglects to hold short dalliance with a  
 book?

Who there but wishes to prolong his stay,  
 And on those cases casts a ling'ring look?

Reports attract the lawyer's parking  
 eyes,

Novels lord Fopling and Sir Plume re-  
 For songs and plays the voice of beauty  
 cries,

And sense and nature Grandison desire.  
 For thee, who mindful of thy lov'd  
 compeers

Dost in these lines their artless tales relate,  
 If chance, with prying search, in future  
 years,

Some antiquarian shall enquire thy fate,  
 Haply some friend may shake his hoary  
 head

And say, 'Each morn, unkill'd by frosts,  
 'With hose ungarter'd, o'er yon turf  
 'bed,

'To reach the chapel are the palms be-  
 'There in the arms of that lethargic  
 'chair

'Which rears its moth-devoured back so  
 'At noon he quaff'd three glasses to the  
 'fair,

'And por'd upon the news with curious  
 'Now

Now by the fire, engag'd in serious  
 ' talk [ ' stand ;  
 Or mirthful converse, would he loit'ring  
 Then in the garden chose a sunny walk,  
 Or launch'd the polish'd bowl with  
 ' steady hand ; [ ' of pray'r,  
 One morn we miss'd him at the hour  
 Beside the fire, and on his fav'rite green ;  
 Another came, nor yet within the chair,  
 Nor yet at bowls, nor chapel was he  
 ' seen : [ ' b'ring shire  
 The next we heard that in a neigh-  
 That day to church he led a blushing  
 ' bride ; [ ' fear  
 A nymph, whose snowy vest and maiden  
 Improv'd her beauty while the knot was  
 ' ty'd. [ ' remov'd,  
 Now by his patron's bounteous care  
 He roves enraptur'd thro' the fields of  
 ' Kent ;  
 Yet ever mindful of the place he lov'd,  
 Read here the letter which he lately  
 ' sent.'

The LETTER.

" In rural innocence secure I dwell,  
 " Alike to fortune and to fame unknown ;  
 " Approving conscience cheers my hum-  
 " ble cell, [ " own.  
 " And social quiet marks me for her  
 " Next to the blessings of religious  
 " truth  
 " Two gifts my endless gratitude engage ;  
 " A wife, the joy and transport of my  
 " youth, [ " age.  
 " Now, with a son, the comfort of my  
 " Seek not to draw me from this kind  
 " retreat, [ " move ;  
 " In loftier spheres unfit, untaught to  
 " Content with calm, domestic life,  
 " where meet [ " of love."  
 " The smiles of friendship and the sweets

*Occasioned by the late MARRIAGE of a  
 YOUNG LADY out of Essex, now settled  
 with her Spouse at St. Ives. By a late  
 Admirer.*

D—A at last resigns her timorous  
 hand,  
 Till now reluctant to the nuptial band :  
 Hail, happy consort of the blooming  
 bride !  
 Hail, gentle charmer, to his bed ally'd !  
 Envy'd spectators of the faithful pair,  
 Gaze o'er the beauties of the virtuous  
 fair : [bright,  
 There in one point, with center'd lustre  
 The rays of virtue, beauty, sense unite ;  
 These climes awhile the lucid object  
 cheers, [spheres.  
 Too soon the sets and shines in distant  
 Abandon'd I survey the lone retreats,  
 The solemn Rookwood \* walls, and jew-  
 capt seats,  
 December, 1753.

\* Rookwood-Hall in Essex, where the lady resided last summer. † Queen Elizabeth's room,  
 but fronts the east. ‡ A tall cypress before the house.

Forget my absent steps, and musing stray,  
 Where penfive melancholy marks the ti-  
 lent way. [dome ?

Ah ! where's the sun that gild'd late the  
 Aurora waiting on the royal room † ?

Summer, while D—a stay'd, provok'd  
 her stay, [were gay.

When D—a smil'd, the groves and springs  
 Pleas'd Phoebus shot a warmer, genial  
 fire.

Bid nature revel, and ev'n Sk—s desire.  
 But nature droops, since D—a's fled the  
 green,

And hoary winter dares deform the scene,  
 Winds, rains, and storms intrude ; the  
 cypress ‡ there [fair,

Ruffles aloud, and mourns the parting  
 Nor wit, nor jocund fancy cheers the  
 place, [race.

O'ercastr with Rooding swains, an iron

On the Death of a Lady's SQUIRREL.

O H little Scug ! lie gently, earth,  
 For he was gentle from his birth :  
 Ah cruel death ! was such a prey,  
 So small, so trifling, tho' so gay,  
 Worthy thy pow'r ? Ah cruel death !  
 Why hast thou robb'd poor Scug of breath ?  
 Poor Scug ! thou prettiest thing that e'er  
 With blithsome sportings sooth'd the  
 fair ;

How oft I've seen the wanton rove  
 Unquestion'd thro' the seats of love !  
 How oft my Lucy to delight  
 Play o'er thy tricks ! at noon, at night  
 Poor Scug had always something new,  
 And yet 'twas something pretty too :  
 But, oh ! he's gone, his tricks are o'er ;  
 And pretty Scug can please no more.

For all thy pleasantries now past  
 (Oh ! that they could not ever last !)  
 Accept these numbers, nor refuse  
 The grateful off'ring of the muse.  
 I, pretty, little, tiny thing,  
 Could give no more unto a king.  
 Lucy, each morn, upon thy bier  
 Shall drop (O precious gem ! ) a tear.  
 Oxon. Trin. Coll.

EXTEMPORE : On a Drawing of the Coun-  
 tress of Hertford's, afterwards Dutches of  
 Somerset.

THIS piece to latest times when  
 shown,  
 Hertford, shall dignify your own ;  
 Where as a visitor you-came,  
 Just shew'd yourself, and left your  
 name.

So, Prior says, some years ago,  
 Apelles left his name at Co.  
 Learn hence, ye nymphs of Britain's  
 isle,

How Hertford writes, and mark her style,  
 4 D T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

WE had an account from Bristol, that on Sunday, Nov. 25, one Jonas Levi, a travelling Jew, was found barbarously murdered between Abergavenny and Crickhoel, in Monmouthshire; and his box plundered of almost all his goods. It appeared he was strangled, a belt being girt and buckled exceeding tight round his neck, and that afterwards his brains were beat out, two large stakes out of the hedge lying by him, as also several pieces of his skull. His box was left by him, being plundered of all the plate, except one tea-spoon and a piece of another: Some hard-ware likewise was left in it. His pockets were turned out, and all his money gone. The value of his plate and money is imagined to be worth upwards of 100*l*. The coroner sat on the body where it was found, and the jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder: And in order to bring to justice the perpetrator of it, the Jews residing in Bristol promised a reward of 20*l*. to any person that shall apprehend the murderer, so he be convicted of the same; to be paid by the clerk of the synagogue.—Towards the end of the month we were informed, that the inhuman villain was taken and committed.

On Nov. 30, William Alexander, Esq; citizen and tallow-chandler, was unanimously elected alderman of Cordwainers ward, in the room of Edward Ironside, Esq; the late lord-mayor, deceased.

The same day the anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 35th year of her age.

MONDAY, May 3.

Jackson and Edgell being ordered to be transported for life, the seven other malefactors condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Horneblow, Shields, Hailley, Clark, French, Fairbrother and Sullivan. (See their several crimes in our Mag. for October last, p. 484.)

The same day, at a general court of the free British fishery, his royal highness the prince of Wales was re-elected governor, as was Mr. alderman Bethell president, and Mr. alderman Janßen vice president.

TUESDAY, 4.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Rawlinson,

Esq; the new lord-mayor, with the court of aldermen, preceded by the worshipful company of grocers, of which his lordship is a member, proceeded in a grand manner (his lordship's coach being drawn by six horses adorn'd with ribbons) from Guildhall to Tower-hill, where he was sworn into his high office before the Rt. Hon. earl Cornwallis, constable of the Tower; as is usual when a lord-mayor dies, and the courts are not sitting. (See p. 533.)

FRIDAY, 7.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, John Hamilton was capitally convicted for the robbery and murder of lord Harrington's cook, (see p. 437.) and received sentence immediately according to the late act.

SATURDAY, 8.

Mr. John Bell was tried at the same sessions upon an indictment for high-treason, for having in his custody a press for coinage, against the statute of the 8th and 9th of K. William; and several questions of law of great consequence arising, Mr. Bell was, by consent of the attorney-general, of council for the crown, and Mr. Davy, of council for the defendant, found guilty, but subject to the opinion of the twelve judges, and the judgment to be respited accordingly. The council for the crown were Mr. attorney and solicitor-general, Mr. Banks, Mr. Ord, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Williams; and for the defendant, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Gascoyne.

MONDAY, 10.

Hamilton, abovementioned, for the murder of lord Harrington's cook, was this day executed at Tyburn, and his body delivered to the surgeons, pursuant to his sentence. He died a Roman catholic, and denied the robbery and murder to the last.

The same day the sessions ended, when the 8 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. Dennis Neal, for robbing John Rixton, near the Foundling-Hospital; John Mason and Joseph Welch, for robbing John Humphrys of a watch and one guinea, near Islington; Robert Keys and Grace Granett, for robbing William Nash of about 30*s*. near Coldbath-Fields; John Smith, for horse-stealing; Stephen Barnes, for breaking the dwelling-house of John Purford, and stealing a guinea; and Richard Hutton, for returning from transportation.

TUES-

TUESDAY, 11.

A LIST of the 26 Persons appointed Trustees of the British Museum (late Sir Hans Sloane's) in the Act of parliament for that purpose. (See p. 44, 89, 101, 193.)

Archb. of Canterbury, lord high chancellor or lord keeper, lord high treasurer or first commissioner of the treasury, lord president of the council, lord privy seal, lord high admiral or first commissioner of the admiralty, lord steward of his majesty's household, lord chamberlain, ditto, bishop of London, the two secretaries of state, speaker of the house of commons, chancellor of the exchequer, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, master of the rolls, chief justice of the Common Pleas, attorney-general, solicitor-general, president of the royal society, president of the college of physicians. *All above for the time being.* Charles lord Cadogan, Hans Stanley, Esq; Samuel Burrows, Esq; Thomas Hart, Esq; William duke of Portland, Edward earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

The archbishop, the lord chancellor, and the speaker of the house of commons, have the nomination of all the officers, assistants, and servants.

A considerable number of the above-mentioned trustees met this day at the Cockpit, and, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, elected the following 15 persons additional trustees, viz. Archibald duke of Argyll, Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord Charles Cavendish, Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham, Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; Sir George Lyttleton, Bart. William Sloane, Esq; James West, Esq; Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Charles Grey, Esq; William Sotheby, Esq; Thomas Birch, D. D. John Ward, L. L. D. Mr. William Watson, F. R. S.

THURSDAY, 20.

At a court of common council held at Guildhall, the antient oaths of office to be taken by the constables, inquest men and scavengers, were ordered to be laid aside, and such others were prescribed as are in the power of every conscientious person to discharge.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz. An act to repeal the act to permit persons professing the Jewish religion to be naturalized by parliament: An act for the better securing to constables and others the expences of conveying offenders to goal, and allowing the charges to poor persons to give evidence against felons: To the land-tax bill of 25. in the pound, the malt-tax bill, the mutiny bill, one private bill, and several naturalization bills.

## MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. **M**ILES Branthwayt, Esq; of Norfolk, to Miss Southerton.

8. John Bell, Esq; of Lincoln's-inn, counsellor at law, to Mrs. Bradshaw, relict of John Bradshaw, late of Watford in Hertfordshire, Esq;

11. William Hallett, jun. Esq; to Miss Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, Esq; of Britons in Essex, a fortune of upwards of 30,000l.

Thomas Winn, Esq; of Achton in Yorkshire, to Miss Duncalf, of Highgate.

15. Samuel Henry Pont, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq; to Mrs. Lethieullier, relict of Manning Lethieullier, Esq; of Beckenham in Kent.

18. — Williams, Esq; counsellor at law, of Serjeants-inn, to Miss Capper, of Southampton buildings.

Sir James Caldwell, Bart. and count of Milan, to Miss Hort, eldest daughter of the late abp. of Tuam, and niece to the earl of Shelburne, in Ireland.

22. Mr. Joseph Gafcoyne, youngest son of Sir Crisp Gafcoyne, Knt. and alderman, to Miss Chandler, a 10,000l. fortune.

The lady of Charles Gore, Esq; memb. of parliament for Hertfordshire, delivered of a son.

Dec. 5. The lady of Sir William Maynard, Bart. of a daughter.

6. Countess of Kildare, of a daughter.

Lady Dorothy Hotham, wife of capt. Hotham, of Duke-street, Westminster, of a daughter.

25. The lady of the Hon. Capt. Rodney, of a son.

26. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Villiers, Esq; one of the lords of the admiralty, of a son and heir.

## DEATHS.

**T**HOMAS Clargis, Esq; only son of Sir Thomas Clargis, Bart. in France.

Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart. lately appointed governor of New-York: He died a few days after his arrival in that province.

Nov. 28. Rev. Joseph Harrison, at Clarendon, father to Sir Thomas Harrison, Knt. chamberlain of London.

29. Hon. lady Cookes Winford, relict of the Hon. Sir Thomas Cookes Winford, Bart.

The Rt. Hon. lady Jane Douglas Stewart, only sister to his grace the duke of Douglas, and spouse to John Stewart, Esq; a lady possessed of all the virtues of her sex; a dutiful daughter, the best of wives, and a most tender affectionate mother;

ther; of most unbiassed, disinterested friendship; most extensive charity, benevolence and humanity to all in distress; with an affability, courtesy and humility, that heightened her illustrious birth, and gave a lustre to her virtues; she bore the severe and undeserved trials she underwent with the heroick greatness and firmness of mind natural to her family; and died perfectly resigned to the divine will, undisturbed at her disappointments in this world. She left issue only one son, the other having died about nine months ago.

Rt. Hon. the countess of Hyndford, mother to the present earl of Hyndford, one of the 16 peers for Scotland.

Dec. 3. The most noble Richard Boyle, earl of Burlington and Corke, visc. Dungarvon, baron Clifford of Laneshorough, and baron Boyle of Youghall, hereditary lord high treasurer of Ireland, lord lieutenant of the west riding of Yorkshire, and county and city of York, and vice-admiral of the same, one of his majesty's privy-council, and knight of the most noble order of the garter. His lordship was one of the first introducers of the natural art of gardening, which at present prevails in England; and likewise a lover and encourager of the polite arts, particularly architecture, of his skill and taste in which many specimens remain. He is succeeded, as lord high treasurer of Ireland, by the earl of Orrery, that post being annexed to the earldom of Corke.

4. The most noble Sackville Tufton, earl of Thanet, baron Tufton, and baronet, lord of Skipton in Craven, and hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He is succeeded by his only son Sackville, now earl of Thanet, &c.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Baysmore.

9. Thomas Brooke, Esq; barrister at law, and one of the commissioners of bankruptcy.

10. The most noble Henry Hyde, earl of Clarendon and Rochester, visc. Cornbury, visc. Hyde of Kenelworth, baron Hyde of Hindon. and baron of Wotton. of 80. He was visc. Edward Hyde, and lord chancellor, under II. and his only son, dying in May last, in the 68th year of his age.

His lordship is succeeded by his only son, a capt. in foot guards.

Scott, sister to his late lordship.

13. Hon. lady Alice Byrne, daughter of lord Slane of the kingdom of Ireland, and relict of Sir Gregory Byrne, Bart. of that kingdom.

16. Hon. col. Butler, brother to lord visc. Laneshorough, and adjutant general of the forces in Ireland.

18. Henry Polhill, Esq; brother of David Polhill, Esq; memb. of parliament for Rochester, and of Charles Polhill, Esq; first commissioner of Excise.

20. Rev. Mr. Jeffer, one of the prebendaries of Chichester.

The lady of William Baker, Esq; alderman of Bassishaw ward, and sister to Jacob and Richard Tonson, Esqrs. book-sellers in the Strand.

21. Sir Thomas Gresley, Bart. who was lately elected memb. of parliament for Litchfield.

22. Hon. Mrs. Colebrooke, wife of Robert Colebrooke, Esq; member for Malden in Essex; she was daughter to the lord Harry Pawlet, and niece to the duke of Bolton.

25. Sir Thomas Bootle, knt. memb. for Midhurst in Suffex, one of the king's council, and attorney general for the county palatine of Durham.

26. Mr. Robert Brown, an eminent history painter.

The death of Sir Harry Hicks, Bart. proves a mistake.

#### ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

**B**ERNARD Mills, M. A. presented by his majesty, to the rectory of Hitcham, in Suffolk; and Thomas Heath, M. A. to the vicarage of Helmerton, in Wiltshire.

From the other PAPERS.

Mr. Robert Vaux, presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Curton-hall, in Northamptonshire.—Daniel Ware, M. A. by the hon. Fulk Greville, Esq; to the rectory of Tringford, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Thomas Hill Jackson, to the rectory of Holmes Peirson, in Nottinghamshire.—Richard Griggs, M. A. to the vicarage of Ryall-cum-Monkton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Thomas Rogers, to the rectory of Trevanion, in Cornwall.—Richard Ward, M. A. to the rectory of Soudbrook, in Lincolnshire.—Thomas Jordan, B. D. to the rectory of Westen Under-hill, in Wiltshire. Mr. Chapman, chosen by the dean and chapter of Bristol, a minor canon of that cathedral.—Thomas Rose, B. A. presented to the vicarage of Hinton St. Leonard, in Dorsetshire.—Samuel Moore, M. A. to the rectory of Lowth-grange in Devonshire.—Arcott, M. A. by

by the earl of Coventry, to the vicarage Bromlidge, in Westmoreland.—John Derby, M. A. to the rectory of St. Peter in the Stoke, in Hampshire.—John Lockman, M. A. to the rectory of Duntible, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Rous, by the hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; to the rectory of Clapwell in Bedfordshire.—Potts, M. A. by the duke of Manchester, to the rectory of Bearston, in Essex.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

**M**ORDAUNT Cracherode, Esq; made lieut. governor of Fort St. Philip in Minorca, in the room of lieut. gen. Churchill, deceased: Lord George Beauclerk, governor of Landguard fort; and John Matland, Esq; capt. of an independent company of invalids doing duty there: Both in the room of Mordaunt Cracherode, Esq;—Lord Charles Hay appointed col. of the late lieut. gen. Johnson's reg. of foot; Richard Pierion, Esq; capt. of lord Charles Hay's company in the first reg. of foot guards; Edward Urmston, Esq; capt. lieut. and Knevet Willon and Edward Pownal, Esqrs. lieutenants in the said regiment.—Byam Crump, Esq; appointed major to col. Duroure's reg. of foot.—Thomas More Molineux and John Lesly, Esqrs; made lieutenants in the 3d reg. of foot guards.

*From the other PAPERS.*

Mr. Thomas Smith, attorney at Dartford, elected coroner for the county of Kent.—William Rowley, Esq; admiral of the white, rear-admiral of Great Britain, one of the lords of the Admiralty, and member of parliament for Taunton, knighted by his majesty, and invested with the ensigns of the order of the Bath.—Michael Jordan, Esq; made a captain in the regiment of Welch fusiliers.—William Mott and Richard York, gent. elected coroners for Cambridgehire.—George Cragie, Esq; made lord president in Scotland.—Rev. Dr. Beacroft, appointed by the governors, master of the Charter-house, in the room of Nicholas Man, Esq; deceased.

#### B-K-Ts.

**J**OHN Gibson, of St. Clement Danes, hosier.—William Downing, of Exon, fergemaker.—John Cox the younger, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, button-maker and shopkeeper.—William Sanderfon, of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, linen-draper.—John Ridge, of Chichester, merchant.—Joseph Sorton, of Chester, merchant and wetglover.—Jabez Marchant of Bristol, merchant.—Henry Webb and William Webb, of Chichester, mercers and malsters.—James May and Benjamin

May, of St. Leonard Shoreditch, weaver, and partners.—George Dipford, late of Fleet-street, haberdasher of small-wares.—Edward Markland, late of Liverpools, merchant.—John Johnston and David Fotheringham, of Blackwell-hall-yard, Cateaton-street, merchants and partners.—Tho. Dorling the younger, of Bury St. Edmund's, merchant.—William Searle Peers, of Braintree in Essex, clothier.—Robert Lumb, of Wakefield in Yorkshire, clothier and factor.—Charles Chapman, of Union court, Broad-street, cyder merchant.—Anthony Freeman, of St. Albans, dealer.—Thomas Yalden, late of Alton, in Hampshire, baker and mealman.—Edmund Palmer, late of ditto, carpenter and timber-merchant.—Ralph Bishoprick, of Durham, woollen draper.—Samuel Smith, of Llai, in Denbighshire, timber-merchant.—Benjamin Calthrop, late of Spilby, in Lincolnshire, grocer and tallow-chandler.—Robert Farmer, late of Bond Stables, within the liberty of the rolls, coach-master.—John Robinson, of Friday-street, silkman.—Sydenham Shipway, late of Bristol, linen-draper.—John Adams, of North Walsham in Norfolk, mercer and grocer.—John Laurie, of York Buildings in the Strand, wine-merchant.—Robert Davis, of Spittlefields, weaver and victualler.—Joshua Mitchell, of Fordingbridge, Hants, grocer.—John Dixon of Egremont in Cumberland, merchant.—Henry Patient the younger, of St. Martin's in the Fields, woollen draper.—Henry Jeffery of Grocers Alley, bookseller.—William Hughes, of Norwich, merchant.—George Freolick, of Hungerford market, wine merchant.—John Appleyard, of St. Sepulchre's, oilman.—Alexander Fatio, now or late of London, merchant.—John and Edward Brewer, of Cheap-side, haberdashers and partners.—William John, now or late of Fenchurch-street, victualler.—Robert Williams, of Abington Buildings, Westminster, wharfinger.—William Partridge, late of Coventry, but now of Wood-street, London, ribbon-weaver.—William Cokayne, late of Cannon-street, merchant.—Henry Bowman, late of Penington-street, in the parish of St. George in the east, brewer and victualler.—William Sparke and Edmund Brydges, of the Strand, ironmongers.—William Davies, late of Bristol, linen-draper.—Thomas Dover Hopkins, of Abchurch Lane, hosier.—Jonathan Hobson, of Thames-street, upholder.—Daniel Wales of Peterborough, mercer and draper.—Francis Hodgson, of Knaresborough, Yorkshire, innholder.—John Dale, of Sheffield in Yorkshire, mercer, woollen-draper, and dealer in cutlery wares.

BY

**B**Y letters from the Hague we learn, that in consequence of the representations made by that republick, in conjunction with his Britannick majesty, to the court of France, touching the new works at Dunkirk, the French ambassador has presented a memorial to the president of the week, in which it is said, 'That the court, in giving orders to dig a canal behind the barracks of Dunkirk, had no other intention, but to carry off the filth of the streets, which infected the air, and injured the health of the inhabitants and garison; that they never imagined this innocent precaution could give any occasion for the smallest complaint; that, nevertheless, to give the maritime powers a manifest proof of his most christian majesty's religious regard to treaties, and to remove every ground of uneasiness, he had not only ordered the said works to be stopt, but also given directions for laying before their high mightinesses a plan of Dunkirk, that they may judge themselves of the true state of its fortifications.'

But we have since heard, that their high mightinesses have since had a particular account of these new works from one of their own people, which says, that they manifestly tend towards restoring that port to its former condition; therefore they will not probably trust much to the plan of Dunkirk to be laid before them by the French minister.

Nov. 6. The new remonstrances of the parliament of Rouen were sent by four of their members to the French king; but however strong their reasoning may be, it can have no effect upon his most christian majesty, for his majesty would not so much as admit that parliament's deputies to an audience, but ordered them to return home directly, so that probably he may never be truly informed of what brought them to Paris, much less see the remonstrances they brought along with them. However, they are since published; and tho' they are full of respect for his majesty's person, yet as they are both elegant and nervous, they will certainly add fuel to the flames of discord now raging between the clergy and laity of that unhappy country.

In the mean time the coup de grace seems now at last to be given to the parliament of Paris; for on the 7th ult. a courier arrived from Fontainebleau at Paris with a packet of letters de cachet, which were soon after delivered by the mousquetaires to the members of the grand chamber, and by which they were ordered to repair directly to Soissons, and wait there till further orders. These gentlemen being thus removed to a greater distance from Paris, and the time fixed for the expiration the commission of the chamber of va-

cations being come, his majesty thought fit to establish by his letters patent a new sort of court, never before heard of in France, to be called by the name of the royal chamber, and to hold its sittings in the grand salon of the castle of the Louvre. Nov. 12, this new court assembled for the first time, and was opened by a solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, in the same manner as the parliament used to do: The king's letters patents were then read for establishing this new court, in which his majesty, after setting forth his reasons for establishing it, explains his intentions, and orders it to take cognizance of all civil and criminal matters, and of those relative to the police, in the same manner as was formerly practised by the parliament. After which, these letters proceed to nominate the persons who shall compose this chamber, among whom are most of the great officers of state; and concludes with a proviso, reserving to his majesty a power to make such regulations as he shall judge necessary for carrying on the service, and for the good order of the said chamber. (See p. 531.) But still there was something wanting: It was necessary for form's sake to have these letters patent registered some where or other: Properly they ought to have been registered in the parliament; but the parliament was now no more: To supply this defect, the court of the chatelet was applied to, and required to register them. Even that little court at first refused to obey; whereupon one of their members was sent to the Bastille, and another avoided being sent thither by absconding. After several meetings they were at last informed that letters de cachet were ready to send every one of them thither if they made any longer a resistance, upon which they adopted the doctrine of passive obedience, and allowed the king's officers to register these letters patents in their register. But they have since come to more vigorous resolutions; for that court having met on the 7th inst. as soon as the lieutenant civil appeared, all the counsellors rose up to go out. The lieutenant, astonished, asked what was the matter? They made him no answer, and withdrew without speaking one word, leaving on the table the following arret: 'This court, inasmuch as the detention of one of their members, the decree for the personal appearance of M. Gueret de Voisins, the little freedom that is left them in voting, and the present calamities, give them just ground of apprehension for themselves, and do not leave them at liberty to take care of the safety of their persons and estates; have, after mature consideration, thought proper to retire.' The lieutenant civil was left alone in the chatelet.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. A VIEW of the Evidences of Christ's Resurrection. By G. Benson, D. D. pr. 1s. Robinson.

2. A new Estimate of Human Life, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

3. The Rubrick in the Book of Common Prayer, &c. considered. By T. Sharpe, D. D. pr. 5s. Knapton.

4. An Essay on the proper Lessons appointed by the Liturgy, vol. I. Rivington.

5. A serious Enquiry, relating to some Parts of our Established Worship, pr. 1s. 6d. Shuckburgh.

PHYSICK.

6. An Historical Dissertation on a particular Species of a gangrenous Sore Throat. By N. Torriano, M. D. pr. 3s. Robinson.

7. A Treatise on the Bath Waters. By R. Charleton, M. B. F. R. S. pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

8. Dr. Albert Haller's Physiology, 2 vols. pr. 12s. Innys.

9. A Treatise of the Virtue of Asses Milk. By F. Hoffman, M. D. pr. 1s. Whifton.

10. An Essay on the Night-Mare. By J. Bond, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. *Vallum Romanum*: Or, The History, Antiquities, and present State of the Roman Wall, commonly called the Picts Wall, in Cumberland and Northumberland: Illustrated with a Map thereof, and near 200 Roman Inscriptions and Sculptures. By John Warburton, Esq; Somerset Herald and F. R. S. on Royal Paper, Quarto, pr. 10s. 6d. in Boards. Baldwin.

12. The Analysis of Beauty. By W. Hogarth, pr. 15s.

13. A Letter to a Person of scrupulous Conscience, about the Time of keeping Christmas according to the New Style, pr. 4d. Baldwin.

14. An Enquiry into the Consequence of the publick Debt, pr. 1s. Cooper.

15. An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq; and of his Foundation in the Charter-House. By P. Bearcroft, D. D. Birt.

16. A profound Meditation on Turnpikes, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

17. A modest Defence of Gaming, pr. 1s. Cooper. (See p. 565.)

18. Memoirs of M. de Montespan, pr. 1s. Cooper.

19. The secret History of the Rye-House Plot, and of Monmouth's Rebellion. By Ford lord Grey, in 1685, pr. 2s. Millar.

20. The Works of J. Houshoun, M. D. pr. 6d. Bladon,

21. A List of the Members of Ireland who voted on the Expulsion of Mr. Jones, pr. 6d. Carpenter.

22. The Clerk's Assistant in the practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, pr. 5s. Millar.

23. A Compleat System of Interest and Annuities. By J. Hardy, pr. 2s. 6d. Payne.

24. Accurate Tables of Interest, for all Rates and Time. By H. Moore, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

25. An Attempt towards the Character of Mr. J. Muchlow, pr. 6d. Cooper.

26. A Vindication of the Royal College of Physicians. By Sir W. Browne, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

27. The Dictionary of Love, pr. 2s. 6d. Griffiths.

28. Deformity; an Essay, by W. Hay, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

29. On the Management and Education of Children, a Series of Letters, written to a Niece. By the Hon. Juliana-Sufanna Seymour, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

30. The Poet, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. The Roman Revenge, a Tragedy. By A. Hill, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Michell. (See p. 575.)

32. Boadicia; a Tragedy. By Mr. Glover, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 574.)

33. The Scotch Marine, 2 Vols. pr. 4s. sewed. Robinson.

34. A Collection of original Poems, &c. By J. Vearge, A. B. pr. 5s. Jeffries.

35. Some Reflections on the Tragedy of Boadicia, pr. 4d. Doddsley.

36. Religion, a Poem, pr. 3s. Hodges.

37. An Evening Contemplation in a College, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See it at large, p. 575.)

38. De Animi Immortalitate Poema, pr. 1s. 6d. Tonson.

39. The History of Sir Charles Grandison, Vol. 5, pr. 4s. 6d. and Vol. 5, 6, in 12mo. pr. 5s. in Boards.

40. The Works of Horace, with the original Text, the natural Order of Construction with Accents for the right Pronunciation, and a close and truly literal English Translation, rendering this Author exceedingly easy and familiar to every Reader; the 3d and last Part, pr. 4s. and compleat in 2 Vols. pr. 7s. Baldwin.

SERMONS.

41. A Sermon, by P. Lloyd, A. M. pr. 6d. Bathurst.

42. A Sermon on the Death of Dr. James Foster. By C. Flemming, pr. 6d. Payne. (See p. 563.)

43. Another on the same Subject. By C. Bulkeley, pr. 6d. Field.

44. A Charge delivered at the Ordination of John Sturch. By W. Foot, pr. 6d. Noon.

PRICES



# PRICES of STOCKS in DECEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

AME STOCK.	INDIA Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. new C.B. An.	South Sea Ann. old C.B. An.	3 p. Cent. S. S. An. 1731.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann. 1731.	Cent. Bonds B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.	Bill of Mortality from Nov. 27. to Dec. 25.
1 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. N. E.	thaw	Males 5467
2 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. N. E.	cloudy	Chrif. { Femal. 493
3 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	E. by N.	cloudy	Males 770
4 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	E. by N.	cloudy	Femal. 865
5 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. by S.	rain	Died under 2 Years old 610
6 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. by S.	fair clou.	Between 2 and 5 — 119
7 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. N. W.	clou. cold	5 and 10 — 39
8 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. W.	hard froit	10 and 20 — 48
9 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. W.	froit	20 and 30 — 148
10 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W.	flow	30 and 40 — 158
11 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W.	gold thaw	40 and 50 — 157
12 136	194 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. by S.	rain	50 and 60 — 136
13 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. W.	rain	60 and 70 — 109
14 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. S. W.	cloudy	70 and 80 — 75
15 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. W. by W.	clou. war.	80 and 90 — 36
16 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. W.	rain	90 and 100 — 12
17 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	clou. war.	1615
18 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	rain	Within the Walls 118
19 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	rain	Without the Walls 380
20 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	clou. war.	In Mid. and Surrey 764
21 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. W.	clou. war.	City & Sub. Weat. 373
22 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	small rain	Weekly Dec. 4 — 411
23 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W.	fair	11 — 410
24 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	rain wind	28 — 518
25 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	S. W. by W.	fair rain	25 — 308
26 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	W. S. W.	wind fair	1618
27 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. W.	fair cold	Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
28 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. W.	froit	Peafe 24s. 10 27s. per Quar.
29 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N.	clou. cold	Tates 22s. to 27s. per Q.
30 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. N. W.	clou. cold	
31 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	N. W.	clou. cold	

Wharfe Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Birmingham.	Oxford.	Abington.
1 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	101. 10s. per load.
2 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	16s. to 17s.
3 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	13s. 6d. to 15s. od.
4 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	18s. od. to 19s. od. p. q.
5 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
6 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
7 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
8 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
9 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
10 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
11 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
12 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
13 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
14 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
15 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
16 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
17 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
18 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
19 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
20 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
21 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
22 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
23 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
24 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
25 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
26 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
27 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
28 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
29 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
30 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	
31 136	193 1	105 1	106 1	105 1	104 1	102 1	103 1	



# A P P E N D I X

T O T H E


## L O N D O N M A G A Z I N E.

MDCCLIII.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES  
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 555.

*As every Thing relating to our Woollen Manufacture is of the utmost Consequence, I shall next give you a Debate we had in our Club, on the Bill passed last Session, for permitting the Exportation of Wool and Woollen or Bay Yarn from any Port in Ireland, to any Port in Great-Britain \* ; which was begun by L. Veturius Philo, who spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,  
S I R,

 Ireland is united with us under the same sovereign, and really a part of the British dominions, I shall always concur in every thing that can be thought of for rendering it a happy and flourishing island, without doing a prejudice to the people of R— V—.

Appendix, 1753.

this kingdom; but, I hope, the people of Ireland will forgive me, if I am against encouraging either their trade or manufactures at the expence of the trade or manufactures of England. I know that every gentleman who sits here, ought to look upon himself as one of the representatives of the people of Great-Britain, and not of the particular county, city, or borough for which he was chosen; but I never heard, that we ought to look upon ourselves as the representatives of the people of Ireland, or of any other of the British dominions. It is therefore the duty of every gentleman who has the honour of a seat in this assembly, even tho' he may have been born, or may have an estate in some of the British dominions beyond sea, to consider in the first place the interest and welfare of this kingdom: When a competition happens between the interest of those dominions and the interest of any foreign

4 E

\* See London Magazine for September last, p. 419.

foreign country, we are certainly bound to prefer the former; but when their interest happens to interfere with that of Great-Britain, we are as certainly bound to prefer the latter. This, I say, is our duty, and it is our duty not only as representatives of the people of Great-Britain, but in common justice to the people we represent, because they have always borne, and do still bear much more than their proportional share of the publick expence.

For this reason, Sir, I think it my duty to suppose the passing of this bill into a law, because there never was, I think, a bill brought into this house, which tended more directly to the ruin of the people of this kingdom, and to the starving of many thousands of our poor. There is not a landed gentleman or a farmer of this island, but must be hurt by it; and as to our poor who live by spinning, should this bill be passed into a law, it will soon become impossible for them to earn their daily bread by that sort of labour; and very few of them, especially those of the female sex, can earn it by any other. What then must they do? They must come with their children, if they have any, upon the parish; and we all know, that every parish in England is already charged with a poor's rate above what they can well bear: Or otherwise they must sell themselves for servants to such as will be at the expence of transporting them to Ireland or our plantations in America; which will strip this country of such numbers of those who now assist our farmers in their hay and corn harvest, that it will be impossible for them to manage their farms.

These, Sir, are some of the most obvious consequences of this bill; but as it consists of two distinct parts, to wit, that relating to the importation of wool, and that relating to the importation of woollen-yarn, I shall consider them distinctly; and first, with regard to the impor-

tation of Irish wool: It is certain, that all the lands in England are higher rented than the lands in Ireland, and that the expence of agriculture in England, by reason of our numerous taxes, far exceeds that in Ireland; consequently the farmers in Ireland may sell their wool at a much cheaper rate than those in England can possibly do. Is it not then a necessary consequence, that we must either diminish our rents, and abolish most of our taxes, or that all our farmers must in a few years become bankrupts? But our taxes we cannot abolish, because they are all engaged either for the payment of the publick debt, or for the necessary support of our government even in time of peace. A diminution of our rents then, and a very considerable one too, is the only method we can take for preventing the bankruptcy of our farmers. But can our landed gentlemen bear this? They must continue under the same assessment: They must continue to pay 2s. in the pound land tax, in time of peace, and 4s. in time of war, according to that assessment: Is this shewing the same regard to the landholders in this island, of whom we are the representatives, as to the landholders in Ireland, of whom we are not the representatives? And the partiality is the more glaring, the more cruel, as the latter are neither subject to an assessment nor to a land tax.

Sir, if this bill should pass into a law, it may be supposed that some of our rich landholders, who are not very highly assessed towards the land tax, and who have penetration and foresight enough, will presently begin to lower the rents of all their farms which have any sort of sheep walk, but the far greatest part neither can nor will; the consequence of which must be, that all such farmers will soon be undone, and at last the landlords will themselves be undone, by having most of their farms thrown upon their

their hands; for every gentleman who has ever met with such a misfortune, must be convinced, how little a gentleman can make of any farm while it is in his own hands. Even a farm which consists chiefly in sheep-walks, requires more skill than most gentlemen are capable of, and more care and expence than any gentleman will chuse to be at; for a sheep is a very tender sort of creature, and liable to many accidents, which prove fatal if not prevented by due attention; and every one knows, that the lower sort of people are more apt to be both negligent and wasteful, when they serve a gentleman, than when they serve a common farmer. And as to the expence, however small it may be in the summer time, it becomes very heavy in the winter, especially if the winter be any way severe, and the sheep taken such care of as to prevent their wool from being spoilt, besides which, there are several articles of expence necessary for the improvement of the wool; for in my country, where some of the best wool in England is produced, it is very common for a farmer to give 20 guineas for a fine tup or ram, in order to improve his breed of sheep; but if the price of our wool should be beat down by the importation of Irish, none of our farmers will be able to afford giving such a price, and therefore I must suppose, that our wool will decrease daily, not only in quantity but fineness.

From what I have said, Sir, it is evident, that this bill, if passed into a law, will very much hurt every landed gentleman and farmer in Great-Britain, and as to our poor who live by spinning, they must be utterly undone; for if we consider the many taxes we have in this country upon the necessaries of life, such as the malt tax, the salt tax, the tax upon leather, upon soap and candles, and upon several other things, which affect the poor as well as the rich, and which neither poor nor rich are subject to in Ireland, we must con-

clude, that it is impossible for the poor to live here at so cheap a rate as they may do in Ireland. Let me then suppose, that a poor woman in this country may earn 6d. a day by spinning, and that this is the least she can require for furnishing her with the coarsest sort of food, lodging and apparel: I may then most reasonably suppose, that a poor spinner in Ireland may live equally well for a groat a day, and if she be equally skilful and industrious, she may consequently sell as much yarn for a groat as the other can sell for 6d. which is just 50 *per cent.* difference. Can we then suppose, that any manufacturer in England will purchase an ounce of English yarn, whilst there is any Irish yarn to be got? This, I think, is demonstration; and to talk in mathematical terms, the corollary plainly deducible from hence is, that most of our poor who now live by spinning, will transport themselves to Ireland or to our plantations in America, from whence many fatal consequences must necessarily ensue both at home and abroad. At home, as I have already hinted, it will bring great distress upon our farmers; for during the hay and corn harvest, many of these poor people employ themselves in that sort of labour, and during the rest of the year they support themselves by spinning; but when they are all gone, our farmers will often suffer greatly by a want of hands. Another fatal consequence will ensue here at home, which, I hope, some gentlemen on the other side of the house will attend to: It will considerably lessen the publick revenue; for if the support of a poor spinner costs 2d. a day here more than it does in Ireland, I must reckon that the whole of this difference goes some way or other towards the publick revenue, and amounts to 3l. and 10d. *per annum*; therefore, if in a few years after the passing of this bill, 10,000 of these poor people should be drove out of the kingdom, it would be a loss of

near

near 30,500*l.* *per annum* to the public revenue, which is a loss it cannot at present well bear. But the greatest misfortune, in my opinion, that will ensue here at home, from our rendering it impossible for poor women to support themselves by spinning, is, that it will discourage matrimony among all sorts of our poor : At present a plowman, or a journeyman in any mechanical sort of business, may venture to marry, because he knows that his wife may support herself by spinning, and that even his children may in a few years learn to support themselves by the same means, without being any charge to him ; but if you take this mean of subsistence away, it will hardly be possible for a poor woman to find any other, and consequently few such men will ever venture to marry.

Now, Sir, with regard to those fatal consequences that must happen abroad : I do not mean, Sir, that any consequences can happen that will be fatal to Ireland, or to our plantations in America ; but I mean, that such consequences will happen there, as must be fatal to this country ; for after we have drove all our fine spinners of woollen yarn to those countries, they will certainly set up all sorts of fine woollen manufactures, and will at least supply themselves, which will of course prevent the sale of any of our manufactures, either in Ireland or in our plantations, and consequently diminish the quantity of those worked up here at home, which will drive a great many of our manufacturers, as well as our spinners, out of the kingdom. I know that we have prohibited the exportation of any woollen yarn, or any woollen manufactures whatsoever, from Ireland to any foreign parts ; and I likewise know, that we have laid the same prohibition upon our plantations in America ; but we have never yet prohibited their working up any sort of manufactures for their own use, nor do I think that we ought ever to do so ; and from our bills of

entry we may learn, what a loss it would be to this kingdom, should they once fall into a way of supplying themselves with all sorts of woollen manufactures, which may very probably be the consequence of our driving all our spinners of fine woollen yarn over to those countries.

But suppose, Sir, that we could pass such a law as this without the apprehension of any danger, yet the present is a very improper time for it. The late mortality among the horned cattle, which, I am sorry to say, is far from being yet ceased, has obliged many of our farmers to stock their farms with greater numbers of sheep than they ever did before ; so that there is more wool now growing in this kingdom, than they can probably find a vent for at what they call a living price ; and tho' we had, during the late war, and for some years after the peace, a pretty brisk sale for our woollen manufactures in foreign parts, which increased the demand for our wool, and encouraged our farmers to increase their stocks of sheep, yet most merchants are of opinion, that this extraordinary sale for our manufactures abroad is now over ; consequently we never had less occasion for a supply of wool or woollen yarn from Ireland than we have at present, nor was there ever a time when it would have been so detrimental to the farmers and the poor spinners of this kingdom. Therefore I cannot, especially at this critical time, give my consent to the passing of this bill into a law.

*The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was made by L. Valerius Flaccus, which was to this Effect :*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

I SHOULD not much wonder to hear of this bill's being disliked by the populace, that is to say, by the very lowest sort of our people, for

S—r W—— Y——. none

none of them understand the true interest of their country ; and in every county and every town in England the labouring people of every trade and occupation, and the low dealers in every commodity, are for confining the labour or the sale to themselves alone, and are very angry if any one they call a foreigner, by which they mean a person not born in their town, comes to interfere with them. To this selfish monopolizing spirit we owe what are called the privileges of many of our cities and boroughs, of which they are so tenacious : To this we owe the frequent mobs we have had amongst our hay-makers here about London against the Irish ; and to this we owed the late riots among the journeymen hatters here in Southwark. This, I say, I am no way surprised at ; for tho' these people know nothing of the general interest of the kingdom, they very well understand their own interest, and very well know, that the fewer labourers there are in their way, the higher wages they may insist on, or the fewer retailers there are of the commodity they deal in, the higher price they may exact, the more easily they may enter into a combination for raising their wages or their price. But as there is no maxim in trade more certain and evident, than that the lower the price of the materials and the labour is with regard to any sort of manufacture, the cheaper it may be sold, and the cheaper it is sold the more of it may be exported, I am surprised to find this bill opposed by a gentleman of such good sense, and so much publick spirit as the Hon. gentleman who has spoke against it.

To find the least shadow of reason, Sir, for opposing this bill, several postulata must be taken for granted, which are contradicted by every day's experience : As first, it must be taken for granted, that our farmers cannot possibly sell their wool near as cheap as the farmers in Ireland may and do sell theirs.

Secondly, that our spinners cannot possibly sell their labour near so cheap as the Irish spinners do theirs. And, thirdly, that it is impossible for us to increase the sale of our woollen manufactures in foreign parts. The first two of these, the Hon. gentleman was forced to take for granted, but I must beg leave to differ from him in both ; for as to our wool, notwithstanding our high rents and heavy taxes, our farmers have such a high price, and such a ready sale, for every thing else they can produce in their farms, that they may sell their wool as cheap as the Irish farmers can theirs ; at least, if there be any difference, it will be more than compensated by the charge of transporting the wool from Ireland, and paying commission for the sale of it here. And as to spinning, if our spinners will submit to live as frugally as the spinners do in Ireland, which they will certainly do rather than be transported, they can be but very little affected by any of our taxes ; for they would then use very little salt or small beer, and the taxes upon both are so very moderate, that they could scarcely be felt. Then as to shoes, they can make but very little use of them, and consequently could not be affected by our tax upon leather ; and as to our taxes upon soap and candles, they can never much affect them, because they do not wash the yarn they spin, nor do they in country places make use of candles but of lamps. In short, I do not think that the expence of living to a spinner in England, could be half a farthing a day more than in Ireland ; for tho' we have, it is true, more and much heavier taxes than they have in Ireland, yet all our heavy taxes are such as affect the rich only, or such of our poor as do not live in so frugal a manner as they might and ought to do. Therefore, considering the charge and risk of bringing woollen yarn from Ireland, I do not think it can be sold

to cheap here, as our spinners or those that employ them may afford to sell what they spin. The consequence, indeed, of importing Irish yarn, may perhaps be, that it will oblige our spinners to live more frugally, and to sell their yarn cheaper, A than they do at present, which is a consequence that, instead of being dreaded, ought to be wished for, especially considering the rival we now have in woollen manufactures at all foreign markets.

This, Sir, brings me to the third B postulatam necessary for founding an opposition to this bill. Will any man of common understanding say, that if we could drive the French and the Dutch entirely out of the woollen manufacture trade, we could not work up and export a much C greater quantity of woollen manufactures than we do at present? Sir, if we could do this, I will be bold to say, that we should have occasion for all the wool that could be produced, and all the woollen yarn D that could be spun, both in Britain and Ireland; and that our manufacturers could soon afford to give a higher price for both than they now sell for either in Britain or Ireland. These two countries are the chief rivals we have for woollen manufactures at all foreign markets, and yet when I consider their circumstances, I am amazed how they ever came to be so. In France, their poor are as heavily loaded with taxes as the poor are in England: In Holland, they have more and heavier taxes upon the necessaries of life E than we have in this country: In both, their manufacture is chiefly supported by the wool which is by stealth carried to them from Britain or Ireland; so that they must pay a much greater price for it than it sells for in either of these islands; G and yet they sell their woollen manufactures at all foreign markets rather at a lower rate than ours can be sold for. There must be some

fault either in our people or our publick conduct. I, indeed, believe it is part of both. Our poor people will not live so penuriously or labour so cheap, as the poor do either in France or Holland; and all our middle standers, between the wool-grower and the foreign consumer, insist upon a higher profit. Then with regard to our publick conduct, I am apt to believe, that the establishment of the woollen manufacture in France, and the continuance of that in Holland, was chiefly owing to our prohibiting the export of any woollen manufactures from Ireland in the year 1699, without doing at the same time what is now proposed to be done, that is to say, without opening every port both in Ireland and Great-Britain, for the exportation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland to Great-Britain.

At that time, Sir, there was a flourishing woollen manufacture in Ireland, and much more than sufficient for supplying themselves, so that by this prohibition a vast number of spinners and manufacturers of every branch were thrown out of employment; and as it was then a time of peace with France, and numbers of French ships always in the Irish ports, they were ready to carry every one of these people that offered to France at free cost. By this means the French supplied themselves with expert spinners and other manufacturers of all kinds; and as no wool, woollen yarn, or woollen manufactures could then be exported but F from a few ports in Ireland, nor imported but at a few ports in England, and were besides liable to pay high duties upon importation here, the people of Ireland could find no vent for a great part of their wool and woollen yarn, but by selling it in a clandestine and unlawful manner to the French. I shall not find fault with the prohibition then made; but surely I may say, it was made at an improper time, and that we ought

at the same time to have given them full liberty to have imported, at least their spare wool and woollen yarn into England, without paying any duty. It is really surprizing that tho' useful materials should have been allowed to remain liable to high duties upon importation here, until the 12th year of his present majesty's reign; and I think it equally surprizing, that such a bill as this we have now before us, has not been long since passed into a law; for until that year it was hardly possible for the people of the greatest part of Ireland to send their wool or yarn to England, without first carrying it several score miles by land; because there was not a port from whence it could be exported to England, upon the whole southern coast of Ireland westward from Kinsale, nor any one upon the western or northern coast of Ireland, nor upon the north-east coast southward as far as Drogheda; and when they had with so much difficulty and expence legally embarked it for England, they could not land it in this kingdom but at such ports where there was probably no demand for it, nor without paying such high duties as made it impossible for them to sell it to any advantage; and this prohibition was the more grievous, as they were then and still are prevented by a standing law, made in the reign of Charles II. from importing into England any of their cattle, sheep, swine, beef, mutton, lamb, pork, butter or cheese; nor would they have been allowed to import bacon, if we had not laid an additional tax upon it in the year 1692.

Thus, Sir, at the same time that, by a law of our own making, we furnished France with a great number of woollen manufacturers from Ireland, we laid our fellow subjects in Ireland under a necessity to furnish our enemies the French with wool and yarn for the employment of those manufacturers, and with provisions

for their support, at a cheaper rate than our manufacturers here at home could have such materials or such provisions, while at the same time we were rewarding our people here in England for furnishing them with bread; for notwithstanding the general famine at that time, our bounty upon the exportation of corn was suspended only from Feb. 10, 1698, to Sept. 29, 1700. From hence I leave gentlemen to judge, whether we have not by our own act and deed very much contributed towards enabling the French to rival us in the woollen manufacture; and it must be confessed, they have been very careful to make all possible advantage of our misconduct. They have, for many years, given great encouragement both to masters and servants in the woollen manufacture, and to such as would run the risk of carrying them wool from England or Ireland; for tho' they have a great deal of wool of their own, and may have large supplies from Germany, it is so coarse that no tolerable manufacture can be made of it by itself alone, but with a mixture of English or Irish wool, it makes a tolerable sort of cloth; and as to all their fine woollen manufactures, they are made up entirely of English or Irish wool, or of that wool with a mixture of Spanish. This affair I have been diligently examining into for these 30 years, for which purpose I had sent me from France a pattern of every sort of cloth they make, with an account what sort of wool each respective pattern was made of; and I once met with a gentleman so well skilled in their manufactures, that from the pattern itself he told me, without being once mistaken, how much English or Irish wool was in the composition, the coarsest of which had a mixture of at least one third part of such wool.

This, Sir, is, I think, a demonstration, that if we could prevent any wool's being clandestinely carried



ried from Britain or Ireland to France, we should put an end to their rivalship in the woollen manufacture, and by the same means we should put an end to that of the Dutch; and if we could do this, gentlemen may easily see that the importation of Irish wool, or woollen yarn, would be far from lowering the price either of the wool, or the woollen yarn, of Great-Britain. But this we have been attempting to do by a method which near a hundred years experience might have shewn us to be by itself alone ineffectual: That is to say, by prohibiting the exportation of wool or woollen yarn under severe penalties: I am far from supposing that this method ought to be altered or neglected; but it will not do by itself alone; and the only additional method we can think of, is that of allowing wool and woollen yarn to be carried easily and freely from any part of our own dominions to any other; for when every sort of monopoly is abolished within our own dominions, we shall certainly be able to work our own wool up into cloth, at a cheaper rate than it can be worked up in any foreign country; and this will likewise be the most effectual method for confining the weaving and finishing our woollen manufactures to this island; nothing being more evident, than that our allowing the Irish to import their wool and woollen yarn freely into Great-Britain, will rather prevent than encourage them to set up any manufactures of fine cloth, even for their own use; and the argument holds equally strong with respect to our plantations in America, should they ever be in a condition to produce either wool or woollen yarn.

I hope, I have now shewn, that this bill can produce none of the frightful consequences that have been mentioned: On the contrary, Sir, I think, that as it is the most proper method we can take for putting an end to the woollen manufactures both of France and Holland, and

ingrossing, in a great measure, the whole woollen trade to ourselves alone, it will increase the price of our wool and woollen yarn in this country as well as Ireland, and also the number of spinners in both; and consequently, that it will contribute towards raising the rents of all the lands in Ireland, without diminishing any of those in Great-Britain; therefore I hope it will be passed into a law.

*The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was made by T. Virginius Rutilus, the Purport of which was as follow.*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

THE advocates for this bill are very much in the right to insist upon it, that the wool and woollen yarn of England may be sold as cheap as the wool and woollen yarn of Ireland, and that by this bill we shall in a great measure put an end to the woollen manufactures of France and Holland; for if there were any truth or probability in these two prophetic facts, I should be as strenuous an advocate for the bill as any gentleman in this house. But as I am fully convinced of the contrary with respect to both, I must be against the bill's being passed into a law. I think it is next to a demonstration, that until the rents and the taxes in England be reduced as low as they now are in Ireland, or those in Ireland raised as high as they are at present, or may hereafter be, in England; that is to say, until the rents and the taxes be brought to a perfect equality in the two countries, it is impossible for our farmers to afford selling their wool, or for our spinners to afford selling their woollen yarn, near so cheap as the same commodities may be sold in Ireland. Our farmers who live near London, or any of our great cities, have, indeed, a ready sale, and a pretty good

T—W—: good

good price, for every thing they can produce upon their farms; and every one knows, that their rents are higher in proportion. But as to our farmers who live at a distance from any great city, they have no sale at all for any thing that cannot be kept, A and easily transported from their farm to a distant market: Therefore from those things only, of which wool is one, and in many farms the chief, they must make up their high rents; and consequently can sell none of them so cheap as they may be sold by farmers who do not pay near so high a rent; or if they should be obliged to lower the price upon one sort of produce, such as wool, they must raise the price proportionably upon all the rest, such as corn, cattle, butter, cheese, and the like; and what sort of an effect this would have upon our spinners, manufacturers, and all other tradesmen, every gentleman may easily see.

But even with regard to our farmers, Sir, it is not the high rents only, but also the taxes they and their servants pay, that contributes towards rendering it absolutely necessary for them to sell every produce of their farm at a higher price than they might otherwise do. And as to our spinners, and all other working people or labourers, we should consider, that they not only pay the taxes upon the necessities they themselves make use of, but they contribute towards the payment of the taxes that are paid by all those concerned in producing, manufacturing, selling and retailing F those necessities: For example, they not only pay the tax upon the leather of which their shoes were made; but they contribute towards payment of the taxes paid by the shoemaker and his servants that made them, by the tanner and his servants that dressed the leather, by the farmer and his servants that produced it, and by every one that were concerned, either as master or servant, in the sale and retail

of that leather, from the producer to the consumer; and all these again contribute towards the taxes that are paid, or contributed towards, by the spinners of the yarn of which the cloaths they wear are made. It is the same with respect to small beer; for I hope, the advocates for this bill will deign to allow our British spinners a little small beer: They not only pay the malt-tax and the excise for all the small beer they drink, but they contribute towards the payment of that and all the other taxes that are paid by the farmer who produces the barley and hops, by the maltster who makes the barley into malt, the miller who grinds it, the brewer who brews it, and every one concerned in the sale or retail of the malt, hops, or small beer; for I must observe, that few, if any, spinners brew their own small beer: They generally have it from the brewer, or more frequently from the Chandler's shop; and as every tax raises the price of the commodity above twice as much as the tax amounts to, if we allow a spinner but a quart of small beer a day, which is but one third of what we allow our idle soldiers at free cost, the excise alone will amount to double what an advocate for this bill has computed to be the difference of the expence of a spinner's living in England or in Ireland, supposing they were never to taste one drop of strong beer, or any other sort of comfortable liquor, so necessary in this moist and cold climate. It must therefore be a very erroneous calculation to suppose, that this difference does not amount to above half a farthing a day, considering the multitude of taxes which even the poorest sort of our people must pay, or towards which they must contribute in proportion to what they consume; for they cannot have a lodging without contributing towards the tax upon houses: In most places of England they cannot have a fire without paying

ing a tax upon the coals they burn ; and even the greatest part of the oil they burn in their lamps they must pay a tax for, besides contributing towards the taxes paid by those concerned in the importation, sale, or retail of it.

Thus, Sir, from what I have said gentlemen may see, that the effect of our taxes is really a sort of circle: It goes round and round from the producer or importer, through every intermediate operator, to the consumer, and back again, by the same path, from the consumer to the producer or importer ; and this circle may most properly be called a magick circle, not only because of the marvelous effects it produces, but because we were drawn into it by delusion, and, I fear, shall never get out of it, by any assistance that is not more than human. It is this circle which we have been deluded into, that has enabled the French to become, and the Dutch to continue to be our rivals in the woollen manufacture ; for whatever their taxes may be, whatever methods they take to raise them, it is certain, that in both these countries the poor working people may live at a cheaper rate, and do work for less wages, than such people may or do in England. We may ruin our farmers, we may beggar our spinners, by the importation of Irish wool and yarn ; but whilst we are in this magick circle, we shall never be able to put an end to the woollen manufacture, either in France or Holland. On the contrary, it is my opinion, that by this bill we shall increase it in both ; for we shall divert the Irish from the linen manufacture they are now engaged in : Instead of employing their hands in the production of hemp and flax, they will turn them into sheep-walks ; and instead of spinning linen yarn, their spinners will turn themselves to the spinning of woollen. By this means they will greatly increase their quantity both of wool and woollen yarn ; and as both now

do, and always will sell in France for near double the price they sell for in England ; they will smuggle into France a great deal more than they do at present, especially as we shall by this bill render it more easy for

them to do so ; for the more ports there are in Ireland towards which wool or yarn may be conveyed under pretence of sending it to Great-Britain, the more easily it may be smuggled on board some ship bound to France ; and the more ports there are in Britain to which it may be conveyed, the more safely these smuggling ships may sail to France or Holland, as it is impossible for our guard-ships to search every ship they come in sight of upon any part of our coast. And in time of war, it will be impossible for us to prevent the French from having as much of the Irish wool and yarn as they please, by a connivance between the Irish merchants and their countrymen settled in France, in order to have the ships they load with wool at some port for England, seized soon after their sailing by a French privateer.

I am therefore convinced, Sir, that by this bill we shall ruin our own people, without doing any prejudice to the woollen manufacture either of France or Holland ; and this our people seem already to be sensible of, for tho' the bill has been hurried through this house with great precipitation, it has already occasioned mobs and riots among the manufacturers in several parts of the country, as at Norwich and several other places, particularly at Bradford, where the mob was so outrageous that they were forced to send for two troops of dragoons to keep them quiet, a method for keeping the peace which, I shall grant, may sometimes be necessary, but every gentleman must grant, that we ought as much as possible to avoid every thing that may reduce us to the necessity of making use of this method. If this bill be in itself right, and necessary

cessary for the publick good, there can be no greater hurt in putting it off to another session, and ordering it to be printed, that the people may have time to consider it; for however selfish some of the lower class of people may be, the sensible A men among them understand the true interest of their country as well, and have, I believe, as great a regard for it, as some of their betters. By them the rest will always be governed; and therefore if it be right, give them but time to con- B sider it, and they will approve of it, which they are far from doing at present; for if the bill had not been so hurried, I am persuaded, we should have had petitions from every county in England against it.

In those petitions, Sir, they would C have told you, that it is not the high price which the farmer has for his wool, that makes it come so dear to the manufacturer, but the high profit which the wool-staplers insist on; and that this profit they have raised, and still keep up, by D a sort of combination among them. By this combination they beat down the price to the farmer so low, that the producing of wool is hardly worth his while, if his farm will produce any thing else; and they raise the price to the manufacturer E so high, that he can get but very little profit by the sale of his cloth. By this means these wool-staplers, who are but a sort of brokers, make great estates, some to the amount of 20, 30, or 40,000l. whilst neither the farmers they buy from, nor F the manufacturers they sell to, can get sufficient to provide for their families. We have many laws, Sir, for preventing combinations amongst poor workmen, but few, if any, for preventing combinations amongst the rich master that employ them: G The one I take to be as necessary as the other; and I wish we would begin with contriving some proper and effectual law for preventing any sort of combination amongst our wool-staplers.

If we can do this, and at the same time abolish some of our most burthensome taxes, we shall have no occasion for the free importation of Irish wool, or at least for the free importation of Irish yarn, which, in my opinion, is one of the most pernicious things we can think of; for the yarn costs more than all the other parts of the manufacture, and consequently it is giving away from the people of Great-Britain more than one half of the profits of our woollen manufacture, which ought not, I think, to be done by the parliament of Great-Britain.

*The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Pomponius Atticus, which was in Substance thus.*

*Mr. Presidents,  
S I R,*

I AM afraid, that many gentlemen look upon our present debate as a dispute or competition between the people of Ireland and the people of Great-Britain, and by considering it in this light, I do not at all wonder at their allowing to every argument against the bill more weight, and to every argument in favour of the bill less weight, than it should have. This is a commendable partiality, if the dispute were really such as they conceive it to be. But the dispute or competition is really between the people of Great-Britain and people of France, which of us shall have the spare wool and woollen yarn produced in Ireland, above what the people there have occasion for to answer their home consumption. If gentlemen would consider the present debate in this which is the true light, I am convinced their partiality would be upon the opposite side to what it is at present, and in that case we should have had no debate, for the bill would have met with an unanimous concurrence. In Ireland as well as in England, there are large tracts of  
H— W—, sen. coun-

country which are fit for nothing but sheep-walks: In Ireland as well as in England, the poor will employ themselves in spinning woollen yarn rather than sit idle and starve; for they cannot all be employed in spinning linen yarn, or any other sort of business. The necessary consequence is, that more wool and more woollen yarn will always be produced in that country than their home consumption requires: What can they do with the surplus? We have prohibited their exporting any sort of woollen manufactures: We have likewise prohibited their exporting to foreign parts any of their wool or woollen yarn; and have moreover laid them under great difficulties with respect to exporting it to England. The prohibition, Sir, is like the prohibition against exporting gold or silver in Spain and Portugal: It is impossible to prevent it; for where the course of trade makes the exportation absolutely necessary, or extremely advantageous, for those that have it, D no severity of law, no rigour in the execution can prevent it: It only raises the price to the purchaser. The Irish find that they can make no advantage by working up and exporting their woollen manufactures either openly to England, because of the duties and difficulties they are liable to, or clandestinely to any foreign port, because of the high duties laid upon them at every such port; but all countries except this receive their wool and woollen yarn at every port, and without any duty or difficulty; and as France is the country to which they may export clandestinely their wool and woollen yarn with the greatest ease and most advantage, we may assure ourselves, that all they can spare will be carried thither, unless we open an easy and free importation for it here.

The reason, Sir, that makes the French so fond of, and pay so high a price for Irish wool and yarn, is

because with one pound of it they can work up two pound of their own, into a sort of cloth that is not only fit for their own quality, but saleable at a foreign market: Whereas, if they could procure no such wool or yarn from Britain or Ireland, they could not of their own wool alone, make any sort of cloth that would be fit for either of these purposes. From this consideration every gentleman must see, how much our exportation of woollen manufactures might be increased, if we could prevent the French from having any wool or woollen yarn from Britain or Ireland; and in my opinion, the only effectual method for doing this, will be to open an easy and free importation for both from Ireland to Great Britain. By this means we shall remove the necessity which the Irish are now under to sell their wool and yarn at a low price to those who clandestinely export it to France, which will not only greatly lessen the quantity so exported, but raise the price of it so high to the French, that it will become impossible for them to rival us at any foreign market.

This, Sir, is a consequence that, I think, must necessarily ensue from our opening an easy and free importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland; and it is a consequence so desirable, that it is surely worth our while to try the experiment. I should be sorry if I thought, that our farmers could not possibly sell their wool, or our spinners their woollen yarn, as cheap as either the wool or woollen yarn of Ireland could be sold here, after paying freight, insurance, commission, and several petty charges, which the importation must always be attended with. But if it should upon trial appear to be so, we must either lower our rents, or alter our method of taxation, by abolishing all the taxes that any way affect the poor, and augmenting those that

affect the rich only; for it would be better, even for our landed gentlemen, to pay a constant tax of 4s. in the pound, than to suffer the French to worm us out of our woollen manufacture; because they would in that case find a diminution in their rents, **A** far exceeding 4s. in the pound. However, I am under no apprehension of our being reduced to any such necessity, for two very substantial reasons: First, because I am convinced, that both our farmers and spinners may always afford to sell their wool and their yarn as cheap as the Irish wool and yarn can be imported and sold here; and as to yarn, I think, I am **B** founded on experience; for tho' a free importation of linen thread and yarn from Ireland, has been allowed ever since the year 1696, **C** yet it has not diminished the spinning of such in this island, but on the contrary the spinning of both has increased very much since that time. And my second reason is, because I am convinced, that by allowing a free and easy importation **D** of Irish wool and yarn, and thereby depriving the French of the chief support of their woollen manufacture, the price both of British and Irish wool and yarn will in a few years rise above what either sells for at present. The importation of Irish **E** may for the first year or two lower the price here; but in that time the exportation of our woollen manufactures will increase so much, and there will be such a demand for all the wool and yarn that can be produced here, or imported from Ireland, that **F** the price will soon mount up to above what it is at present.

Now, Sir, after what I have said, I think, I need not enter into any minute consideration as to the effect of our high rents or taxes; for if the price of wool and woollen **G** yarn here be not diminished, we shall only enable the Irish farmers and spinners to live better, without obliging the British to live worse, than they do at present; and as to

the difference between a poor spinner's living in Britain or Ireland, what I have observed with regard to linen yarn, is a proof from experience, that it is not so considerable as some gentlemen imagine. Then as to our farmers and their wool, I think, no better argument can be offered in favour of this bill, than what an Hon. gentleman who spoke against it, told us of our woolstaplers; for to prevent combinations among the dealers in any particular commodity, there is no way so effectual as that of increasing their number, which we shall certainly do by this bill; because at almost every one of our ports, there will be some person established as a factor for the Irish wool, and he of course will apply himself to the buying and selling the British wool produced in his neighbourhood, which will effectually put an end to the combination, if there be any, amongst our present wool staplers.

And as to this bill's giving a greater latitude for smuggling wool and yarn to France from Ireland, I was surprized, Sir, to hear it insinuated by any gentleman who has considered the regulations established by the act of the 12th of his present majesty, and that of the 11th of K. William; for by the former no wool can be put on board any ship but such as have been registered for transporting of wool from Ireland to England, nor at any place but some lawful quay appointed by the commissioners of the customs in Ireland; and by the latter any person may seize and carry to the king's ware house all such wool and woollen yarn, as shall be laid on board any vessel, or laid on shore at or near the sea, or any navigable river, with intent to be exported to foreign parts, which intention will certainly be presumed, if the wool has been brought from any distance, unless it be near a lawful quay, and a registered ship there ready to receive

ceive it on board. To this I must add, that the commissioners of the customs in Ireland will certainly increase the number of their officers; and it will not surely be said, that increasing the number of watchmen gives a greater latitude to thieving, especially when these watchmen may always make more by their fidelity than they can make by their treachery. But what I depend most on, is an alteration in the temper of the people of Ireland themselves; for when they become sensible, that both their wool and yarn may be freely transported from any port in Ireland to any port in Great-Britain, and find that they may have a higher price for both than they used to have from the French smugglers, they will all become zealous against allowing any clandestine exportation to foreign parts; an instance whereof, a noble lord told us, has already happened at Cork in Ireland.

As to this bill's having been hurried through the house, Sir, the Hon. gentleman who said so, did not certainly consider the time when it was moved for, which was February the 27th, so that it will be a full month to-morrow since it was first moved for; and such a short bill which has been a month in passing thro' this house, cannot surely be said to have been hurried; nor do I believe it either has, or ever will occasion any mobs among the people: The late one at Norwich was occasioned by a combination among the workmen to raise their wages; and very probably the riots at Bradford, and other places, were owing to the same cause; for all sensible farmers, and all masters of manufactures must approve of this bill; and the mob never consider any thing that does not immediately affect them, which this bill certainly does not at present, and, I believe, never will, as I have shewn that the exportation of our manufactures will probably increase, and consequently the wages of all workmen in that way will rise, or greater numbers of them will be employed, which is a consequence every British subject ought to wish for; and therefore I am for the bill's being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for January, 1754.]

\*\*\*\*\*

The Dissertation on the Purple of the ANTS-ENTS, from Dr. TEMPLEMAN, concluded. (See p. 559.)

WHILST I was considering, says Mr. De Reaumur, the shell-fish I have been mentioning, I chanced to find on the sea shore a new tincture of purple, which I was not in quest of. Chance

hath almost always a share in our discoveries, and all that attention can do is to push luck to the improvement of natural knowledge, as at play to the improvement of one's fortune. I observed that the *buccina* (for I would preserve to them their Latin name) were commonly collected together round certain stones, or under arches of sand, which the sea had made hollow by washing away the sand underneath. I remarked, I say, that the *buccina* were assembled sometimes in such great quantities in these places, that you might gather them up in handfuls there, whereas they lay widely dispersed every where else. I observed at the same time that these stones or arches of sand were covered with certain grains, whose figure somewhat resembled an oval. The length of these grains was somewhat more than three lines, and their thickness somewhat more than one; they appeared to me to contain a whitish liquor, inclining to a yellow. This resemblance in colour to the liquor of the *buccinum*, and the manner in which the *buccina* were always assembled round these little grains, gave me a notion that there might be drawn from them a purple tincture, such as is drawn from that fish: I must own that a conjecture can scarce have a more slight foundation: however I took some of the grains immediately from the stones to which they were adherent, and making use of the first linen and the least coloured that presented itself at the instant, I squeezed some of the juice upon the ruffles of my shirt; they appeared to me to be a little soiled by it; but I saw no other colour than a yellowish cast, which I discerned with difficulty in certain places. Divers objects that drew my attention made me forget what I had done to my ruffles; I thought no more of them, when casting my eyes by chance upon my ruffles a little while after, I was struck with an agreeable surprise; I saw a very beautiful purple colour on those places where the grains had been bruised. I could scarce believe a change so quick and so great; I repeated the trial by wetting my ruffles with the juice of some others that I picked out with care, as the whitest or rather least yellow; I squeezed them on places of my ruffles untouched before, which at first gave no colour that approached to red; yet I had scarce fixt my eyes on them two or three minutes, but I saw them take a purple colour like that which the former grains had given; this purple colour is at least as beautiful as what is drawn from the *buccinum*; my only fear was that it would be more fading, and consequently less proper for dying. The

sea water served immediately to clear up this point, I washed my ruffles in it as much as I could, without perceiving any alteration in their new colour, and they have preserved it, notwithstanding a great number of washings through which they have passed since; I must own, however, that each washing weakens it, although it doth not entirely remove it.

The reader will imagine, that my curiosity was roused at this new discovery, and that I gathered up as many of these grains as I could before the tide came in, in order to make experiments at home. No sooner was I got into my closet than I began to squeeze out the juice of some of them upon different pieces of linen; but the success did not answer my expectation, and I had as much reason now to be surprized at the failure, as before at the production of so sudden a colour. In less than two or three minutes my linen had passed from white to red in my first experiments; and now at the end of two or three hours I did not perceive the least alteration. I knew that there was nothing which brought out the colour of the liquor of *laccinum* so speedily as the heat of the sun or fire; but I recollected, that there had been no sun-shine at the time of my experiments on the sea shore. However, to be satisfied on this head, as there was no sun-shine at present, I placed the linen that had been wetted with the liquor of the grain very near the fire; they dried there, but without any change of colour.

Confounded, and not knowing what else to have recourse to, I was preparing to return to the sea side, to see if the grains I had brought from thence would resume their power, or had entirely lost it by being transported; when casting my eyes by chance towards the window of my room, I perceived some spots of a beautiful red, such as I was seeking; these spots were on the plastering of the wall of the window; the liquor of some grains, that I had squeezed near the window, had spurted on the wall, and there taken the colour that had slipped away from me. In pursuing this Proteus, my first notion at the sight of this colour in the window, was that the alkali of the lime contributed to its production, and that my ruffles might retain, from their washing, enough of that salt to produce the effect. In order to assure myself concerning it, I took off a piece of the plastering from the window, and having put it on my table I wetted it with the liquor of the grains; but it only served to confound my reasoning, and to baulk my expectation, for no colour appeared. At length I went and squeezed some grains

Appendix, 1753.

on the plastering at the window; scarce had I continued a few minutes to observe what effect the liquor would produce, but I saw the purple colour appear. This led me to conjecture, that if I placed the pieces of linen that I had wetted with the liquor near the window, they also might turn red like the plastering.

This conjecture soon ripened into certainty, for no sooner had I placed the linen on the window, than I saw it tinged with a beautiful purple.

The cause of so sudden a change was then easy to perceive; that since my linen had continued to preserve the white colour of the liquor with which it was wetted, whilst I left it in the middle of my chamber, and on the contrary had taken a purple, when I put it in the window, this effect could be attributed only to the different manner in which the air acted upon it in these different circumstances. Who could have devised that a little more or a little less circulation of air should have produced so suddenly such a diversity of effects? For it must be observed likewise, that the casements of the chamber were all the time open: All the experiments I made afterwards confirmed this opinion, that it was the air alone which caused the difference. It happened even when I exposed pieces of linen wetted to the open air, in the middle of a court, and, to prevent the wind from blowing them away, put some little stones upon the corners, that all the corners, on which the stones rested, did not change their colour at all, whilst the rest of the linen took a very beautiful purple; the effect of a greater or a less impression of the air shewed itself in a very sensible manner, when I exposed some of this liquor in a glass or tea-cup on a place where the wind blew freely; all the upper surface was coloured red, whilst the inferior remained whitish.

N. B. I cannot forbear throwing in a query, how far these experiments and observations may tend to give light into the nature of sanguification in animals, and to make it probable that air mixes with the blood in the lungs? An useful reflection may be drawn likewise from the great diversity of effects occasioned by a little more or a little less air, which may solve many difficulties in the animal economy, and shew the mischief of a closer, and the benefit of a more open air, even in such small degree as one should otherwise have thought inconsiderable.

Whatever experiments I have tried, says Mr. de Reaumur, they have not been successful



cessful enough to discover to me what those little grains are: I make no doubt, however, that they are the eggs or spawn of some fish, but in vain have I attempted to find what species of fish produces them; they are all of such a determinate bigness as the eggs of the same species should naturally be; and in whatever season you observe them, you find no change either in their length or thickness, which hinders one from conceiving them any ways vegetable.

As the *buccinum* appears commonly assembled in great numbers round about these eggs, it gave me great inclination to believe them the spawn of that fish; yet they appear somewhat too big to come from so little a fish: All the experiments I have made, have not been able to clear up that point. In vain have I dissected abundance of *buccina* at different times; I could never find such eggs in their body. I have shut up *buccina* in earthen pots put into the sea, in such manner that the water had a free passage, and yet no such eggs or spawn was to be found there, which I think must have happened, if it had truly been their spawn.

This, however, is certain, that those grains are either the spawn, or the nourishment of the *buccina*, which they are extremely fond of; for otherwise why should they assemble so much about those grains? But uncertain must we remain whether the *buccinum* gives the purple liquor to these grains, or on the contrary derives its own purple from them.

I have sought with great care in the writers of natural history, and particularly in Aristotle and Pliny, to see if I could find any thing that could give light in this subject; but I have not found any passage where they have spoken clearly of it.

One single passage in Aristotle appeared to me to have some relation to it, but having well considered the whole, I remain uncertain whether Aristotle meant to speak of those grains that are the subject of our enquiry. This passage is at the end of the 13th chapter of the 6th book of the history of animals, and I will give it in the Latin version of Gaza.

*Desertur ex ponto in bellepontonum purgamentum quoddam illius maris, quod aliae nomine phycos appellant, colore pallidum, florem algæ id efficit alii volant, atq; ex eo succariam algam provenire; fit hoc aestatis initio, coq; tum pisciculi tum ostreae hujus loci aluntur; purpuram quoq; suum florem hinc trahere, nonnulli existimant.*

There are in reality in this passage several things which seem to agree to the grains we are speaking of. The pale colour he gives to that species of fucus is the same as of our grains; the inhabitants

of the sea-coast (for instead of *ahi* in the Latin, the Greek text gives it the *fishermen*) consider it as the flower of the fucus; from whence the alga afterwards comes; which is very conformable to what our fishermen think, who take it for the grains or seed of the same plant.

Lastly, he adds, that the purple-fish derive their liquor from it; for the expression *fit purpurea* in Aristotle means that liquor. Now this agrees well likewise with our grains, from which we may imagine the *buccinum* derives its liquor. We have given their resemblances, and shall now consider their disparities:

First, he says *fit hoc aestatis initio*, whereas our grains do not begin to appear until the end of summer, or rather the beginning of autumn. Next, these grains are so adherent to the stones, that they are not easily separated. We scarce ever find any removed from the place where they were naturally fastened. Lastly, all that Aristotle says in this passage, may very well be understood of some little species of the *fucus tinctorius*. Shell-fish feed on it; and it being proper to give the dye, it was natural enough to think that the purple-fish derived their colour from thence.

It is easy to conceive, that the liquor of these grains might have been squeezed out in a manner infinitely more commodious than what the ancients made use of in order to get the liquor of the *buccinum*; all the labour requisite is to gather up the grains, of which there is great plenty; and after having washed them in the sea water to clean away the filth, which might otherwise by its mixture alter the purple colour, to put them under little presses, and squeeze out all their liquor in an instant. The liquor of the *buccinum*, on the contrary, could not be drawn out without employing a great deal of time.

*An Account of some MEN who lived to an extraordinary AGE.*

**A**TTILA, king of the Huns, who reigned in the fifth century, lived to 124, and then died of his excess, on the first night of his second nuptial, with one of the most beautiful princesses of the age.

Piaſtus, king of Poland, who, from the rank of a peasant, was raised to that of a prince, A. D. 824, lived to be 120, and governed his subjects so prudently, that he gained immortal glory amongst his countrymen.

Hippocrates, the best of physicians, lived to 104. But Asclepiades, a Persian doctor, reached 150. Galen lived, in undisturbed health, to 104. Sophocles, the tragick poet, to 120. Democritus, the philosopher, lived also to 104. And Eu-  
phrator,

phrator taught his scholars at upwards of 100. Finally, Epimenides, of Creet, according to the testimony of Theopompus, lived upwards of 157.

Pliny, the great naturalist, assures us, that in the city of Parma, there were two of 130 years, three of 120 years; and that in many cities of Italy men lived much older; at Arminium especially, one Marcus Apponius, who was 150.

In our own part of the world, Laurence Hutland lived, in the Orknies, to 170.

James Sands, towards the latter end of the last century, died at 140, and his spouse at 120.—In Sweden it is common to meet people of above an 100; and Rudbekius affirms, from the bills of mortality signed by his brother, who was a bishop, that in the small extent of 12 parishes, there died in the space of 37 years 232 men between 100 and 140 years of age:—Yet, what are these to the native of Bengal, who (according to Ferdinand Lopez de Castagneda, historiographer royal) was near 340, when he was presented to the vice-roy of the Indies?—And as the story is no less curious than pleasant, I beg leave to add a few particulars concerning this celebrated long liver, as confirmed by the above-mentioned author: He tells us, "that the said native remembered that he had seen the city wherein he dwelt, and which was one of the most populous in the Indies, a very inconsiderable place.—That he had changed his hair, and recovered his teeth, four times; when the vice-roy saw him, his head and beard were black, but his hair thin: That in the course of life he had 70 wives, some of which died; the rest he put away.—The king of Portugal caused a strict search to be made into this matter, and an annual account of the state of this man's health to be brought him by the return of the fleet from India.—This long liver was a native of Bengal, and died at the age of 370.

The relation is very curious, and I have produced my authority for it. The reader may put what faith in it he pleases. I shall finally speak of the three famous English long livers, the testimonies of which may be received as of undoubted veracity.

And first, of old Parre.—This person was born at Winnington, in the county of Salop, A. D. 1483; he passed his youth in very hard labour; and, what is no less laudable, in sobriety and chastity.—At 88 he married his first wife Jane, by whom he had two children, neither of which were long lived; the first died at the age of a month; the other lived but a few years.—At 102 he fell in love with Ca-

tharine Milton, whom he got with child, and did penance in the church for it.—Some months before his death the earl of Arundel brought him to king Charles I. at London; but, through change of air, and high living, he died soon after, on the 15th of Nov. 1635, aged upwards of 150, some say 152, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey. He slept away most of his time, and was over-grown with hair, according to that of the old poet,

From head to heel, his body had all over,  
A quick-set, thick set, nat'ral hairy cover.

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, was 169 when he died. (See his *HEAN*, with a particular account of him, p. 368.)

Thomas Damme, of Leighton, near Minshul, in the palatinate of Chester, was 154 years of age when he died, and was buried at Minshul aforesaid, on the 20th of February, 1648, as it appears by his grave-stone, cut in words at length, not figures; and to prevent disputes, as the event is so remarkable, it is now to be seen in the church register, signed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Holdford, vicar, and by Thomas Kennerly and John Warburton, churchwardens, who were then living. I thought proper to mention this relation, as it never was taken notice of by any chronologers; few know it, but it ought to be handed down to posterity.

*The humble Remonstrance and Petition of several SPINSTERS of the County of Kent, (as inserted in the London Evening Post) in Behalf of themselves and many Thousand other distressed Damfels of the said County, grievously complaining, sets forth,*

THAT the petitioners are now arrived at the proper age of answering the ends of their creation, by fulfilling the first commandment; and that the petitioners are also very desirous of doing it.

That the petitioners can with truth and sorrow of heart say, that they find the men not so ready to obey the first, and, as the petitioners conceive, the principal commandment, as themselves.

That the petitioners, being at church, were struck with grief and astonishment on hearing the doctor read a paper, called, *An Act to prevent clandestine Marriages*, which the petitioners apprehend will make the men still more averse to matrimony, and consequently rob them of all their hopes, and render their cases quite desperate.

That the petitioners, not understanding the meaning of the word *clandestine*, did apply to their Rev. pastor (who is a good man, and always ready to stand their friend, as far as he is able) who told them,

that the meaning was, they must not marry such men as they themselves lik'd, except their parents also approved of them.

That the petitioners, not at all pleas'd with this explanation, did turn to the marriage ceremony in their prayer books, where they did not find that matrimony was instituted for the pleasure of their parents, but that it was ordained for the procreation of children, and for a remedy against fornication.

That the petitioners do humbly conceive those ends will not be answered by this act. St. Paul says, *It is better to marry than to burn*; but, if they burn for one, and are compelled to marry another, how will their flame be quenched? Nor will it, they apprehend, answer the purpose of procreation near so well as if they married the men they like; tho', perhaps, it may tend to hinder fornication, by substituting in its room adultery.

The act says, "That all marriages, where either of the parties are under the age of 21 years (except widows or widowers) without consent of parents or guardians, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

The petitioners cannot but think that this clause directly contradicts the word of God; for they find it written, St. Mark x. 7, 8, 9. *For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh. So then they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.* Now the petitioners are humbly of opinion, that those pairs may be most truly said to be joined together by God, whose hearts, whose souls, whose spirits are, as well as their bodies, united and joined together. Will any man say, that when a parent compels a daughter to marry the man she hates, that such a couple are joined together by God? No, such matches are made by the devil Mammon, and generally beget a numerous and wretched offspring, called contention, jealousy, adultery, murder, &c. If then those, whose souls as well as bodies are united in matrimony, are joined together by God, and made one flesh, why does man's act strive to put them asunder, and attempt to make them twain? But indeed neither this act, nor any other, can possibly make such marriages null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; because the intent and purpose of procreation, which is the chief end of matrimony, will nevertheless be answered.

The act says farther, "That no suit shall be brought in the ecclesiastical court, to compel any marriage by reason of any contract of matrimony."

The petitioners apprehend, this clause is neither equitable nor consistent with sacred scripture. By this clause, if a woman was not only promised marriage before witnesses, but even asked three times in church, and made the publick talk of the parish; the man may, notwithstanding, refuse her, and she be left without remedy or recompence. Man is by nature false, and weak woman too credulous and complying. Ungenerous man is but too apt to glory in his falsehood, and to triumph in the most barbarous treachery; there was no occasion to tempt him to be more perfidious by an act. How often has the cruel spoiler, by a well-dissembled passion, by swearing that the priest should at the holy altar join their hands, by sighs, and tears, and vows, and all the soft, but strong artillery of love, forced the tender virgin's heart, broke thro' the seal of virtue, cropp'd the sweet flower; then fled, and left her to bewail the loss for life! Is not a rape of woman's body now death by law? What are a man's warm protestations of eternal love, and calling all the heavenly powers to witness, he will surely marry a young woman, but a rape of her mind, a forcing her consent by a thousand perjuries? And shall he go unpunished? And must the poor, deluded, injured women have no court to apply to for redress? Will the keeper of the king's conscience say, this is equitable? no; nor is it consonant to sacred scripture, which says, Exod. xxii. 16. *And if a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.* Whenever a virgin is deluded of her virtue by a single man, it must, it ought, to be presumed, that he prevailed upon her thro' the promise of marriage; and therefore he should be compelled to fulfil his contract. This is equity; this is scripture; and such petitioners with they could say, this is law too: For, if it was, and proper care was taken to get rid of all those poisonous vermin, the present common prostitutes, by providing for them, either at home or abroad, some method of getting their bread honestly by labour, the town could no more be pestered with such abandoned incendiaries; which would certainly prevent many robberies and murders, and be no small step towards a general reformation.

These petitioners upon the whole think this act much better calculated for the encouragement of common prostitutes, than to make the honest, but poor, petitioners happy mothers of lawful children.

The petitioners therefore most humbly pray, &c.

The

The PUBLIC ADVERTISER has given us the following Extract from a Piece called The REFLECTOR.

SCARCE any thing shews the infirmity of human nature more, than the hasty making, repealing, amending, and multiplying of laws. It is impossible that good laws should be made, and duly executed, unless the legislative power be knowing, prudent, and virtuous; so as to render each single law productive of happiness, or preventive of misery, to the people. To do this requires greater circumspection, study and skill, than men seem generally to imagine.

The antient Romans, before they enacted a law, hung up the scheme for it in a publick place; where it remained exposed to view for three weeks, or during the space of *tres nondine*, including three market days; whereby the inhabitants both of the city and country had an opportunity of reading and examining it. The ablest orators and lawyers publickly harangued upon the sketch; so that every man might hear what was to be said for and against it. After this the whole people were convened to give their votes, in their respective classes; and if the law was adjudged to be good by a majority of voices, it was confirmed by the council, and engraved in copper. This ceremony may appear strange to us; but it had such an effect, that the laws so made are likely to prove eternal: For they not only remained in force to the end of the Roman empire, but have survived it; so as to be still observed and followed in most of the states of Europe.

How simple soever a law may appear, it ought to be thoroughly sifted and considered: If men are in a hurry about it, the consequence may prove as bad as if a farmer should cut his corn before it is ripe, or stack his hay before it is dry, which therefore fires or rots in the barn. Apelles exposed his pieces to publick view, that all sorts of people might examine them, and upon once hearing that a shoemaker had found fault with a shoe, in one of his pictures, he acknowledged the error, and corrected it. The like method has been advantageously taken by different artists in their respective performances.

Some may think it a loss of time thus to spin out the examination of a law; and an easy matter, by a subsequent act, to correct the errors, or supply the defects of a former. But the making of experiments in law is as dangerous to a state as the making of experiments in physick. Mischief is done in both cases if the experiment

miscarries. Men must not argue in such momentous affairs as they do in lighter matters; and cry, It is easy to make the experiment, because commotion is sooner raised than suppressed in a government. *Interim patitur justus*, is a maxim that must be regarded; for no good man should be hurt. And as it is necessary to be well assured of the strength of a medicine before it is given; so it is necessary that the scheme of a law should be well considered before it passes into an act.

To prepare the plan of a law requires a whole man, and more than a day; for, besides particulars, a law-maker must necessarily attend to four capital things of a general kind, viz. 1. The nature and situation of the country. 2. The turn and temper of the people. 3. The preceding times, to see what has happened. And, 4. To future ages, to foresee what may happen.

1. He must carefully represent to himself the nature and situation of the country for which the law is intended. A particular seed may be proper for one sort of land, but improper for another. A skilful farmer examines the nature of his ground, before he sows it; and a lawgiver must carefully examine the nature and disposition of the country, before he undertakes to give it a law. The same customs and the same laws do not equally suit all places. A certain philosopher being asked, which were the best laws? answered, those best adapted to the country; for a good law at Athens may be a bad one at Lacedemon.

2. Every lawgiver must regard the turn, genius, and bent of the people for whom his laws are intended. Sometimes the people may be of such a temper as to bear harsh reformations, and yet be raised into commotion by trifling alterations. The Chinese patiently submitted to all the laws of their conquerors, the Tartars, except that of cutting off their hair; about which many of them lost their lives. The great reformer, Peter Alexiowitz, brought the Russians to quit most of their ancient customs; but by insisting upon their shaving their beards, threw the whole country into confusion. The ordinance for abolishing exorcisms, tho' in itself a thing of an indifferent nature, has produced more violent effects than the changing of articles of faith. As absolute as the Persian monarchs are, they do not venture to abolish the pernicious use of opium: And as powerful as the late emperor of Russia was, he durst not prohibit the drinking of brandy. These and the like examples may direct lawgivers to study the nature and inclinations of the people

people for whom their laws are designed. What in one country may be done with a nod or a wink, cannot be accomplished with fire and sword in another. Laws must be suited to the people, and not the people to laws.

3. A lawgiver must regard past times, in order to see whether the law he would introduce has been experienced before, and with what success: For it is from past times that we must judge of times to come. When an ordinance has already miscarried in the tenth essay, we may presume it will not succeed in the eleventh. After a medicine has frequently failed, we can have no reasonable hopes of its curing. History is the surest instructor.

The late Czar, who moulded Russia anew, used such precaution in his reformations, that he rarely attempted one without being well assured it would prove advantageous. King William being exhorted to introduce the new style, took time to consider of it; and consulted with his astronomers, whether leap-year, and other chronological irregularities, could by this means be avoided: The astronomers answered in the negative: "Then," said the king, we had as good let the style remain as it did." This conduct of the British monarch the Czar frequently cited, when any new regulations were proposed to him, from which he could see no great advantage to the publick.

Indeed, it is best to retain the old regulations when they cannot be bettered by new ones; because inconveniences may arise from alteration. A state is like a building consisting of several parts, so put together, that one cannot be much disturbed without disturbing the whole. And hence Lycurgus obliged the Lacedæmonians to take an oath, that they would never alter his ordinances; which oath they so religiously kept, that when Phrynus proposed to improve the Lacedæmonian lute, by the addition of two new strings, the Ephori ordered him to be put to death. This was rigid; for the circumstances of times frequently require old ordinances to be abrogated. Agesilaus was deservedly praised, when, upon a certain occasion, he ordered the laws to sleep for twenty-four hours. The same may be said of Alexander, who once, for weighty reasons, ordered that June should be May. And Plutarch commends it in Philopœmenes, that he not only knew how to command according to law, but even to command the law itself when occasion required. Doubtless, no law should be made without necessity, or but for the sake of considerable advantage.

4. Lawgivers must represent to themselves what may probably happen, to ren-

der their laws unsuitable or hurtful in the future. Man, indeed, cannot always guard against accidents, or prevent such things as he could not foresee: Yet, in the business of laws, and acts of perpetuity, politicians must lay possible accidents before them; and imagine cases capable of defeating or changing their good intentions; for, a ruler, a minister, or general, trust not say, I did not think of that; because every man ought to think of accidents, and prepare for them. Those who do not, are like thoughtless travellers unprovided against bad roads and weather.

But because men are apt to take matters in extreams, I must add, that, by accidents, I mean no other than common accidents; for, to provide against extraordinary ones, is not sensible, but unreasonable. The best intended regulations may be as much defeated by unreasonable precaution, as by no caution at all.

And thus, tho' prudence and consideration are required in making a law; yet the middle way, betwixt the French alacrity and the Spanish solemnity, may be chose. In the framing of laws, we should neither gallop nor creep: For too much and too little haste have equally great inconveniences. Hasty counsel is like unripe fruit; and slow deliberations like fruits that rot. It sometimes happens,

that the circumstances of publick affairs will not admit of delay: And in such cases, an imperfect attempt is better than none. It may therefore be proper for a state to have two sets of counsellors, a young and an old one, and employ the young when matters require expedition, but the old when they ought to be done in perfection.

*A Pamphlet having been lately published, intitled, An INQUIRY into the Original and Consequences of the PUBLICK DEBT, by a Person of Distinction, we shall give our Readers a few Extracts from it, as follows.*

THE author, after having shewn, that the landed and trading interests are the same, and that the publick debt has created an interest distinct from and opposite to both, proposes to examine, 1. What the publick debt is. 2. To whom it is due. 3. Whence came the money lent to the publick. 4. How far the publick is affected by it. 5. How and where that money was employed before it was lent to the publick. 6. What has become of it since. 7. What would be the consequence of paying it off. And, lastly, what will be the consequence of increasing it.

These

These eight heads he considers separately and distinctly, and makes very proper observations upon each; but we shall give only some of those he makes upon the 4th, 7th and 8th. As to the 4th, he says, The publick debt is attended with every dreadful consequence that can accompany any national calamity; of which I shall hint only at the most obvious of such as distinguish it. If it was payable only out of the rents of land, and of such as live on their means, it might be pretended, that since the industrious farmer must pay his rent, it is the same thing to the nation, whether it is wholly possessed by the squire, or if one half of it is enjoyed by a stockjobber. Even in that case there would be a wide difference. But the rents of land are not in question: Our taxes are chiefly paid out of the consumption of the industrious; and the farmer must pay his share out of his own particular profits, independent of what the squire pays out of his estate.

A tax of 5 per cent. on any commodity must raise the price of it above 8; and as our tradesmen work under the disadvantage of paying taxes for almost every thing they consume, they cannot afford their labour so cheap as those who pay nothing; and of course must be underfold in the foreign market. In other words, if an Englishman consumes to the value of sixpence a-day, and must pay three-pence for the privilege of doing so, he cannot live so cheap as the Frenchman, who enjoys that privilege for nothing. We inhabit the most plentiful spot in Europe; our people are allowed to be naturally industrious: yet our poor want employment. We have not mouths at home to consume our produce. Foreigners can afford to smuggle our wool at a vast expence, and to undersell us even in that manufactory. If we have still some trade left, thanks to the provident care of our ancestors, who settled our colonies, and to the singularity of our taste, that can accommodate itself with Portugal wines, which secures to us the lucrative trade of that country. To judge fairly of the bad effects of our taxes, let us suppose ourselves released from them, or let us suppose all the money paid to the stocks and sinking fund given back in bounties to the manufacturers and exporters; and then let one imagine how many hands would be set to work at home, and whether we should not undersell all the world abroad.

The publick debt has entailed immorality and idleness upon the people; and the civil magistrate, whose chief office ought to be to restrain vice, is forced to connive at it. The revenue cannot be supported without encouraging idleness and expence, and li-

ceasing numberless publick houses; most of which are to be considered as so many academies for the acquiring and propagating the whole science of iniquity; and the landlord is generally an adept ready to instruct the ignorant. It is from these academies that Newgate is peopled and Tyburn supplied; but it is likewise from these that a great part of the revenue arises. Pulpits may thunder against vice, and juries may hang criminals, to eternity; while every means of corrupting the morals of the people is thrown in their way, it is in vain to look for reformation. With what face can it be pretended, that we dare restrain vice, after the late glaring instance of repealing the gin act? On that occasion we were obliged to confess, that the health, the numbers, the morals, of our people, are of no account in comparison of the revenue, but must be sacrificed to the publick debt.

Upon the 7th he says, It follows from what has been said, that, if the publick debt was paid off, the profits of the manufacturer would be all his own. He would be exempted from paying at least 40 per cent. out of his gains. It would be equal in every respect to a bounty to that amount on all our productions, and of three-pence a-day to the day-labourer, and so in proportion. With that advantage we should be able to undersell our neighbours. Our people would of course multiply. Our poor would find employment. Even the aged and disabled might earn enough to live upon. New arts and manufactures would be introduced, and the old ones brought to perfection. Our most barren lands would be cultivated, and the produce of the whole sufficient to supply the demands of our people. The stockjobber, when paid off, would find employment for his money in trade and manufacture, and would find that turn to better account than the preying on the vitals of his country. He would then become a useful member of society. Rents would rise, and the country gentleman would be able to provide for his younger children. We would be able to restore morality amongst our people, and the immense increase of trade would furnish employment for every industrious man. Our colonies would share in the benefit, and many causes of jealousy between them and their mother country would vanish. We should become formidable to our neighbours; for, besides the increase of our naval power, in case of a just cause of war, we should be able to advance much more money within the year than we have ever done by anticipating. Such of our blood-suckers as had no taste for honest industry, would

would probably go with their millions, and prey on our enemies, to our great emolument, and their perdition. It may probably be objected by men of narrow conceptions, that there was a time when we owed no debt, and yet this country was neither richer, nor had it more trade than at present. Let such men recollect the state of this nation sixty or seventy years before king William's war, with respect to numbers, trade, shipping, wealth, and manufacture; and let them compare it with our situation when that war broke out, and then let them give a reason why we have not increased in the same proportion since that period. Trade was then in its infancy. Our colonies were hardly established. Those times had all the expence of them, and we all the profit. Ireland was then but little better than our settlements in America are now. We had no union with Scotland, and Portugal afforded but little money. Each of these has opened a new source of wealth to us. And, with such advantages, ought we not to have thrived in the same proportion we did in the former period? Had it not been for the publick debt, there can be no doubt but our improvements for the last sixty years must have surpassed those of the sixty years preceding. But, alas! \*\*\*

And upon the 8th he says, The stock-jobbers have the words publick faith and publick credit constantly in their mouths; and want to establish it as a maxim, that they are both engaged to support their monopoly, at the expence of the whole body of the people.

The advanced price of stocks is more a proof of the folly, than of the faith of the publick; and if people did not depend more on the first than the last, a redeemable annuity could never rise above par. The excessive premiums are owing to an opinion, that we want either the means or inclination to pay off our debts. Such an opinion would not add to the credit of a private man; and how it should increase that of the nation, is difficult to be comprehended by those that are not in the secret.

And afterwards upon the same head, he says, When the art of funding was first introduced, the common talk of mankind was, that the people of England must be undone. Some people tell us, that the event has proved the vanity of that apprehension. I affirm, that the prediction has been verified in the strictest sense. All that could be meant by the assertion was, that the then possessors and their posterity must be undone, and their inheritances given away from them, and become the property of other men. It could never be their

meaning, that the land would run away, or cease to be occupied by some body. At present, that is, sixty years after the revolution, one tenth of the land of England is not possessed by the posterity or heirs of those who possessed it at that time. And if the extermination (as it may justly be termed) is not universal, it is only because there were a few overgrown estates, such as the Devonshire, Bedford, Cürzon, &c. which were proof against the waste of luxury and taxes. Suppose the Turks were to over-run England, it might certainly be affirmed with propriety, that if we did not drive them out, England must be undone; and yet if they should prevail, the land would still remain, would still be occupied and cultivated; and possibly the trade of England might receive some advantages from the favour of other Mahometan nations, who are all great customers for the woollen, and most other manufactures; and it is more than probable, that a greater proportion of the property of the country would remain in the possession of the original inhabitants sixty years after such a conquest, than is now to be found in the posterity of those to whom it belonged at the revolution. As the cause, I mean the publick debt, still subsists, the present possessors must not expect a more durable establishment. Was the plague to rage in a city, and all the rich to perish, the poor would get possession of the houses and effects; but if the infection continued to prevail, they would soon make room for others in their turn.

Preamble to the Remonstrances of the Parliament of Rouen to the King. (See p. 582.)

S I R E,

Y OUR parliament cannot avoid again fixing your majesty's attention on the progress of the schism in your kingdom; the dangerous principles which gave rise to it, the odious measures which support it, and the fatal effects which it produces. If your parliament were less acquainted with their duty, and less affected by the evils which threaten the church and state, they would, perhaps, be afraid of presenting the same objects so often to your majesty: But their fidelity, and your own interest, which shall always be the rule of their conduct, oblige them to insist afresh upon these points, in order to make your majesty sensible of their great importance to religion, to your service, and to the publick tranquillity.

The magistrates have always carried truth to the throne. They have even repeated their applications till they triumphed

ed over every obstacle that seemed to bar its access. At present they would think themselves more criminal than ever, if from indifference, faintheartedness, or a timid deference to orders, evidently incompatible with your majesty's true interest, they should sit down silent or unactive. It is very rare, Sir, that the disputes which arise in the church do not occasion a convulsion in the state. But how great is the danger with which it is threatened, when the division is carried to such a length as to produce an open rupture; when the ministers of the church, unmoved by the horrors of a schism, communicate the false zeal with which they are animated, to the people.

Your parliament, wholly employed in maintaining the publick peace, were greatly alarmed at the schism which has broke out in the kingdom. They made haste to put a stop to it by the rigour of the law, and they presume to acquaint your majesty, that the first steps which their vigilance took to stop the evil in its beginning, would have been effectual, if orders surreptitiously obtained from your majesty, and arrears of your council granted to importunity, had not encouraged the guilty. Ought not they to have flattered themselves, Sir, that, on their just representations, your majesty would disavow those acts which were contrary to law, and the good of the kingdom? How greatly, then, must they have been deceived in their hopes, and with how much grief must they have beheld your majesty, thro' the same abuse of your piety, turning a deaf ear to their complaints? Their fidelity is proof against opposition or disgrace. The small success of their remonstrances, far from abating their courage, on the contrary serves to animate it, because nothing ought to cool their zeal for such interesting objects.

Yes, Sir, whatever may have been the surprise and consternation of your parliament on reading your chancellor's discourse, still guided by the love of their duty, and persuaded that, sooner or later, such pure motive will justify them in your eyes, they are not afraid of representing to your majesty, with the freedom that characterizes magistrates, that that discourse, in almost every part of it, tended to favour the independency and dominion of the ecclesiasticks who disturb your kingdom; to extend the schism, to overturn the laws, and to vilify the courts in which your sovereign authority is lodged, &c.

INSPECTOR, N<sup>o</sup>. 54.

[T would be an idle task to prove it is day-light at noon, and it is as needless to  
Appendix, 1753.

demonstrate that perjury is a horrid crime against God and man, and destructive of human society. The laws of England presume that oaths will be kept sacred; that no man will perjure himself; and therefore faith is given to an oath; and all judgments, as well upon the lives as the properties of the subjects, are founded upon oaths.

This presumption of law is built upon good reason; England, as defined by the old lawyers, is a common-weal, composed of christian people, and Christians are such as are baptized and believe in the law of God, as revealed by Holy Jesus, the Christ. Now no one who stedfastly believes that God is present, and will punish the person who takes his name to a falsehood, dare venture to tell a lie upon oath, no more than a thief would dare to take publickly plate away from the side-board before the master's eye, who has strength enough to take the plunder from him, and punish him upon the spot.

It is therefore the want of faith, in believing that God is present and ready to punish, which occasions perjury; and persons who take false and prevaricating oaths, and find they are not punished, increase in hardness and unbelief. The more universal faith and Christianity were, the fewer there were that would commit perjury; and therefore when credulity extended even beyond faith into bigotry, and that credulity was universal, oaths were so strong an evidence of truth, that all determinations turned upon them. But as credulity disappeared and faith lessened, perjury increased, the horrid consequences of which we daily feel. The uncertainty of the evidence of an oath makes it difficult to convict the guilty, and often condemns the innocent. And the more difficult it is to convict a murderer or a felon, the more murderers and thieves will increase.

Therefore it is highly necessary for the government to keep up the sanctity of an oath in the opinions of men.

The first reason that lessened the people's regard to oaths, was the decay of Christianity; the second, familiarity. Wife and good men will always pay an awful regard to oaths, and will strictly take care to aver nothing but truth upon oath, and they would do so, were they examined without an oath. But the multitude take up things more by habit than by reason, and many of those would, perhaps, tell an untruth to favour themselves or their friends, who would not confirm the same, if an oath was administered to them in a solemn manner; and it is this kind of men that makes the multitude,



multitude, upon whose testimonies the estates and lives of the subjects depend.

To these kind of men the formality of administering an oath is of great consequence, and the familiarizing them to oaths contributes greatly to the spreading of perjury.

There is an old saying, that familiarity breeds contempt; and surely, the giving oaths upon such a multitude of occasions, as they now do, familiarizes oaths to the multitude, so as to take off the weight of the testimony.

An ordinary man, for example, who collects a turnpike toll, is called every week to swear how much money he has received; he shudders at first with the awe of an oath, and probably really accounts truly; but the temptation of money in their hands and mere necessity (they being generally poor) makes them, perhaps, take a shilling or two, and the fear of being turned out makes them support their account upon oath: Habit makes them familiar with swearing; and what credit should be given to such a man, should he be examined relating to a robbery, or other matter, by which life may be affected, in a court of justice?

Will any one say, that custom-house oaths, election oaths, manor oaths, office oaths, and numberless other oaths will not familiarize the persons so to swearing as to have every ill effect?

In order therefore to prevent the inconveniences that arise from the familiarity with oaths, it, perhaps, might not be improper to administer oaths only upon the most solemn occasions, and that in a most serious and decent manner.

These great occasions should be in trials before the courts of justice, as well to the jurymen as the witnesses. Also the oaths to his majesty, and all other oaths for the support of his government. Oaths also should be administered by justices of the peace, in such cases as charge a capital crime. On all other occasions whatsoever, where oaths are now required, the person should be examined, instead of being sworn, and should sign the examination with his hand, or his mark, instead of kissing the book, and swearing, So help me God.

N. B. This alteration of the law is not so great as that made in favour of the Quakers, by which, instead of swearing upon the book, they only affirm: And this, instead of swearing upon the book, is to declare under their hand-writing.

A PLAN for collecting and publishing such Cases and Observations in PHYSIC, SURGERY, &c. as may be of general

Utility: Commenced May 7, 1750. By the Society of Surgeons of the Royal Navy, and others.

#### IT IS AGREED,

I. THAT a committee of twenty-five members and honorary members, do collect and revise all such essays, observations and cases in physick, surgery, anatomy, the animal economy, pharmacy, chemistry, botany and natural history, as may be transmitted to them by the members of the society, or by any ingenious and obliging correspondents: That the physician of Greenwich hospital, the demonstrator of anatomy, and the lecturer of the *materia medica*, be, *ex officio*, of the committee: That the meetings be held at the society's apartments, the first Thursday in every month, at six in the evening.

II. That as one considerable purpose of this undertaking is to pursue, particularly, such branches of medical knowledge, as fall more immediately under the observation of the navy surgeons, who may be reasonably presumed to have advantages, for some particular disquisitions, peculiar to their situation; such as—  
an opportunity of enquiring into the nature of sea diseases, and any specifick or material difference between them and those at land;—of observing any particular effects of medicines at sea;—the common effects of the principal operations of surgery on that element; especially where any remarkable diversity occurs from their general events on shore; and any different success of the same operations in different climates, at sea and land;—the effects of sea-air and diet in general, in various diseases, and the particular changes of the constitution, produced by them, under the co-operation of different seasons and climates;—the various distempers endemick on their different stations; and any remarkable diversity in the symptoms, and the general event of the disease, between natives and strangers, with the usual method of treating such disease, or its ordinary supervening symptom, by practitioners of the best note and greatest experience in those countries, and the most frequent consequence of it.—It is therefore strongly recommended to them to be carefully attentive to those very material articles: And further to improve every opportunity of informing themselves of the popular methods of treating different distempers in those places, where physick is little cultivated;—of attaining the natural history of the country;—the weather;—the animals;—plants (especially all indigenous physical ones)

seas) and fossils; — to endeavour to discover the process and manufacture of any drugs in it; — and to furnish themselves with the best collection of such productions, as they can conveniently procure. And for the reception of any rare and useful materials as may be presented, a proper room will be assigned, wherein the favour of all contributions shall be registered and carefully preserved, with any history or description that may accompany such donations. Also every liberality of the like nature, from any hand disposed to lend its assistance, will be thankfully received.

III. That every member employed on board any of his majesty's ships appointed to the Baltick, Mediterranean, Guinea, East-Indies, America, or elsewhere, shall favour the committee with a seasonable notice of his voyage, that they may have time to prepare, and recommend to him, such memorandums, and instructions, as they may judge necessary for the service of the society, and conducive to the laudable intention of this plan. But to prevent the multiplicity of volumes, without adding to the stock of useful knowledge, it is agreed, that no other cases or observations in physick, surgery, &c. shall be published, but such as may be instructive in their own nature, or rendered so, by judicious and extensive reflections deduced from them, in order to the establishment or confirmation of general axioms.

IV. That all papers, substances or articles, intended for the promotion of this design, be directed for the committee, under cover, to Mr. Millar, bookseller, in the Strand, or delivered at the apartments of the Navy Medical Society, in the Little Piazza, Covent Garden, every Wednesday in the evening from six to eight, with a direction where to address the author or correspondent, if a more particular attestation of the facts, or an elucidation of any circumstance of the case, may be judged requisite. That the name of each author or correspondent shall be faithfully concealed, if required: But all anonymous papers, where any stress is laid on facts, must be necessarily disregarded on this plan, without a satisfactory evidence of their reality.

V. That if the publication of any thing, communicated to the committee, shall be deemed inconsistent with their plan, in consequence of which the author shall think himself neglected, or disingenuously dealt with, he may apply to them at pleasure, to be informed of their motives for not publishing it, and may depend on receiving all reasonable satisfaction on their part, And that as soon as proper and sufficient

matter is collected for one volume in octavo, it shall be digested for the press, and published.

VI. That each of the members, who transact the business of the committee, shall have a copy on large paper of whatever shall be printed; that six copies, on the same paper, shall be deposited with the society, for their use, and at their disposal. That a golden medal be given annually, as a prize to the author of the most useful paper, communicated to the committee, within the purpose of this plan. And that all expences, which the committee shall find necessary to the effectual conduct and accomplishment of this undertaking, shall be allowed out of the society's stock.

To CELIA in the Country. By Mr. Boyce.

I.  
THOU wond'rous proof of nature's  
pow'r!

On whom my thoughts will roll,  
Whose image rises ev'ry hour  
Still lovelier to my soul:  
Say, why the rural life you prize?  
What joy can Celia taste,  
Where Sol but just enlightens the skies,  
To shew the wint'ry waste?

2.  
All sad appear the gloomy groves,  
All dull the leafless trees;  
No warblers tell their mutual loves,  
Nor Zephyrs waft the breeze;  
No flowers shed ambrosial sweets,  
No rill delights thine ear;  
No limpid brook thine eye intreats,  
To view thy beauties there.

3.  
Where late the verdant carpet spread,  
Wide o'er the lawn was seen,  
Through which the flow'rs uprear'd their  
head,  
And dappling deck'd the green,  
Now crisped snow, and glitt'ring frost  
Invest the cheerless ground,  
And ev'ry charm of nature's lost  
In ev'ry mead around.

4.  
A lecture to the proud and gay,  
A needless one to you,  
Each moral prospect seems to say,  
"Life has its winter too."  
Ye reptiles vain in beauty's fun,  
Reflect on what you see;  
When youth's short faithless summer's  
gone,  
How hapless shall ye be!

5.  
Now o'er the lawns the hunters fly,  
To trace the tim'rous hare,  
While echo mocks the opening cry,  
And fills the vocal air.

4 H 2

Thro'

Thro' woods, thro' glades, the fowlers  
stray,

Where lonely birds retreat ;  
To them their little lives they pay,  
And flutter at their feet.

6.

Still does the mind of man reveal  
Marks of that savage race,  
When woman taught no soul to feel,  
Nor sooth'd him into grace :  
Oh, powerful sex ! thy magic art  
Sublimes our grosser clay,  
And bids the lordly tyrant's heart,  
Love, honour and obey.

7.

Say, can you join the rustick train,  
Whom horns and hounds delight ;  
Or view 'em scour the distant plain,  
Enraptur'd at the sight ?  
No : Tho' if busy fame say true,  
The sport some females share ;  
But heav'n, my Celia, fashion'd you  
A pattern for the fair.

8.

Now rise you with the lark, to hear  
His song salute the dawn ?  
To view the swains with stocks appear  
And nymphs trip o'er the lawn ?  
Or tempts the morn your feet to stray,  
As you were wont to do ;  
While ev'ry landkip look'd more gay,  
As look'd upon by you ?

9.

No : Now, perhaps, pale Phœbus steers  
Halt his meridian way,  
Ere from thine eyes a glance appears,  
To clear the doubtful day ;  
No bow'r you seek, no noon-tide shade,  
The prospect chills your sight ;  
Still by the fire you talk or read,  
And wish th' oblivious night.

10.

Deep in the wood's remote recess,  
The rose is bright in vain ;  
Then should you, born to shine and blest,  
In solitude remain ?  
Fly, fly these formal sage delights,  
Hither, sweet maid, repair !  
Here ev'ry sprightly joy invites,  
That youth and sense can share.

11.

Here pleasure with her rosy wing,  
Still broods o'er something new :  
Amusements here incessant spring,  
As graces rise in you.  
When banish'd from its sylvan seat,  
Joy finds its shelter here ;  
Bids winter haste on downy feet,  
And gilds the gloomy year.

12.

The theatre, where genius beams  
Its unobstructed ray,  
Where oft in smiles dejection seems,  
And sorrow ends its day ;

Shines with new charms, claims new ap-  
plause !

Great in the mimic art,  
The tragick scene our pity draws,  
And melts the hardest heart.

13.

Ev'n Op'ra now the taste alarms,  
With wreaths of merit crown'd ;  
With comick scenes the fancy charms,  
And tunes the soul with sound :  
No more the feat of sense arraigns  
Th' enchantment of the ear ;  
Wit gives its sanction to the strains,  
The judgment's rapt to hear.

14.

Haste, Celia ! haste, let love persuade ;  
Our various pleasures try ;  
Advance, in awful charms array'd,  
With softness in thine eye.  
And when, bright-gleaming o'er the  
plain,  
The summer's dawn is seen,  
Return to rural life again,  
And reign the little queen.

## A T A L E.

THE people of a certain place  
Refus'd a pastor to embrace,  
Unless that he would undertake  
The weather to their minds to make.  
The thing was hard, you will confess,  
To be accomplish'd with success :  
And therefore most the charge declin'd,  
By reason of the task enjoin'd.  
At length one, wiser than the rest,  
A candidate himself profess'd ;  
And he did frankly take in hand  
To satisfy all their demand.  
His word of honour he did give,  
And promised (if he did live)  
That they should have, when he was  
plac'd,

Such weather as they liked best.  
On this assurance, great and small,  
Without delay, gave him a call ;  
And soon as this was once obtain'd,  
With all dispatch he was ordain'd.  
Now, full of hopes, they all expect  
To see his promise take effect ;  
But, to their disappointment sore,  
The weather prov'd just as before.  
Of this some loudly did complain,  
(Now that they thought there hopes were  
vain)

An  
Th  
No  
Did  
Sor  
An  
He  
Th  
Tol  
For

On this, they with submission crav'd  
His pardon, and themselves behav'd  
With all respect and reverence,  
And still in him put confidence.  
My friends, quoth he, to testify  
My readiness to gratify  
Your inclination, and to show  
My own veracity also,  
With your consent, I chuse to hear  
The publick voice in this affair;  
The point is delicate and nice,  
And consequently needs advice.  
Let's call a meeting then, and send  
To warn the parish to attend:  
And, if you please, without delay,  
We'll for the meeting fix a day,  
The motion was approv'd, and so  
They all content away did go,  
Musing, or talking, all the way,  
On the importance of the day.  
The day is come; the people meet,  
And one another kindly greet;  
Enters the priest, among the rest,  
Who thus the audience address:  
My friends, the cause of this our meeting  
You all well know without repeating;  
You'd have the weather at your will;  
I promis'd, and will now fulfil.  
I must your sentiments consult,  
And of the same know the result;  
Be pleas'd then to let me know  
How you would have the weather blow,  
You, friend, (I know not yet your  
names)  
Then stood up one, My name is James,  
Well, James, your judgment tell me  
plain;  
What weather chuse you? I'm for rain.  
You, honest man: What is your name?  
Is it not John? The very same,  
Then, John, what say you? I'm for  
drought.  
And you, the next, your mind speak out;  
Are you for rain, or for dry weather?  
Why really, Sir, I am for neither.  
For neither, say you, pray what then?  
You must, my friend, yourself explain.  
Temperate weather I think best.  
Then says one, Let the wind blow west,  
Nay, From the east, another says,  
I'd have it blow, for certain days.  
My friends, says he, this will not do:  
Who can give rain, and dryness too?  
Who can make east and west unite?  
Or join what is so opposite?  
It passes my abilities  
To work impossibilities.  
At present you can not agree;  
We therefore must dismiss, I see.  
'Gainst the next meeting make your  
choice;  
Speak your opinion with one voice;  
Be of one mind: And then I shall  
Give weather that will please you all,

Copy of Mr. Macklin's Farewell Epilogue,

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

POOR I, to's'd up and down from  
shore to shore,  
Sick, wet and weary, will to sea no more;  
Yet 'tis some comfort, tho' I quit the  
trade, [made,  
That this last voyage with success is  
The ship full laden, and the freight all  
pay'd.  
Since then for reasons I the stage give o'er,  
And for your sakes—write tragedies no  
more: [brain,  
Some other schemes, of course, possess my  
For he who once has eat,—must eat again.  
And left this lank, this melancholy phys  
Should grow more lank, more dismal than  
it is, [stare!  
A scheme I have in hand will make you  
Tho' off the stage, I still must be the play'r.  
Still must I follow the theatric plan,  
Exert my comic pow'rs, draw all I can,  
And to each guest appear a different man.  
I (like my liquors) must each palate hit,  
Rake with the wild, be sober with the  
cit, [part—the wit.  
Nay sometimes act my least becoming  
With politicians I must nod—seem full—  
And act my best becoming part—the *dull*.  
My plan is this—man's form'd a social  
creature,  
Requiring converse by the laws of nature;  
And as the moon can raise the swelling  
flood,  
Or as the mind is influenc'd by the blood,  
So—do I make myself well understood.  
I'm puzzled, faith—let us like Bayes agree  
it; [see it.  
You'll know my plot much better when you  
But truce with jesting, let me now im-  
part  
The warm o'erflowings of a grateful heart;  
Come good, come bad, while life or  
mem'ry last, [past:  
My mind shall treasure up your favours  
And might one added boon encrease the  
store, [shore:  
With much less sorrow should I quit this  
To mine, as you have been to me, prove  
kind, [behind;  
Protect the pledge, my fondness leaves  
To you her guardians I resign my care,  
Let her with others your indulgence share;  
Whate'er my fate; if this my wish prevails,  
'Twill glad the father, tho' the schemist  
fails.  
To Miss MACKLIN, on her Father  
and Mother's leaving the Stage.  
SINCE sprightly wit, and humour you  
possess,  
Majestick carriage, and polite address;  
Since

Since you, as if by instinct, do inherit,  
Your father's genius, and your mother's  
spirit;

With less regret the loss of them we bear,  
Who left so rich a treasure in our care;  
While with paternal fondness running o'er,  
To our protection he resigns his store;  
Who but with inward sorrow must repine?  
Who could refuse an offer so divine?  
Three to admire, encourage and reward,  
Let ev'ry generous Briton have regard,  
To give that budding merit kindly heat,  
Which time with stealing hours shall make  
complete;

Then the rich produce we may hope to see,  
Of ORMSFIELD's excellence reviv'd in thee.

When in the graceful dance thy footsteps  
move,

Elegance bids each man of taste approve.  
Ev'n things minute and trivial you adorn,  
And make that please, which else would  
meet our scorn. [retire,

Thrice happy MACKLIN, who can thus  
And like the Phoenix leave thy parent fire,  
Which must as long as judgment rules the  
ball,

Give spirit, life, and happiness, to all.

#### A PENEGRIC or VIRTUE.

**E**NOBLING virtue! thy transcendent  
worth [brings forth.  
Out-rates the treasures which the earth  
As thou'rt from God an emanation pure,  
Thy native brightness ever shall endure.  
No flash art thou, no feeble light soon done,  
A full gleam thou, more lasting than the  
sun: [heav'nly rays,

More gay, more bright, thou dar'st thy  
And each enlighten'd soul reflects thy  
praise.

In vice's garb, the beautifuls falsely shine;  
Adorn'd by thee, the homely look divine:  
Each thought within their minds is truly  
fair,

All is agreeable, all lovely there. [airs;  
None view thy charms in sots voracious  
Nor are they seen in worldlings grow'ling  
cares.

Nothing like rioting by thee is shewn:  
Where e'er thou shin'st no lewd dull things  
are known.

Polliteness, honour, magnanimity,  
Peace, modesty, and candour, blaze in thee.

#### ADDITIONS to December.

Dublin, Monday, Dec. 17.

**T**HE grand question, which has so generally and deservedly engrossed the attention of the publick, after a long debate, which lasted till 12 at night, was finally determined in a manner highly agreeable to all friends of liberty and their country. The populace, who impatiently waited the important decision, carried the patriot tri-

bune to his coach, and conducted their glorious defender home, amidst repeated acclamations, and the joyful shouts of protected liberty. The sound of the trumpet was not wanting to proclaim the glad tidings, which, as in an instant, reached the most distant parts of the city; joy sparkled in every honest countenance, and gladdened every honest heart: The blaze of more than 1000 bonfires illumined our streets, which resounded with the grateful voice of multitudes, whose rejoicings were only suspended by the approach of day. Such were the expressions, by which a people, truly sensible of the inestimable blessings of liberty, and the merits of those disinterested champions, who, with a generous disregard of private interest, so nobly contended for the publick, testified their gratitude and approbation; and which might have done honour to the ancient Romans, those sons of freedom, even when their republick was at its highest pitch of glory and perfection.

Tuesday, 18. The merchants and traders of this city presented the following address, signed by upwards of 100 of the most eminent (whose names, for want of room, we are obliged to omit) to Sir SAMUEL COOKE, Bart. one of our representatives in parliament; which he accepted with great politeness, testifying the signal pleasure he received by this publick mark of approbation from so respectable a body; and assuring them, that as it has hitherto been his constant endeavour to acquit himself of the sacred trust delegated to him with fidelity and honour; so should he on every future occasion invariably pursue the same great object, by supporting, to the utmost of his power, such measures, as seem best calculated to promote and secure the true interest and welfare of his constituents.

To Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of Dublin.

S I R,

In the present crisis of affairs, when the preservation of every thing truly valuable calls for our utmost vigilance and circumspection, to maintain the principles of our happy constitution sacred and inviolable; we the subscribing merchants and traders of the city of Dublin, cannot omit this opportunity of testifying our entire approbation of your conduct in parliament, as well in promoting the interest of this city in particular, as in opposing such measures, as might prove fatal to the welfare and liberty of the kingdom.

Our regard for the present and future generations, would call upon us to exhort you to persevere, did not the gene-

rous: principles upon which you have hitherto acted make that unnecessary. It is, therefore, our part to assure you, that a faithful discharge of your duty will be the surest recommendation to a grateful people, who will, upon all occasions, endeavour to shower honours upon those, and upon those alone, who adhere steadfastly to the true united interest of our most excellent king, and yet happy country.

Such are the marks of respect and gratitude, which are at the same time the just reward, as well as the inseparable attendant on virtue and publick spirit; and it is very observable, that several of the gentlemen who concurred in the above address, were such as espoused a contrary interest on the late election.

Many of the inhabitants, who from the lateness of the hour had not an opportunity of rejoicing on the determination of the preceding night, testified their approbation of that important decision by bonfires, illuminations, and other expressions of the sincerest joy.

Wednesday, 19. Near 100 noblemen and gentlemen, of the first distinction in the province of Munster, with the lord mayor and sheriffs, dined at the Tholseil of this city; the right hon. Henry Boyle, speaker of the House of Commons, in the chair: Where all possible magnificence and elegance were displayed for their table entertainment, while their ears were delighted with an excellent band of musick, the ringing of all the bells in town, and by the pleasing acclamations of the populace round a large bonfire, where they poured out their unaffected, cordial praises of their benefactors. In this scene of mirth and good humour, which were never more eminently distinguishable in any assembly, all toasts, expressing loyalty and patriotism, were remembered, amongst which the following were most remarkable: The king. The prince of Wales. The prince's dowager of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. The duke, and the army. The duke, and battle of Culloden. The glorious and immortal memory of the great king William. May the succession to the crown be perpetuated in the illustrious house of Hanover. The lord lieutenant. Prosperity to Ireland. Prosperity to Munster. Prosperity to the city of Dublin. All those worthy citizens, who joined in thanks to their faithful representative, Sir Samuel Cooke, for his good conduct in parliament. May the commons ever hold the purse of the nation. May the present speaker, and all succeeding speakers, maintain their dignity in the state. May power ever remain in the friends of Ireland. May there never be wanting an earl of Kildare, of as much

spirit and sense as the present, to support the liberty of Ireland. May those only feel ecclesiastical tyranny, who would submit to it. May the commons of Ireland ever defend themselves from all undue, anticonstitutional influence. The glorious majority on the 23d of Nov. and the 17th of Dec. Religion without priestcraft. The church to the bible. Keep to your tackle, old Harry. The linen manufacture. All the manufactures of Ireland. Lord Tyrone. Lord Kingborough. The patriot representatives of Ulster. The patriot representatives of Lainsfer. The patriot representatives of Connaught. May the true lovers of liberty, in Great-Britain and Ireland, be for ever united in affection, as they are in interest, &c. &c. &c. Many zealous citizens forced into the room, to view the earl of Kildare and the Speaker, their beloved patrons: And after gratifying their curiosity, and expressing their satisfaction by a loud huzza, very orderly retired. The cheerfulness and unanimity, that so powerfully prevailed in this assembly, promise the best effects to the province, and to the whole kingdom, as far as the endeavours of one province may contribute thereto: And its first endeavour. Lords a fair example for the other provinces, in the following resolution of thanks to their worthy representatives in parliament for the province of Munster.

At an assembly of the gentlemen of the province of Munster, held at the Tholseil of the city of Dublin, on Wednesday the 19th of December, 1753.

Resolved, That the thanks of this assembly be given to the Speaker, and to their faithful representatives in parliament; for having, in this critical season, zealously and successfully defended the cause of liberty against all anticonstitutional invasions; for having exhibited for posterity the most illustrious examples of loyalty and patriotism; and for having, with the assistance of the generous representatives of other parts of this kingdom, hitherto preserved their country from the mischievous effects of corruption and other male-practices, by which they have entitled themselves to the most grateful acknowledgments and services of all who have a due sense of the interest of this kingdom, and rightly conceive how greatly society is concerned in giving virtue ample rewards.

The discovery of William Price, a native and joiner of Crickhewel in Breconshire, who was the barbarous murderer of the Jew, (see p. 578.) was occasioned chiefly by his audaciously carrying in his pockets several

# 614 Other ADDITIONS to DECEMBER, 1753.

Several watches, and wearing at his knees and in his shoes genteel silver buckles, ornaments unfuitable to him; and, in some measure, to his great generosity towards his female acquaintance in Brecon, in bestowing on them gold rings, stone girdle-buckles, snuff-boxes, &c. in too liberal a manner; and since his commitment to Monmouth goal, he has made the following voluntary confession:

"Nov. 20, I was going from my mother's house to Brecon, I met Jonas Levi a Jew within two fields of Crickhowel, there I turned back and followed him to the place where I took a stake and laid it down; I was then before him, and then turn'd back, and met him, and with that stake I knock'd him down and haul'd him to the wood where he was found; I threw the first stake away, and was in such confusion that I could not find it again, but took another stake and struck him again, and no other blow, neither was there any body else with me; nobody knows any thing of it but myself till this moment, and there I robbed the box of all that was therein of any value; after I killed him, I robbed him of a guinea in gold and two shillings and six pence in silver; as witness my hand, William Price."

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The Rt. Hon. the lord Onslow, Sir Charles Poulet, Sir Richard Lyttleton, Sir Edward Hufsey Montagu, Sir Edward Walpole, and Sir William Rowley, were installed in a private manner knights of the Bath in Henry VIIIth's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

FRIDAY, 28.

The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guildhall.

DEATH.

SIR Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. post-master general of Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCE.

M<sup>R</sup>. Prideaux, presented by the Hon. — Temple, Esq; to the rectory of Stowald in Bucks.

B—K—P.

WILLIAM Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondsey, shipwright.—George Hutton, of Cornhill, linendraper.—Isaac Mendez and Jacob Mendez, of London, merchants.—William Farey, of Bow Brickhill in Bucks, glover.—Michael Greenhow of Laurence Pountney-Lane, London, merchant.—William Woolcombe, of St. Mary Rotherhithe, and William Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondsey, shipwrights and partners.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

HARWICH, John Roberts Coke, in the room of lord visc. Coke, deceased.

Flint town, Sir John Glynnie, bart. —Kyffin Williams, Esq; deceased.

Higham Ferrers, John Yorke, Esq; —John Hill, Esq; deceased.

Bedfordshire, earl of Upper Ossory—Sir Danvers Osborne made governor of New York, since dead.

Litchfield, Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. since dead—Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, deceased.

Selfkirk, Gilbert Elliot, Esq; —John Murray, Esq; deceased.

Worcestershire, Edmund Pytts, Esq;—his father, deceased.

In the city of Norwich, from Dec. 25, 1752, to Dec. 25, 1753, there were born 604 males and 541 females, in all 1145, and 1075 buried; being 6 christenings and 47 burials fewer than in the preceding year.

At Ipswich the christenings amounted to 240, of which 117 were males, and 123 females; and the burials to 198, being 97 males, and 101 females.

The number of burials at Amsterdam this year amounted to 8382; which is 1613 more than in 1752; and 2048 more than in 1751.

At the Hague the burials amounted to 1600, which is 306 more than in the preceding year.

An yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin; ending Dec. 29 1753.

Males buried	959	Males chr.	870
Females buried	866	Females chr.	967

Total	1825	Total	1837
-------	------	-------	------

Decreased in burials 19, Christenings increased 104.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 12, 1752, to Dec. 11, 1753.

Christned		Buried	
Males	7860	Males	9490
Females	7534	Females	9786
	15444		19276

Decreased in the Burials this Year 1209.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7292
Between 2 and 5	1404
5 and 10	418
10 and 20	478
20 and 30	1335
30 and 40	1861
40 and 50	1775
50 and 60	1562
60 and 70	1186
70 and 80	864
80 and 90	435
90 and 100	54

A Hundred 1. A Hundred and One 2.  
A Hundred and Two 1.

INDEX

# INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, DOMESTICK and FOREIGN OCCURRENCES, &c. 1753.

## A.

**ABBOTSBURY** men, the bill against them not found 241. Found afterwards 291. They are acquitted 437

**Accidents**, remarkable ones 42, 43, 92, 145, 532

**Acts passed** 92, 146, 194, 241, 242, 291, 579

**Acts of Henry III. and Edward I.** in relation to the Jews 515, 516. Remarks on those acts 517

**Adams**, Sir Richard, made a judge 45. And a serjeant at law 91. He resigns his recordership 92

**Addington**, Dr. extract from him, of the sea-scurvy 351, 410, 411

**Address of the merchants**, traders and citizens of Dublin 41

**Addresses of the lords** 28, 493

**Addresses of the commons** 29, 493

**Advauturor**, extracts from 132, 182, 321, 331, 369, 474, 519

**Afranius Burrhus**, his speech in favour of the marriage bill 407

**Agrippa**, M. his speech in favour of subsidy treaties 161

**Air**, light, electricity, &c. 372

**Alcock**, Mr. extracts from his remarks on two bills for the better maintenance of the poor 123—126

**Alderney**, isle, of, described 544

**Alchoules**, purport of the act for licensing them 337, 420, 421

**Alexander**, William, Esq; elected alderman 578

**Aliens**, the incapacities they are subject to 564

**Almet the dervise**, story of, with his moral vision 566

**Alston**, Dr. his experiments with lime-water 65

**Alterations in the list of parliament** 45, 149, 196, 245, 614

**Amelia and Caroline**, princesses, their birthday celebrated 291

**Ames**, Mr. his method or receipt for taking off the inscriptions from brass plates in churches 267

**Amsterdam**, number of burials there in 1753 614

**Aristocracy**, how the marriage act may tend to introduce it 449

**Arithmetical question proposed** 368. Answered 416. The answer objected to 473

**Arrianus Masturius**, his speech in favour of the marriage bill 356

**Art of not hearing people**, or not knowing them 491, 492

**Appendix**, 1753.

**Affizes** 191, 387, 438

**Assurance**. See Modesty.

**Assurance man of war lost** 241. Court martial on that affair 111d.

## B.

**BACON**, Sir Francis, his life and character 23—26

**Bampfylde Moore Carew**, a famous impostor, history of 183—188

**Bank**, general courts of 147, 438. Directors chosen 194

**Barbot**, John, his trial at St. Christopher's, for the murder of Matthew Mills, Esq; 347—350

**Bartholomew's**, St. hospital, inscription on a marble stone put up there 338

**Bell**, John, apprehended for counterfeiting foreign coin 386. Tried 578

**Bellienus**, L. his speech in favour of the marriage bill 452

**Ben Johnson**, his life, character and writings 303, 304

**Bertholde**, adventures of. with a description of his person 272. His ready answers to questions 273. How he escaped being hanged 276. His last will 276, 277

**Bill of mortality**. See Burials.

**Bills of mortality**, a computation of the number of inhabitants within them, from 1701 to 1752, and the increase and decrease in the intervals considered 207

**Birch**, Mr. confirm'd Dr. in divinity 146

**Birmingham**, a description of 568

**Bite of a mad cat**, shocking story of a person dying by it 387

**Bite of a mad dog**, receipt for 147. How to know, when a person is bit, whether the dog was mad 511

**Boadicia**, state of Britain in her time, giving light to the new tragedy 494

**Baculonius**, A. his speech against the Saxon subsidy treaty 57. Against the clandestine marriage bill 553

**Bolingbroke**, lord, abstract of his letter to Sir William Windham, in 1717 209—218. Translation of lord Saur's letter to Mr. Cragg concerning him 227. Inscription on his monument 437

**Bolonian stone**, properties of it, and a phosphorus made out of it 222, &c. Experiments with it 224

**Bounties upon the exportation of corn**, observations on them 376

**Bristol**, the riot there 242. Reward for apprehending the rioters 385

**Bristol**, of the new Exchange there 520. Other particulars relating to the city 511

**British museum**, trustees for it appointed by act of parliament 579

Bread



Broad wheels, their utility considered 253.  
 Purport of the act for encouraging the  
 use of them 337  
 Brothers, account of the new tragedy of the  
 99. Remarks on it 255  
 Brutord, Susanna, burnt for poisoning her  
 husband 437  
 Brute creation, some thoughts on 279  
 Buxton, M. his account of the human fetus 67  
 Burials, monthly account of 46, 94, 152,  
 200, 243, 296, 344, 392, 440, 488,  
 536, 584. Yearly account of 614  
 Burnet, bishop, abstract of his life, written  
 by his son 80—84. His diligence in dis-  
 charging the duties of his episcopal office  
 83. His death 84  
 Burnet, Sir Thomas, his declaration in his  
 last will 91  
 By-stander, remarks on him, in relation to  
 the Jews bill 456

C.

**CÆSO** Fabius, his speech against the  
 Jews bill 316  
 Cambrick and French lawn bill 465  
 Cameron, Dr. committed to the Tower 194.  
 Condemned for high treason 242. His  
 execution 290  
 Cancerous tumours, a remarkable case rela-  
 ting to them 425, 426  
 Canning, Elisabeth, the first story of 92.  
 Trial of the gypsy and Mrs. Wells for  
 that affair 126—130. Her evidence 127.  
 A further account of her affair 142. Ac-  
 count from the Inspectors on that subject  
 ibid. Abstract of Mr. Fielding's state of  
 the case 142, 143. Abstract of Dr. Hill's  
 pamphlet in answer to it, intitled, The  
 Story of Elisabeth Canning considered 150.  
 Bail for her appearance 146. The bill  
 against her for perjury not found 241. Af-  
 terwards found 291. Warrant for appre-  
 hending her 338  
 Carmarthen, affair of 387  
 Character, an excellent one 540  
 Characters, two opposite ones 84  
 Charities, great collections for several 193,  
 194, 195  
 Chatelet, court of, their disputes with the  
 king's court about registering the letters  
 patents for establishing the royal chamber 582  
 Chaucer, Geoffry, his life, character and  
 writings 398—400  
 Chester, a description of 327, 328  
 Christ's-hospital, general court of the gover-  
 nors 339  
 Christina, queen of Sweden, her life and  
 character 19, 20  
 Christmas, observations on the time for  
 keeping it 6  
 Christnings. See Burials.  
 Circumstances of Great Britain, queries propo-  
 sed to them 379

Cirencester address to their representatives  
 about the Jews act 473 G, 474  
 Claudefline marriages, account of the act to  
 prevent them 337, 360. Debate on it  
 356—367, 407—410, 449—456, 497  
 —508, 545—555. Clauses proposed to be  
 added to it 381. Proceedings on the bill  
 423, 424. Spinners petition against it 602  
 Clogher, bishop of, extract from his transac-  
 tion of a Journal from Grand Cairo to  
 mount Sinai 155. He presents it to the  
 society of antiquaries 193  
 Commons address at the opening of the sixth  
 session 29. At the opening of the seventh 493  
 Complexion, features and shape of men of  
 different climates 539  
 Conduct of a married life, &c. extract from  
 that piece 327  
 Constantia, her affecting story 29, 30  
 Copenhagen, advice from, relating to the  
 Jews in that city 522 L  
 Corn, petitions from the exporters of, about  
 the non-payment of the bounty money  
 375. A bill occasioned by them 376  
 Cornwallis, Hon. Edward, Esq; cholon  
 member of parliament for Westminster,  
 in the room of Sir Peter Warren, decen-  
 sed 43  
 Corfica, affairs of 390  
 Court martial 241  
 Courts of Europe, a list of the important  
 differences depending between them 436  
 Cows, malicious action of cutting of their  
 tests and tails 91  
 Cranston, capt. particulars relating to his  
 death 89, 90  
 Crouch, Mr. robbed and murdered 437. The  
 murderer condemned and executed 578  
 Cruel execution of a youth, who turned Jew  
 in Poland 342  
 Cruel executions in Russia and Persia 233  
 Cuff, Mr. account of his new constructed  
 double microscope 424  
 Cumberland, duke of, his birth-day celebra-  
 ted 195

D.

**DEAF**, remarkable case of a man so born 569  
**DEBATES** in the Political Club, viz. on a  
 new subsidy treaty with the king of Po-  
 land, elector of Saxony 9—19, 57—65,  
 105—110. On subsidy treaties in general  
 in time of peace 110—113. On the bill  
 to permit persons professing the Jewish re-  
 ligion to be naturalized by parliament 157  
 —166, 305—321, 353—356, 401—  
 406. On the claudefline marriage bill  
 356—367, 407—410, 449—456, 497  
 —508, 545—555. On the bill for per-  
 mitting the exportation of wool and woollen  
 or bay yarn from any port in Ireland to  
 any port in Great Britain 585—598  
 Debtors

Debtors, of our laws relating to them 169  
 Detraction, immorality of 122  
 Difference in opinions 519  
 Different views of human life, from Pösidip-  
 pus and Metrodorus 519, 520  
 Dissenting ministers, annual collection for  
 their widows and children 146  
 Distemper among the cattle breaks out again  
 533  
 Distress at sea, a melancholy relation of 145  
 Dog biting a person, how to know whether  
 he was mad 521 B  
 Dorset, duke of, his speech to the Irish  
 parliament 423  
 Dorsetshire, a description of 446—448  
 Dresden china, a curious account of it 230  
 Druids, a discourse on the etymology of the  
 name 511, 512  
 Drusus Publicola, Jul. his speech in favour  
 of the Jews bill 260 G, &c.  
 Dublin, address of the merchants, traders  
 and citizens there 41. Important advices  
 from, relating to the proceedings in parlia-  
 ment there 612, 613  
 Dublin yearly bills of mortality 42, 614  
 Ducks, an essay on, and a method proposed  
 for preventing them 471 G, 472, 473  
 Dunkirk, of the new works there 582  
 Dutch, their practice with regard to marria-  
 ges 453, 454

## E.

EARL of Essex, account of the new  
 tragedy of 121—123  
 East-Friesland, disputes about 246, 390  
 East-India directors chosen 194  
 East-Indies, journal of the late war there  
 130—132  
 Earthquakes in Yorkshire, Lancashire and  
 Cheshire 229  
 Earthquakes, Dr. Stukeley's conjecture of  
 the cause of them 79  
 Eclipse of the moon on April 17, with a type  
 171  
 Eclipse of the sun on Oct. 26, types of 397.  
 Particular remarks on it in the several  
 parts of the world 398  
 Edinburgh, design of improving it 146. The  
 act for that purpose 420  
 Edward I. act in his reign in relation to the  
 Jews 516  
 Electrical experiments for drawing the light-  
 ning from clouds 456. A person killed  
 by them *ibid.*  
 Elizabeth, queen, her Latin speech, in an-  
 swer to the Polish ambassador's, with an  
 English translation, and proper remarks  
 3, 4.  
 Empire, dispute between the electors and  
 princes who shall judge of the necessity of  
 electing a king of the Romans 13, 14.  
 Danger of its being without a head 16.  
 How the electors and princes stand affect-  
 ed with regard to the election of a king

of the Romans 58. Why they are shy  
 of such an election before the emperor's  
 death 106, 107  
 Employment, being an extract from the  
 Whole duty of woman 56  
 Example, the force of 540, 541  
 Excise, total amount of that revenue 146  
 Executions at Tyburn, &c. 92, 193, 194.  
 195, 243, 327, 388, 483, 484, 578

## F.

FANTEE nation, treaty between them  
 and the English at Cape-coast-castle 482  
 Feast, a prodigious one, made by an arch-  
 bishop of York 230  
 Fielding, Mr. abstract of his proposal for  
 making an effectual provision for the poor  
 74—78. Abstract of his Clear state of  
 the case in relation to Canning 142  
 Fire, remark on Mr. Freke's treatise on its  
 nature and property 34 D.  
 Fires 42, 241, 339, 342, 386, 387, 423,  
 558  
 Flowers, how to obtain fresh blown, in win-  
 ter 470  
 Fortus, human, history of its formation 67  
 Foote, Mr. account of his new comedy, in-  
 titled, The Englishman in Paris 228  
 Foster, late Rev. Dr. an account of him  
 and his writings 563, 564  
 Foundling hospital, opening of the new cha-  
 pel there 194. The sacred oratorio per-  
 formed there 221  
 Framework-knitters, their petitions 466,  
 467  
 France, absurdity and folly of English families  
 going thither 219—222  
 Free British fishery, general courts of 91, 387,  
 578  
 Freke, Mr. a remark on his treatise on the  
 nature and property of fire 34 D.  
 French fashions, ridiculous ones 221  
 French perriwig-maker, his humorous and  
 satirical advertisement 380  
 French hospital, collection for 194, 195  
 Fruit, how to preserve it 463 D.  
 Fulvius, Cn. his speech against the clande-  
 stine marriage bill 545

## G.

GAME laws, the countryman's com-  
 plaint against them 31. Trial of a  
 farmer upon them 147  
 Gamester, a new tragedy, an account of it 52  
 Gaming, modest defence of, extracts from  
 that pamphlet 565  
 Gaming and routs, mischiefs of 66  
 Gardening, whimsical variations in 156 C.  
 Gascoyne, Sir Crisp, lord mayor, gives a  
 grand entertainment at the mansion house  
 387. Thanks of the common council to  
 him at the expiration of his office 532  
 Genesis, remarks on a pamphlet, intitled,  
 Some reflections upon the 7th, 8th, and  
 9th verses of the 2d chapter 214, &c.  
 4 I 2 Genii,

Geasi, a new entertainment, an account of 69  
 Geographical paradox 568  
 Geometrical questions 569  
 George, St. the famous English patron, a discourse in honour of him 443  
 German princes. See Empire.  
 Glanders in horses, cause and cure of that distemper 559  
 Gold and silver lace, observations on it 35  
 Gold and silver wire-drawing 78  
 Gout or rheumatism, a cure for 396  
 Grain. See Prices.  
 Guernsey Isle described 544  
 Guinea, tragical account of the loss of a ship from thence, by the insurrection of the negroes 91. A more particular account of it 181, 182  
 Gypsies, statutes concerning them 170  
 Gypsy woman. See Canning and Squires.

H.

HAGUE, number of deaths there in 1753 614  
 Hair storms, remarkable ones 290, 293  
 Hales, Dr. his account of the success of ventilators 90  
 Halfpence, penalty for counterfeiting them 146. Trial on the case 147. A person fined for refusing good ones 290. Petitions against the bad ones 467 G.  
 Hall, Virtue. See Virtue Hall.  
 Hamilton, John, condemned and executed for the murder of lord Harrington's cook 578  
 Hanway, Mr. extracts from him 102, 103, 232, 233, 171, 203  
 Happiness, the way to, an allegory 367  
 Handonus, App. his speech in favour of the Jews bill 313  
 Harvey, Mr. his tragical story 386  
 Healing, burlesque on the modern art of 251  
 Hebrew journal, from the Craftsman 302  
 Henry III. act in his reign against the Jews purchasing or holding any land estates 515  
 Henry VI. his patent for an universal medicine and the philosophers stone 509  
 Heracles, prince, his success in Persia 246.  
 His remarkable speech to the Persian grandees 294  
 Herminius, T. his speech against the marriage bill 419  
 Herring fishery 339. See Free British Fishery.  
 Hesse, princess of, her birth-day celebrated 146  
 Hill, Dr. abstract of his pamphlet in relation to Canning 150  
 Holland, advices from 47, 486, 582  
 Horne, Mr. extract from his state of the case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. H. thimble 119. A question put to him 121. His answer 180. Reply to him 5

121. Defended by Candidus 371, 499.  
 Reply to all that has passed in the controversy 556  
 Horse and ass; dialogue between 222

I.

JAMAICA bill 463  
 Je. cock, Mr. his letter in defence of Mr. Whiston's character 223  
 Jealous husband, picture of 558  
 Idea of a philosopher 555  
 Jenkins, Henry, who lived 169 years, an account of him 363. Inscription on a monument erected to his memory 369  
 Jerley, Isle of, described 543  
 Jew barbarously murdered 578. The murderer's confession 342. 614  
 Jews massacre at York 417  
 Jews bill, petition against 241. Substance of the act when passed 254 G. 255. Whether a Jew can be naturalized by virtue of it 283. Debates on the bill in the political club 257—266, 305—321, 353—356, 401—406. That they can never be the beginners of trade in any country 310. History of their settlement in this kingdom 317. Proceedings on the bill, and petitions for and against it 422, 423. A regard to religion, and reverence to parliament urged as motives against the bill 402. The prejudice and danger apprehended from the bill with respect to our present happy establishment, and the next general election 405. Remarks on the By-stander in relation to it 456. The act repealed 531, 579. Act of Henry III. and Edw. I. in relation to the Jews, with remarks 515, 516, 517. Opinions of lawyers about Jews born here purchasing and holding lands to them and their heirs 521, 522. Remarks on the same and other things relating to them 523. Their state under our ancient kings 524  
 Immorality of detraction 128  
 Incendary letters 424  
 Inhumanity to a parent, shocking instance of 493  
 Inquiry into the original and consequences of the publick debt, extracts from that pamphlet 603  
 Inscriptions on brass plates in churches, method or receipt for taking them off 267  
 Inspector, extracts from 29, 35, 71, 72, 508, 607  
 Instructions to members to get the Jews act repealed 438, 473, 474  
 Johnson. See Ben Johnson.  
 Journal of a learned and political club. See DEBATES.  
 Journal from Grand Cairo to mount Sinai and back again, extracts from it 155  
 Journeymen taylors, their wages and hours of working settled 91  
 Ipswich, yearly bill of mortality there 614  
 Little

# 1753. INDEX to the ESSAYS, &c.

Isishmen committed for a rape 387. Dis-  
charged 437  
Ironside, Edward, Esq; elected lord mayor  
of London 438. Sworn in 531. Dea  
533, 534  
Italy, a fine description of 326  
Julius, C. his speech against the Jews bill  
264

## K.

**KING**, his speech at the opening of the  
session 28. His answers to the lords  
and commons addresses 29. His speech at  
the end of the session 282. His birth-day  
celebrated 512. His speech at the open-  
ing of the present session 492. His answer  
to the addresses of the lords and commons  
493, 494

King of the Romans. See Empire.  
King's Bench prison, affair of 469  
Kitchen gardener's new and compendious di-  
rector 160 G, &c.  
Kneller, Sir Godfrey, stories of him and  
Mr. Pope 563  
Knights of the Bath, new ones 329. In-  
stalled 614  
Kouli Khan, authentick account of him  
from Mr. Hanway 171—175, 203—206

## L.

**LADY**, a letter to one on the death of  
her mother 569  
Land, of the improvement of, with proper  
remarks 463  
Latin discarded, a satire 412  
Laws, not to be hastily made, &c. and what  
things are to be attended to by legislators  
603  
Lawyers, their opinions on the question  
whether a Jew born here could purchase  
and hold lands to him and his heirs 521,  
522. Remarks on the same 523  
Lewis XIV. account of his last sickness and  
death 22  
Liberty, blessings of, and miseries of slavery  
325  
Life, different views of 519, 520  
Lightning, electrical experiments for draw-  
ing it from clouds 436  
Lime-water, experiments shewing that it  
prevents putrefaction 65  
Litchenstein, prince of, his fine seat burnt  
342  
Little horn in Daniel explained 430, 431  
Logarithms, a question in 568  
London a wonderful city 321  
London Gazetteer, extracts from 218, 279  
London Hospital, collection for 193  
Long Livars, account of several 600  
Lore's address at the opening of the sixth  
session 28. At the opening of the seventh  
493  
Lords and commons, difference between the  
houses of, with regard to their constitu-  
tional power 450  
Lottery begins drawing 533. Ends 614

Luminous spaces about the south pole 378  
Lunar eclipse on April 17, with a type 122  
Lyar, odious character of 369  
Lyes of vanity 370

## M.

**MAINTENON**, madam de, two let-  
ters of hers 21, 22  
Marble rocks engraved with antient un-  
known characters 156  
Mathematical question, objection to the so-  
lution of one, 34. Candidly allowed by the  
author 119. Another proposed and solved  
470. See Arithmetical, Geometrical, Na-  
vigation, and Surveying.  
Maude, Mr. William, case of his death,  
147, 193  
Mercury, its transit over the sun on May 6,  
with a type 121 C.  
Microscope, account of a new-constructed  
double one 424  
Militia bill 464  
Mind of man, its powers 470, 471  
Modena, duke of, treaty between him and  
the house of Austria 399  
Modesty and Assurance, a fable 27  
Montauban, bishop of, a proper reply to his  
invektives against England 522  
Moral vision of Almet the dervise 466  
Moreton, William, Esq; chosen recorder of  
London 92  
Moscow, the famous great bell there 102  
Munster, contest between that regency and  
the regency of Hanover 342  
Murder, a person committed for, 386. Dis-  
charged as not being the man 387  
Murderers executed 193, 194, 339, 437.  
483, 484, 578  
Mutiny bill, debates on a new clause pro-  
posed to be added to it 375

## N.

**NABOBS** in the East-Indies, an ac-  
count of them 130  
National debt, a state of it 270  
Naturalization, denization, &c. 523 ✓  
Navigation, question in, proposed 415. Sol-  
ved 511, 568  
Navy surgeons, their plan 608  
Newcastle, a new hospital to be founded  
there 483  
Newcastle, duke of, his answer to the Prus-  
sian memorial 53, 113. He visits Cam-  
bridge 291  
Nobody's letter concerning wheel car-  
riages 323 F.  
Nonius, A. his speech against the Jews bill  
257  
Norford, Mr. extract from his letter to Mr.  
Freke, concerning cancerous tumours 425.  
A remarkable case related by him 425,  
426  
Norwich, mayor of, his expenses for a pub-  
lick dinner in 1561, 206. A remarkable  
speech on that occasion ibid. F.  
Norwich,

Norwich, yearly bill of mortality there 614  
 Nostrums and specifics 251  
 Nova Scotia, exports from 242. Present  
 state of 290  
 Number of people, bill for registering them 466  
 Numism. C. his speech in favour of the  
 Jews bill 305. Against the clandestine  
 marriage bill 361  
 Nuns of St. Agatha, expelled 95

O.

**OATHS** of the scavengers, questmen,  
 &c. dispensed with 42. Laid aside 579  
**Oaths**, observations on 36, 607  
**Opinions**, of difference in 519  
**Orange**, house of, negotiation between it and  
 the king of Prussia 294  
**Orange**, princess of, her birth-day celebrated 532  
**Orleans**, duke of, regent of France, lord  
 Bellingbroke's character of him 213  
**Oxford**, earl of, his conduct blamed by Bo-  
 llingbroke 210  
**Oxford**, references to the large descriptions  
 of it, in our former Magazines 512

P.

**PANTOMIMES** censured and ridiculed 445  
**Paris**, advices from 47, 95, 246, &c. 582  
**Parliament**, meeting of the 6th session 42.  
 Prorogued 291, 387, 438. Alterations in  
 the list of 45, 149, 196, 245, 614. Sum-  
 mary of the most important affairs in it  
 263, 269, 329, 330, 373—377, 419—  
 424. 464—470. Meeting of the 7th and  
 last session 532  
**Parliament of Paris**, contest between them  
 and the clergy of France 47. Copy of  
 their remonstrances 95, 197. They are  
 banished 246. Brave speech of the first  
 president of the great chamber, who are  
 afterwards banished ibid. A new court  
 established in their room 531, 582  
**Parliament of Rouen**. See Rouen.  
**Pawnbrokers bill** 464  
**Peerage**, opinions in relation to it 461  
**Peerage-bill**, the arguments for and against  
 it 461, 462  
**Perjury**, horrid crime of 36  
**Persia**, cruelties exercised on the rebels  
 there 233  
**Peyrac**, M. owner of the French merchant-  
 man the Phoenix, his case 195  
**Philosopher**, idea of one 555  
**Philosophers stone**, an old patent for 509  
**Phosphorus** from the Bolonian stone 222,  
 &c.  
**Pick pockets** apprehended 338  
**Plaster of Paris**, experiments and observa-  
 tions on 177—180. Further observations  
 upon it 266

**Political Club**. See DEBATES.  
**Politicks**, several instances of our late bad  
 ones 105  
**Pomponius Atticus**, his speech against the  
 Saxon subsidy, but in favour of the motion  
 for it 12. His speech on the Irish wool  
 and woollen yarn bill 595  
**Poor**, abstract of Mr. Fielding's proposal in  
 relation to them 74—78. Extracts  
 from Mr. Alcock's remarks on two bills  
 for the better maintenance of them 123—  
 126  
**Pope**, Mr. stories of him 563  
**Popilius Lenas**, C. his speech against the  
 Saxon subsidy treaty 105  
**Popish prince**, absurdity of having one to  
 govern a protestant people 217  
**Posthumus**, A. his speeches against subsidy  
 treaties in time of peace 110, 165  
**Posts**, apology for 517, 584  
**Pot-ashes**. See Russia pot-ashes.  
**Pretender**, lord Bellingbroke's character of  
 him 216  
**Prices of stocks and grain** 46, 94, 152, 200,  
 248, 296, 344, 392, 440, 488, 536,  
 584  
**Projectors**, what sort of are to be commended 475  
**Protester**, extract from that paper 460  
**Prussia**, king of, his letter to Mr. Vane 197.  
 His political proceedings 390  
**Prussian memorial** about the Silesia loan 4—  
 6. Duke of Newcastle's answer to it,  
 with the report annexed 93, 55, 113.  
 Observations on it 72  
**Publick debt**. See Inquiry.  
**Purple of the antients**, from Dr. Temple-  
 man 559. A new purple discovered by  
 M. Reaumur 598  
**Putrefaction** prevented by lime-water 65

Q.

**QUARANTINE bill** 373, 374  
**Questions**. See Mathematical.  
**Quintus Mucius**, his speech in favour of the  
 Saxon subsidy 15. In favour of the clau-  
 destine marriage bill 549

R.

**RAWLINSON**, Thomas, Esq; elected  
 lord mayor, on the death of Edward  
 Ironside, Esq; 533. Sworn in at the  
 Tower 578  
**Reaumur**, M. a new purple discovered by  
 him 598  
**Rebels**, account of some seized in Scotland 377  
**Reflector**, extract from, against the hasty  
 making, &c. of laws 601  
**Registering bill** 466  
**Reverberatory furnace**, a new kind of one 223  
**Rheumatism**. See Gout.  
**Rhyming question** proposed 117 F.  
 Richmond

Richmond new park, memorial concerning it presented to his majesty 147. A bill of indictment found against the keepers of it 437  
 Richmond in Yorkshire, a description of 464  
 Riot at Bristol 242. In Yorkshire 338  
 Road bill 421, 422  
 Roers, parliament of, disputes between them and the court, wherein they follow the example of the parliament of Paris 486, 582. Preamble to their remonstrances 606  
 Royal chamber established in the room of the parliament of Paris 531, 582  
 Rural life, censure on its present fashionable employment 414  
 Russia pot-ashes, a genuine account of the manner of making the best 351

**S** SAINT Luke's hospital, collection for 194

Saint Remo town and district, affair of 342. Proceedings of the Genoese with regard to it 390

Sark, island of, described 544

Saxon subsidy treaty, debate on it 9—19, 57—65, 105—210

Schomburg, Dr. a hearing on the dispute between him and the college of physicians 339

Scilly islands, a description of 158—160.

Their names, number, qualities, and quantities of land contained in each 159. Number and character of the inhabitants 160

Sea-curry, from Dr. Addington 351, 410, 411

Sempronius Gracchus, T. his speech against the Jews bill 401—406

Servilius Piscus, his speech in favour of the Saxon subsidy treaty 9. In favour of the Jews bill 353—356

Sissions at the Old Bailey 42, 92, 241, 291, 339, 437, 484, 578

Sharper, shop-lifters, house-breakers, &c. caution against them, with the arts made use of by them 429, 430

Sheriffs appointed 91, 92

Sheriffs for London and Middlesex chosen 292. Sworn in 438

Shipwreck, a terrible one 532

Shipwreck'd goods bill 374, 375

Shovel, Sir Cloudesly, his sad disaster 160 D.

Silesia loan, copy of the Prussian minister's memorial concerning it 4—6. Duke of Newcastle's answer to it 53. Abstract of the report on the same subject, made to his majesty by Sir George Lee, Dr. Paul, and the attorney and solicitor general 55, 113. Observations on the memorial relating to it 72

Silver ore, the several sorts of it 35, 36. Art of refining it 72

Sinking fund, account of the produce of 272

Slavery, misery of 325

Sleep, a dissertation on, from a treatise on opium 299

Sloane, Sir Hans, Bart. memoirs of his life 6, 7. His death, and an account of his last will in relation to his curiosities 43, 44. Proceedings of his executors and the trustees for his museum 89. A list of the latter *ibid*. Contents of his museum 101. Considerations on it 134. Lottery for purchasing it, &c. 193. List of the trustees for it, appointed by act of parliament 579  
 Smith, Miss, tried for poisoning her aunt, and acquitted 193  
 Smith, William, committed for poisoning 241. See *Assizes*.

Smyrna, a terrible fire there 342

Society and a savage life compared 313

Solar eclipse. See *Eclipse of the sun*.

Sold bodies, of their dissolution and concretion 120

Sons of the clergy, their annual feast and collection 242

South-sea company, general courts of 43, 92

South-pole, luminous spots about it 378

Spenser, his life 494. Stories concerning him, and specimens of his poetry 495. Character of him and his writings 496

Spinners petition against the clandestine marriage act 602

Spring, philosophical account of a remarkable one 241

Squires, Mary, the gypsy, condemned for the affair of Canning 92. Account of her trial 126—130. Her execution respited 194. She is pardoned 421, 290

Stair, earl of, translation of his letter to Mr. Craggs, concerning the late lord Bollingbroke 227

State trials, question concerning them 368

Stationers almanack, explanation of 533

Stebbing, Dr. his letter to Dr. Shuckford 513, 514

Stockdale and Johnson apprehended and committed for murder 292. Condemned and executed 339

Stocks. See *Prices*.

Stokely, Dr. his conjecture of the cause of earthquakes 79

Subsidy treaties in general, in time of peace, debate on them, 110—113, 161—169

Sugar refiners, their petition 468

Summary of the most important affairs in the last session of parliament 268, 269, 329, 330, 373—377, 419—424, 464—470

Supply, sums granted for it 268. Ways and means for raising them 269

Surgeons of the royal navy, their plan 608

Surveying question solved 277. Another proposed 279. Solved 331 E, 367, 373, 415

## T.

**T**ACITUS, critical remarks on him 175

Templeman, Dr. curious extracts from him 521, 559, 569, 598

Thistle.

Thick's, new knights of 193  
 Thomas's of St. hospital, great benefaction to 532  
 Thunder-storm in Cornwall, account of a most extraordinary one 92  
 Tillotson, archbishop, his life 37—34  
 Tinnors, parliament of 438  
 Tory and whig parties, lord Bolingbroke's account of them 209  
 Town, various motives of coming to 562.  
 That of a young lady's to alter her shape the worst of all 562  
 Trade and taxes, considerations on 218  
 Trading towns, advantages of living in them 322  
 Transplantation of men, and the changes that have happened in climates and countries 176  
 Trebonius Asper, L. his speech against the marriage bill 497  
 Trelawney, governor, arrives from Jamaica 241  
 Trent and Severn, account of a proposal for making a navigable communication between them 280  
 Trials 126, 146, 147, 338, 347, 387, 578  
 Turkey trade, petitions relating to it, and the bill occasioned by them, with observations 376, 377  
 Twigwees and French Indians in America, account of an engagement between them 41  
 V.

**V**ACUUM in nature, reply to the several letters in that controversy 556, &c.  
 See Horne, Mr.  
 Valerius Corvus, M. his speech against the Jews bill 308  
 Valerius Flaccus, L. his speech in favour of the Saxon subsidy treaty 61. On the Irish wool and woollen yarn bill 588  
 Vegetables, of the gradation from them to animals 117  
 Venetians, how they lost their liberties 450, 451  
 Ventilators, account of their success 90  
 Veturius Philo, L. his speech on the Irish wool and woollen yarn bill 585  
 Vienna, advices from 342, &c.  
 Virginius, L. his speech in favour of the marriage bill 505  
 Virginius Rutilus, T. his speech on the Irish wool and woollen yarn bill 592  
 Virtue vindicated from Brutus's slander 144  
 Virtue Hall, her evidence on the trial of the gypsy for Canning's affair 128. She retracts it 246  
*Unigenitus*, bull, historical account of 395  
 Universal medicine, K. Henry VIII's patent for 509  
 Volga, account of that great river 203  
 Volga and Caspian pirates, account of them

232. Terrible manner of executing them 233  
 Voltaire, M. king of Prussia's letter to him 197. Arrested at Frankfurt 294. His letter to his niece in the original French, with an English translation 427, 428  
 Upnor castle in Kent, a description of it, and of the neighbouring forts 194  
 Utility of broad wheels 253

W.

**W**ALES, prince of, his birth-day celebrated 290  
 Wales, prince's dowager of, her birth-day celebrated 578  
 War, seeming preparations for, in Europe 294  
 Weather at London 46, 94, 152, 200, 248, 296, 344, 392, 440, 488, 536, 584  
 Wells, Mrs. See Canning and Squire.  
 Westminster election 42, 43  
 Westmoreland, a description of 7, 8  
 Whale, a description of it, and of the whale fishery 182 G, 183  
 Whale fishery, its success 339, 386, 450  
 Wheel carriages 321  
 Whiston, Rev. Mr. remarks on his character 118. Letter in vindication of it 157. Two other letters in defence of it 225, 226. Mr. Jeacocke's letter to the same purpose 283  
 Whitefield, Mr. extracts from his expostulatory letter to count Zinzendorf 233, 234  
 Whole duty of woman, character of that piece, with an extract from it 56  
 Wild boar, a description of it 56 B  
 Wind at Deal 46, 94, 152, 200, 248, 296, 344, 392, 440, 488, 536, 584  
 Windham, Sir William, abstract of lord Bolingbroke's letter to him 209—218  
 Wire-drawing, gold and silver 78  
 Wool and woollen yarn, of the bill for permitting them to be exported from Ireland to Great-Britain 419, 420. Debate on it in the political club 585—598

- Yorkshire, description of 352  
 Young, Dr. his benefaction to the society  
 for propagating the gospel in foreign parts 147

Z.

ZINZENDORF, count, the head of  
 the Moravians, extracts from Mr.  
 Whitefield's expostulatory letter to him  
 233; 234

## INDEX to the POETRY, 1753.

## A.

- ADDRESS to the muse 384  
 Adversity, hymn to 312  
 A la mode, monsieur, by a lady 481  
 Allegory attempting to explain the theory of  
 vegetation 572  
 Andria of Terence, epilogue to it 287  
 Anson and Warren, a song set to music 135  
 Antiquary, from one in town to a brother  
 antiquary in the country 477  
 Artemisia, to her 333  
 Asthma, prescription to cure it 190

## B.

- BARGANY, lord, epitaph on him 190  
 Bath, epistle to a friend there 518  
 Birth-day 235  
 Birth-day ode 527  
 Blackbird, elegy occasioned by shooting one  
 on Valentine's day 133  
 Boadicia, a new tragedy, prologue and epi-  
 logue to it 574, 575  
 Bollingbroke, lord, epigram on his letters  
 and the answers 191  
 Boyle, lord, to him on his marriage 383  
 British country life, in imitation of Horace 332  
 Brothers, dispute on seeing that play 101.  
 Prologue to it 127. Historical epilogue to  
 it 138. To the Rev. Dr. Young, the  
 author 140. Complaint of the tra-  
 gick poets, address'd to him, on that play 189

## C.

- CELIA in the country, to her 609  
 Charms of Sally 384  
 Chaucer, a specimen of his poetry 400  
 Clive, cap. extempore on his arrival 530  
 Coke, lord yifcouth, on his death 530  
 Colin and Phoebe, a new song 139  
 Colquhoun, Mrs. epitaph on her 40  
 Complaint of the tragick poets to D. Young,  
 on his tragedy of the Brothers 189  
 Contentment, enquiry after 87  
 Contentment, hymn to 478  
 Country dances 38, 136, 286, 383, 433,  
 476, 527, 571  
 Country life 332

## D.

- DANIUR *sp. d. in the Misa Angli-*  
*cane*, translated 38  
 Appendix, 1753.

- Davies, Miss, hearing her practising on the  
 harpsicord 140  
 Death of a young lady, verses on 333  
 Dialogue between the Rt. Hon. H— P—,  
 and madam Popularity 141  
 Dialogue set to music 570  
 Diamond, a fable 477  
 Discontent, to Stella 481  
 Dispute, occasioned by seeing the play of the  
 Brothers 101  
 Distich on the empress-queen, translated and  
 paraphrased 478  
 Dorset, duke of, a poem to him, by Mr.  
 Jones, author of the Earl of Essex 288  
 Duty to God 139  
 Duty to our neighbour and ourselves 192  
 Dyer, Mr. to him, on his poem called, The  
 Carnation 192

## E.

- EARL of Essex, to Mr. Henry Jones,  
 the author of that tragedy 136. Pro-  
 logue and epilogue to it 137. Other verses  
 to the author 139. Epilogue designed for  
 it, by Mr. Foote 141  
 Elegy occasioned by shooting a blackbird on  
 Valentine's day 133  
 Empress-queen. See Distich.  
 Empty verse, soliloquy on 335  
 Enquiry after contentment 87  
 Epigrams 190, 192, 478  
 Epilogue to the Gamester 86. To the Earl  
 of Essex 137. To the Brothers 138.  
 To Terence's Andria 287. To Terence's  
 Eunuch, in Latin and English 541, 542.  
 To Boadicia 575. Mr. Macklin's, on his  
 leaving the stage 612  
 Epistle, a humorous one of a facetious young  
 lady be-rhymed 138  
 Epistle to the Rt. Hon. the lord mayor 478  
 Epistle to Mr. C— K— at Bath 518  
 Epitaphs 40, 87, 190, 385  
 Esther, stanzas in the chorus of Racine's tra-  
 gedy of 289. Imitated in English ibid.  
 Evening contemplation in a college 575  
 Eunuch of Terence, epilogue to, in Latin  
 and English 541, 542

## F.

- FLAVIA 529  
 Foote, Mr. epilogue designed by him  
 for the tragedy of the Earl of Essex 141.  
 To him, on his new comedy, intitled,  
 The Englishman at Paris 446. Prologue  
 spoken by him 484  
 4 K Fetter,



Foster, late Rev. Dr. James, verses on him 528  
 Free-masons anthem, at laying the foundation of the new Exchange at Edinburgh 525  
 Friend, verses to one 384  
 Friendship interrupted by trifles, restored and increased by reason 239

## G.

**G**AMESTER, prologue to 86. Epilogue *ibid.* Song introduced in it 87.  
 To the author of it *ibid.*  
 God the universal parent, a hymn 191

## H.

**H**EA D ACH, to Aurelia 385  
 Herculeum, lines wrote extempore by a gentleman to his friend, on hearing he had left England with a design of visiting it 238  
 Hertford, countess of, extempore on a drawing of hers 577  
 Hey for the forcerer 40  
 Hill, brigadier-general, epitaph on 385  
 Holt school, verses from, in Latin and English 138, 139, 192  
 Horace, an ode of his imitated 239. Another translated 240  
 Hymn to adversity 312  
 Hymn to contentment 478

## I.

**I**ANTHE and Iphis, set to musick 37  
 Jones, Mr. Henry, to him, on his tragedy of the Earl of Essex 136, 139. His poem to the duke of Dorset 288

## K.

**K**——CK, Mr. C——r, epistle to him at Bath 518

## L.

**L**A D Y and the pimple, a fable 87  
 Lady, to one who presented a gentleman with a pair of ruffles of her own making 333. Written in the first leaf of Milton's paradise lost, that was sent to one 435. To one paying a visit in the character of a beggar for convents 480. On travelling with one 530. Occasioned by the late marriage of one out of Essex, now settled with her spouse at St. Ives 577  
 Lady's squirrel, on its death 577  
 Lambert, Mr. to him 88  
 Lofs of the mill, set to musick 285  
 Life, a view of 239  
 Live, an ode, 238  
 L——, M<sup>s</sup>. to her on her birth day, April 25, O. S. 237

## M.

**M**ACKLIN, Mr. his farewell epilogue 611  
 Marklin, Miss, to her, on her father and mother's leaving the stage 611

Midnight thought, a new song set to musick 85  
 Miller's song, set to musick 334  
 Milton's measure in l'Allegro and il Penseroso imitated 571  
 Minuets 86, 238, 315  
 Modern dress, a receipt for 396. To the author 480  
 Monimia to Philocles, written by the late lord H——y 433  
 Monsieur A-la mode, by a lady 421  
 Muse, address to 514

## N.

**N**ANNY of the vale, of Westchen in Kent 574  
 New year's ode 40  
 Nossiter, M<sup>rs</sup>, prologue spoken by Mr. Barry, in the character of Romeo, on her first appearing on the stage 529

## O.

**O**CCASIONAL prologue, intended to have been spoken by Mr. Westwall 191  
 Ode for new year's day 40  
 Ode of Horace imitated 239. Translated 240  
 Ode on the prince of Wales's birth-day 286  
 Ode for his majesty's birth day 527  
*Officium n<sup>ost</sup>rum erga Deum* 138. Imitated in English heroicks 139  
*Officium n<sup>ost</sup>rum erga proximos et societatem* 192. Imitated in English *ibid.*  
 Ozymel Busby, to him 101

## P.

**P**ANEGYRICK on virtue 611  
 Pardoners prologue, from Chaucer 400  
 Pastoral dialogue 39  
 Prescription to cure an asthma 190  
 Prologue to the Gamester 86. To the Earl of Essex 137. To the Brothers *ibid.* Intended to have been spoken by

Single life, the pleasure of, a new song set to musick 476  
 Soliloquy, wrote in June, 1746 289  
 Soliloquy on an empty purse 335  
 Songs 87, 139, 240, 479  
 Songs set to musick 37, 85, 135, 189, 235, 285, 334, 382, 412, 476, 526, 570  
 The Spectres 38  
 Speaker, specimens of his poetry 495  
 Spring evening 455  
 Squirrel, on the death of a lady's 577

## T.

**T**ALE of a parson and his parishioners, 610  
 Terence's Andria, epilogue to 287  
 Terence's Eunuch, epilogue to, in Latin and English 541, 542  
 Travelling with a lady 530

## V.

**V**EGETATION, allegory to explain the theory of 572  
 Vernon, admiral, extempore occasioned by

reading in the papers, that he had a flag given him, written in 1739 336  
 View of life 239  
 Virtue, panegyrick on 612

## W.

**W**ALES, prince of, ode on his birthday 286  
 Webb, capt. on his having a ship 189  
 Weston muses 479  
 Winter 335  
 Wisdom of Solomon, paraphrase on a passage in it 336  
 Wits generally great fools, on the D— of a certain C—ge, who made that observation 191

## Y.

**Y**OUNG, Rev. Dr. to him, on his excellent tragedy of the Brothers 140. Complaint of the tragick poets address'd to him on the same 189  
 Young Dorilas, a new song set to musick 382  
 Young lady, on the death of one 333  
 Young nobleman, killed in an engagement at sea, epitaph on 385

# INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1753.

## A.

**A**BDEY 485  
 Abergavenny 93  
 Aeland 340  
 Adams 45, 347, 439, 533, 514  
 Addison 196  
 Alexander 578  
 Allen 533  
 Allgood 43  
 Alton 195  
 Amyand 244  
 Andrews 196  
 Annisley 195  
 Anstruther 485  
 Ansty 389  
 Archer 243  
 Aroott 580  
 Areskine 93, 438  
 Armes 534  
 Arnold 534  
 Arundel 439  
 Ashbrook 293  
 Ashburnham 341, 389, 439  
 Ashurst 513  
 Athunry 485  
 Auchmuty 243

## B.

**B**ackhouse 439  
 Backwell 43  
 Bacon 419  
 Baker 580  
 Balchazar 44

Baltimore 148  
 Bamber 533  
 Bambridge Buckridge 340  
 Bampffield 43  
 Banks 292  
 Bankrupts 45, 149, 245, 293, 341, 389, 439, 534, 581, 614  
 Barker 485  
 Barnard 243  
 Barrington 293  
 Barmore 580  
 Bateman 340, 439  
 Bathurst 93  
 Bayly 293  
 Bearcroft 581  
 Beard 292  
 Beaucherk 581  
 Bedford 148, 341  
 Bell 579  
 Belward 534  
 Bendish 293  
 Bennet 241  
 Benson 293, 388  
 Bentley 244  
 Berjew 244  
 Berkeley 44, 341, 438  
 Berresford 389  
 Bertie 485  
 Betworth 244  
 Biddulph 341  
 Billingham 240  
 Birch 244  
 Biron 341  
 Blacket 196  
 Blackiston 292, 438  
 Bland 439, 534  
 Blaney 341  
 Blomer 244, 439  
 Blount 43  
 Board 243  
 Boldero 243  
 Bond 340  
 Bootle 580  
 Borlace Warren 438  
 Bowler 485  
 Boyle 243, 580  
 Boys 93  
 Braddyl 292  
 Bradley 195  
 Branthwayt 579  
 Bray 195  
 Brereton 341  
 Brett 45  
 Bridges 43, 533  
 Briffow 341  
 Brodie 292  
 Brograve 196  
 Bromfield 389  
 Bromley 388  
 Brooke 580  
 Brough 341  
 Browne 148, 533  
 Brudenell 439  
 Buono 388  
 Bulkeley 293, 439

Burdett 340  
 Burlington 580  
 Burnet, 43, 244  
 Burridge 93  
 Burroughs 534  
 Burton 485  
 Butler 438, 580  
 Butten 43  
 Button 504  
 Byrne 530

## C.

**C**ÆSAR 293  
 Caldwell 579  
 Campbell 193  
 Camplin 244  
 Cann 243  
 Carderoy 293  
 Cardigan 388, 389  
 Carmichael 45  
 Carnarvon 148  
 Carpenter 388  
 Carr 514  
 Carter 388  
 C.berg 196  
 Caton 341  
 Castlecomer 243  
 Cathcart 149, 340  
 Cayley 196  
 Chamberlain 292  
 Chambers 44  
 Channing 293  
 Chapman 347, 520  
 Cherbury 93  
 Chester 140  
 4 K 2 Chet-

Chetwynd	93, 148	Dobbs	45	Gibson	93, 458	Holland	439
Chitty	292, 438	Dodd	244, 388	Glanville	196	Hollis	243
Churchey	149	Dodson	93	Gooch	389	Hosloway	196
Churchill	389	Dolman	148	Goodchild	244	Hope	534
Clarendon	580	Donellan	439	Goodwin	44	Hartmanden	Turner
Claria	579	Doude'swell	243	Gore	44, 579		196
Clarke	485	Douglas	243, 534	Grafting	341	Hartman	579
Caveing	293, 341	Douglas Stewart	579	Gower	485	Howard	195
Cl-oburg	45	Down and Connor	45	Granby	148	Howe	485
Cleveland	293	Downes	45	Gray	439	Hoddeford	534
Cive	45, 93	Drake	196	Greene	195	Hudson	341
Clonfert	45	Drummond	195, 534	Gregg	148, 243	Hughes	149, 195
Clothier	485	Drury	340	Gregory	388, 438	Hunter	241
Cloyne	44, 93	Duff	195		534	Hussey	43, 149
Coates	293	Dundas	438	Gresley	580	Hythorne	45
Coke	439	Dupplin	340	Greville	485	Hyde	196, 243, 580
Colebrook	580	Dyer	485	Griffith	149	Hyndford	580
Coles	45		E.	Griggs	580		J.
Collett	389	EDLIN	340	Grindal	149	JACKSON	195
Collingwood	293	Edmonstone	485	Grylla	439	Jacobs	341
Collins	195, 485	Egerton	195, 388	Guernsey	243	Jamineau	341
Concy	341	Elers	148	Gulie	244	Jarvis	149
Conway	244	Ella	149	Gunning	43	Jenkins	44
Conyers	438	English	534		H.	Jennings	534
Conyngnam	439	Essex	359	HADDINGTON	340	Jepson	196
Cookes Winford	579	Essex Wyndham	192	Haines	389	Jesse	244
Croger	195, 485	Evans	93	Halcombe	196	Jeffer	580
Cope	293	Every	44	Halford	148	Inchequin	196
Corbett	45, 293, 340, 388	Exmings	534	Halfax	485	Innes	243
		Eyre	439	Hallett	579	Johnson	534
Cornwallis	148, 293	F.		Halfey	292	Johnston	439
Corrance	439	FAIRCHILD	196	Hamilton	93, 341, 489	Jones	149, 244, 341, 534
Coxon	148	Falkener	148		489	Jordan	580
Crachrode	581	Fandhaw	485	Hamlin	388	Jordain	581
Cragie	581	Fatio	244	Hancock	244	Irouside	438, 534
Cranfoun	45	Fauconer	389	Hardy	293		534
Crawford	93	Fawcett	389	Harris	43		
Crepigny	534	Fenwick	148	Harrison	43, 243, 340, 579		
Crighton	196	Fern	195	Hartwell	241	KAY	45, 388
Croft	580	Ferrers	293	Harvey	388	Keene	196
Crofts	389	Fitzmaurice	339	Harwood	485	Kellall	244
Crump	581	Fleming	439	Hatton	533	Kemp	195
Curzon	243	Fonnereau	292	Hawey	149, 534	Kempe	93
		Fontaine					
	D.	Forbes					
DALRYMPLE		Ford					
		Fortescue					
Damer	293, 485	Foster					
Davers	389, 913	Fowke					
Darlin	439	Fowkes					
Davell	44	Fox					
D'Avenant	341	Frankland					
Davie	244	Frederick					
Daves	439	Freeman					
Dawson	340, 485	French					
Day	388	Fry Hufley					
Deacon	93	Furbar					
Deane	388	Furye					
Deoham	149		G.				
Dentmark	485						
Denne	93	GALE					
Derby	438, 581	Garland					
Dewar	195	Garrard					
Dgby	293	Gefoigne					
Robbins	149	Gafoyne	91, 195				
			534				



## 1753.

Tolin	296	Vaux	380	Warner	388	Williams	93, 149,
Tomkins	244	Vean	534	Warren	148	196, 485, 533, 579	
Tomlinson	439	Venner	293	Watson	195, 296, 243	Willington	389
Torpichan	389	Vernon	148, 195,	Webb	195, 243	Wilson	93, 244, 534
Torrano	534	347, 534	Webber	439		581	
Tothill	93	Vesmen	196	Wells	341, 439	Wincombe	45
Townley	339	Victor	43	Westby	534	Winford	244, 579
Townhead	439	Villiers	292, 579	Weston	389, 485	Wian	579
Trapaud	293	Voyce	340	Wheeler	438	Wisbart	244
Trehearn	244	Urmston	581	Whetcombe	485	Wood	196
Trevor	149			Whetham	533	Woodbridge	439
Tuff	245	W. ADE	341	Whitaker	196	Woolfaeton	485
Turner	148, 485	Wake	292	Whitby	148	Wright	43, 45, 341
Tweedale	192	Waldegrave	340	White	93, 244	533, 554	
Twiden	93	Wallace	341	Whitebread	244	Wyndham	196
Tyrawley	514	Wallis	149	Whiteford	41	Wysill	614
Tyion	93, 389	Walpole	189	Whittrington	196	Y.	
		Walsh	533	Widdington	93	Y. ELL	242
V. VAILLANT	389	Wannop	388	Wiggins	149	Y. Yonge	243
Van	148	Warburton	196	Wilkes	439	Yorke	439
Vanbrugh	341	Ward	580	Wilkinson	439, 534	Z.	
Vane	149, 243	Wardle	580	Wild	438	Z. Amborni	195
Vaughan	439	Waring	292	Wilcs	244		

INDEX *to the* BOOKS, 1753.

### BIOGRAPHY *and* HISTORY.

<b>B</b> EARCROFT's History of the Charter-	
house	583
<b>Blackwell's</b> Memoirs of Augustus	247
<b>Burnett's</b> History	48
<b>Camden's</b> Britannia	534
<b>Carter's</b> History of the University of Cam-	
bridge	198
<b>Commentary on the War in Italy</b>	295
<b>Duncan's</b> Cæsar	48
<b>Guccicardini's</b> History	295
<b>Hanway's</b> Travels	198, 538
<b>History of</b> Count Saxe	198
—— the Rye-house Plot	583
<b>Journey from</b> Cairo to Sinai	247
—— Joppa to Jerusalem	391
<b>Life of the</b> Earl of Essex	198
—— Pontius Pilate	487
<b>Live of the</b> Actors	143
<b>Masters's</b> History of Corpus Christi College	198
<b>Memoirs of</b> Dr. Cameron	295
—— Mr. Cranfoun	198
—— the Earl of Crauford	295
<b>Salmon's</b> Universal Traveller	391
<b>Saich's</b> Thucydædes	96
<b>Steele's</b> History of Virginia	391
<b>Universal</b> History	96
<b>Voyage to</b> Peru	295
<b>Warburton's</b> History of the Roman Wall	583
<b>Whiston's</b> sacred History	48

### CONTRADICTORY and DIVINITY.

<b>A</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b> to sober Christians	41
	<b>Animadversions</b> free and candid Disser-	
	<b>tations</b>	96
	_____ on a Letter from	
	<b>Deal</b>	198
	<b>Answer</b> to the Bishop of Clogher	247
	_____ Essay on Spirit	ibid.
	<b>Aranald's</b> Commentary	43
	<b>Bate's</b> Blessing of Judah	95
	_____ on Original Sin	43
	<b>Benson</b> on the Resurrection	583
	<b>Burnet's</b> Reasons	247
	<b>Burnham's</b> Memorials	487
	<b>Christianity</b> and Deism	96
	<b>Collects</b> Articles of the Christian Faith	487
	<b>Coming's</b> Answer to Kennicott	ibid.
	<b>Defence</b> of the Reformation	247
	<b>Delineation</b> of Nature	ibid.
	<b>Dissertation</b> on Body and Soul	535
	_____ Peter	208

Hay's Religio Philosophi	247	Eloge d'Edinbourg	343
Holloway's Letter and Spirit	ibid.	Epistle to Dr. Young	199
Human Reason	487	Essay on Deism	199
Hurtin's Remarks	536	——— Ridicule	343
Jennicott's Hebrew Text	96	——— Tormenting	199
King of Terrors	199	Evening Contemplation	583
Kirkby on the Trinity	178	Fatal Extravagance	199
Knowles's Answer to the Essay on Spirit	198	Female Rambler	487
———	198	Gamester	96
Lardner's Epistles of Clement	247	Grey's Poems	343
——— Gospel History	48, 487	Hallifax's Letters	530
Leland against Bolingbroke	48	Hill's Roman Revenge	583
Letter to a Deist	48	——— Works	343
——— Fothergill	295	History of Sir Charles Grandison	535, 583
Letson's Preacher's Assistant	198	——— the Jubilee	199
Macon's Letter	487	——— a Pilgrim	343
Maude's tremendous Sanction	295	——— Perseus and Demetrius	199
Ordinary's Remarks	295	——— Fanny Seymour	199
Parkhurst's Address to Wesley	295	——— Sophia Shakespear	199
Pearfall's Contemplations	343	——— Lucy Welkers	535
Pike's Philosophical Principles	247	Humours of Whiff	96
Principles of the Methodists	96	Jews Naturalized	391
Prophecies of Daniel	487	Kentish Election	487
Regis on the Christian Religion	ibid.	King's Poems	391
Remarks on the Conduct of Joshua	198	Knapp's Psalms	487
Reccott on Genesis	391	Lap Dog	247
Sharpe on the Arabic	583	Letter to Miss Noffiter	535
Shuckford on the Creation	295	Letters from Julia	343
Stebbing's Instructions	247	London Spy	487
Steindra's Letter	247	Love Epistle	199
Theophilus to Gaius	343	Loves of Hero and Leander	199
Thoughts on Self-Love, &c.	295	Lovers Manual	535
Three Spirits in Man	48	Louth Sacra Poesi Heb.	199
Indication of the Trinity	391	Memoirs of Count Fathom	96
Watts's Works	295	——— Grammont	535
Whalley's Evidence of the Gospel	48	——— Sir Charles Goodville	96
Whicote's Aphorisms	295	——— Madam Montepan	583
White's Englishman guided	198	Merit	343

## ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

ACCOMPLISHED Woman	535	Ode to an unpopular Man	199
Alfred	199	——— on Benevolence	343
Arnold's Songs	391	Odes	199
Beauties of the Spectator, &c.	96	Panegyrick on the Wits	199
Bingfield's Travels	48	Paquinade	96
Boadicea	583	Paradise Regain'd	247
Brothers	199	Perlette's Letters	199
Browne's Travels	48	Pitt's Virgil	343
Butler's Works	487	Poet	583
Carnation	247	Precepts	199
Clive's Rehearsal	199	Publick Virtue	535
Collection of Jest	96	Reflections on Boadicea	583
——— Poems	ibid.	Religion	583
Contemplation	247	Satyr of Juvenal	343
Crasus	247	Scotch and English Poems	343
De Animi immortalitate	583	——— Marine	583
Deformity, an Essay	583	School of Woman	535
Dictionary of Love	583	Seymour on Education	583
Dissertation on Italian Poetry	247	Shakespear Illustrated	343
Dobson Paradisus Amicus	343	Silk Worm	96
Drayton's Works	199	Smart's Hilliad	96
Duty of Woman	96, 199	Smartiad	96
Earl of Essex	199	Song of Deborah	343
Eliza to Osmus	199	Spectacles	96
		Stage Coach	535
		Story of the Brothers	199
		Stury	

Story of the Gamester	96
Strachan's Virgil	343
Swift's Ghost	535
Taste	343
Temple of Gnidon	343
Travels of Post Chaise	199
Translation	343
Thought	199
Vearge's Poems	583
Vision	199
— of Mirza	535
Voltaire's Amelia	48
Upper Gallery	96
West's Pindar	199
Whitehead's Poems	535
Winter Evenings Companion	48
Works of Horace	583

## LAW, POLITICKS, and TRADE.

<b>A</b> DDRESS to the Freeholders of Oxford	198, 487
— Freeholders	487
Advantage of the Revolution	48
— Trade	198
Alcock on the Poor Laws	198
Clerk's Assistant	583
Considerations of the Game Law	198
Coart and Country united	487
Discourse on the Poor	343
Dissertation on Libels	247
Enquiry into publick Debts	583
Organs of Great Britain	199, 247
Hints of Members	247, 487
History of Dublin Election	198
Honest Advice to Freeholders	247
Horlman's Observations	487
Institutes Laws of Scotland	198
Maxims of the Law	343
Merit of Whig and Tory	487
Parliamentary Register	296
Philips's Fundamental Laws	48
Political Test. Card. Alberoni	535
Proceedings at the Old Bailey	487
Proposals for Free Election	343
— Mending Roads	198
Reflections on Arts and Commerce	198
— Naturalization	247
Remarks on the Game Laws	198
— Tucker's Letter	535
Series of Polite Reflections	198
Source and Spirit of Laws	247
Spirit of Laws	198
State of the Corn Trade	199
Thoughts on Naturalization	343
Trial of John Barbot	391
— Y	247
— Timothy Murphy	247
— J. Stewart	247
— William Smith	487
Treason considered	343
Tucker's Letter	535
Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce	391

MISCELLANEOUS.	
<b>A</b> CCOUNT of the French King's Dis-	
— mond	93
— of the Irish	43
— Tapestry at Folham	247
— Transactions in India	198
— of the Vaudois	198
Admonitions to Jews	29
Advantages of a married Life	247
Age of Lewis XIV.	48
Alarm to Britannia	151
Appeal to the Throne	198
Application Sugar Refiners	343
Apology for naturalizing Jews	155
Battle of the Fiddlers	487
Beaumont's Letters	247
Bentivoglio's Letters	198
Bolaine's Letter	535
Bounty on Corn	96
Britannia's Precaution	391
B. owne's Vindication of the College of Phy-	
— sicians	583
Buchanan's English Scholar	48
Canning's Story	343
Cafe of Ashley	198
— Eaudy	198
— H. Simons	48
— the Jews	39
Catalogue of Seeds	535
Cause of the Rise of Sugars	48
Character of J. Muchlow	583
Christina's Works	48
Churches deserted	343
Compleat English Expofitor	198
Complaints of the Growers of Wool	56, 198
Constitutions of the College of Physicians	
—	343
Considerations nat. Jews	487
— on the Jew bill	295
Cowper's Speech	96
Cox's Appeal for Canning	295
Daily Journal	535
Deist Triumphant	48
Description of St. Paul's	487
— Westminster Abbey	487
— a Stove-Grate	247
Dod's Case of Canning	295
Duga Plea	198
English Dictionary	391
Enquiry late Refignation	48
Essay on Aft on	247
— Celibacy	247
— Homer's Gods	195
— Sacred Harmony	343
Examination of Bolingbroke	391
Fallacious Apology	343
Fielding's Proposals	96
— Case of Canning	198
Free's Speech	96
Hardy's Interest	583
Hervey's Letters	343
Home Thrust	247
Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty	583
Horne's Case stated	198

Housetown's Works	583	Seeds of Mankind	391
Hurricane	391	Shortland's Book-keeping	313
Howard's Letters	199	Sloane's Will	48
Hypatia	343	Stage a School of Virtue	96
Jew's Advocate	487	State of the Stage	198
Inspector	343	Taylor's Observations	ibid.
K. of Prussia's Motives	48	Traveller's Companion	295
Kennedy's Examination	198	Treatise on Charity	247
Letter from a Clergyman	343	—— the Jews	343
—— lord Gage	437	Vane's Letters	199
—— of Consolation	247	View of Auctions	48
—— on the Jew Bill	487	—— the Woollen Manufacture	198
—— keeping Christmas	583	Voltaire's Defence of Bolingbroke	96
Letter on Marriages	343	—— Diatriba	ibid.
—— numbering the People	247	Wallace's Number of Mankind	199
—— to Lord Harcourt	48	Warner's Scheme	48
—— a young Gentleman	247	Watkins on Forest Trees	48
Letters from several Parts of Europe	199	Whitefield's Letter	247
List of Irish Members	583	Women's Companion	ibid.
Looking Glass for Jews	487	Youth's Companion	96
Melmoth's Tully	247	—— Monitor	96
Meditation on Turnpikes	583		
Memorial of the E—l of K—e	487		
Miscellaneous Thoughts	48		
Modest Defence of Gaming	583		
Moore's Interest	583		
Nelson on Education	343		
Newcastle's Letter	96		
Observations on the Classics	343		
—— Debentures	247		
—— the English Language	247		
—— Herculeum	295		
Oxford Contest	198		
Persuasive to the Jews	343		
Petwin on Studying History	ibid.		
Pieces in Defence of the Jews	487		
—— against the Jews	487		
Pocket Companion for Oxford	391		
Poulter's Discoveries	487		
Prejudice detected	48		
Presbyterianism displayed	391		
Proposals for the Amendment of Servants	48		
—— Establishment of Christianity	295		
The Question	535		
Rationality of Brutes	48		
Rejection of the Jews	391		
Reasons against the Growth of Judaism	295		
Remarks on Avion	48		
—— Bolingbroke	343		
—— Marriages	295		
—— Minute Philosopher	343		
—— a Speech in Common-Council	295		
—— Tillotson's Life	487		
Review of Canning's Case	391		
—— the Jews Bill	391		
Rimius against the Moravians	247		
Rules for a Wit	247		
Scheme concerning the Cattle	198		
—— for navigable Rivers	ibid.		
Seasonable Apology	295		
—— Remarks	391		
Appendix, 1753.			
		PHYSICK and SCIENCE.	
		ADDINGTON on the Scurvy	391
		—— Annet's Short-Hand	96
		Alfon on qui k Lime	295
		Baker on the Microscope	48
		Bartlet's Farrier	48
		Bond on the Night-Mare	583
		Brooke's Dispensatory	295
		Burford on Tumours	391
		Burton's Letter	295
		Charleton on Bath Waters	583
		Clarke's medical Dissertation	198
		Colburn's Dispensatory	96
		Defence Letter to Dr. Lobb	343
		Dissertation upon Sugar of Lead	295
		Ellicott on irregular Motion	487
		Ellay on Diseases	295
		Fletcher's Measurer	391
		Gurney's Short-Hand	96
		Haller's Physiology	583
		Hird on Peditential Diseases	343
		Huffman on Asses Milk	583
		Hutchinson's Works	295
		Ingram's Anatomy	ibid.
		Kennedy on Motion	295
		Lind on the Scurvy	535
		Mathematical Repository	391
		New Dispensatory	295
		Nugent on the Hydrophobia	343
		Penrose on Magnetism	295
		Philosophical Transactions	48, 295
		Potter's Mathematicks	391
		Price's Observations	487
		Ruins of Palmyra	535
		Ruffel on Sea Water	343
		Russia Pot Ash	391
		Shaw's Edinburgh Dispensatory	295
		Solan's Art, Pullum	ibid.
		Speakman's Gauging	96
		Stiafford on Cyder-making	487
		Supplement to Chambers	487
		Templeman's Remarks	535
		4 L	Torrione



Torrano on a fore Threat	583	Free before Antigellicans	391
Vernet's Dialogues	535	— on the 30th of January	199
Universal Merchant	48	Gill's Sermon	48, 199
— Pocket-Book	535	Gloucester, Bishop of, on the 29th of May	391
Young on Opium	295	Hervy on the Cross of Christ	ibid.
SERMONS.			
<b>A</b> SHTON before the Sons of the Clergy	391	Howard before the Commons on the 29th of May	ibid.
Aytough at a Visitation	391	Jenner at a Consecration	96
Blackburne at a Visitation	48	Keddington at a Visitation	391
Blackett before the Commons on the 30th of January	96	Llandaff, Bishop of, before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	ibid.
Bulkley on Foster's Death	583	Lloyd's Sermon	581
Burroughs at an Ordination	391	Markham at a Consecration	191
Butler on Kenrick's Death	391	Merrick at St. Anne's	ibid.
Chester, Bishop of, before the Lords on the 30th of January	96	Morell at St. Bride's	39
Chandler on the Knowledge of Christianity	535	Nelson's Sermons	191
Cobden before the King	391	Parry's Christian Sabbath	41
Cockayne before the Lord Mayor	535	Peckard in Defence of the Jews	531
Cowper on Easter Tuesday	391	Pike in Crispin Street	191
David's Sin	391	Regis's Parallel	ibid.
Delafaye against Inoculation	535	Ridley at Thetford Assizes	39
Duchal's Sermons	48	Rise of Christianity.	19
Elworthy at a Visitation	535	Salmon's two Sermons	4
False Accusers	199	Sermon on old Christmas Day	9
Fisher's Assize Sermon	535	— the 29th of May	39
Fleming on Foster's Death	583	Stennett at Bratton	53
Foot at an Ordination	583	Stewart's Sermons	39
Fothergill on the 30th of January	199	Walker at Wakefield	9
—'s Assize Sermon	391	Wallin on Thorowgood	39
		Wagh at Worcester	19
		Wayman on Browne	51
		Wihart's Discourses	39

*The End of VOL. XXII.*







1. 4. 13

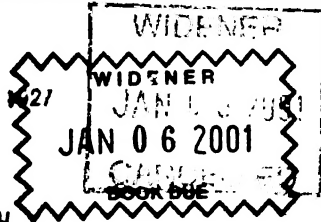


This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

APR 2 1921



~~JUN 18 1931~~

JUL 5 1951

SEP 28 1951

AUG 21 1956

JUL 1 1957

